Textbook of

Pakistan Studies

GRADE

12

Based on the National Curriculum of Pakistan
2022-23

National Book Foundation
as
Federal Textbook Board
Islamabad

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Government Approval
Approved by the National Curriculum Council (NCC), Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training, Islamabad
vide letter No. F.No.1(2)-NCC-TB/NBF-PakStu, dated December 09, 2024

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A Textbook of Pakistan Studies for Grade 12
based on National Curriculum of Pakistan (NCP) 2022-23

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Printed in Pakistan
First Edition: First Impression: June, 2025 | Pages: 234 | Quantity: 80000

Price: PKR 320/-, **Code:** STE-734, **ISBN:** 978-969-37-1827-0
Printer: Farhan Raza Printers, Rawalpindi

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PREFACE

Textbook of Pakistan Studies for Grade 12 has been developed by NBF according to the National Curriculum of Pakistan 2022-2023. The aim of this experimentation skills is to enhance learning abilities through inculcation of logical thinking in learners, and to develop higher order thinking processes by systematically building upon the foundation of learning from the previous grades. A key emphasis of the present experimentation skills is on creating real life linkages of the concepts and methods introduced. This approach was devised with the intent of enabling students to solve daily life problems as they go up the learning curve and for them to fully grasp the conceptual basis that will be built upon in subsequent grades.

After amalgamation of the efforts of experts and experienced author, this book was reviewed and finalized after extensive reviews by professional educationists. Efforts were made to make the contents student friendly and to develop the concepts in interesting ways.

The National Book Foundation is always striving for improvement in the quality of its books. The present book features an improved design, better illustration and interesting activities relating to real life to make it attractive for young learners. However, there is always room for improvement and the suggestions and feedback of students, teachers and the community are most welcome for further enriching the subsequent editions of this book.

May Allah guide and help us (Ameen).

Dr. Kamran Jahangir
Managing Director

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The Significance of Pakistan Studies

Pakistan Studies helps students develop a deep understanding of the culture, history, geography, governance, and global standing of Pakistan, providing them with essential knowledge to navigate and engage meaningfully in society. It fosters a sense of national pride and identity, preparing them to become informed and responsible citizens who contribute positively to their country.

Studying about society and culture of Pakistan, students learn to appreciate the rich diversity of traditions, languages, and customs that shape the nation. By exploring recreation and sports activities, students recognize the importance of physical health, teamwork, and discipline in both individual and national development. Understanding how sports unite communities and bring international recognition to the country fosters a sense of pride and highlights the value of personal well-being.

The study of constitutional development informs students about the country's legal and governance structures, empowering them with the knowledge of their rights and responsibilities as citizens of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This foundational understanding promotes active civic participation and helps foster respect for the rule of law and democracy.

By focusing on citizenship and a sustainable society, Pakistan Studies instills a strong sense of responsibility for environmental conservation and social justice, highlighting the importance of sustainability for the nation's future prosperity. As students learn about their duties as citizens, they become more aware of the impact they can have through civic engagement and responsible behavior.

Understanding Pakistan's foreign policy and its interactions with other nations offers students a broader perspective on international relations. It helps them comprehend the importance of diplomacy and global cooperation, showing them how international events can shape domestic policies. This knowledge is essential in today's interconnected world, where Pakistan's role in international organizations is pivotal in promoting peace, development, and humanitarian efforts.

Pakistan Studies is more than just an academic subject. It equips students with the tools to better understand Pakistan, its challenges, and its global standing. By studying this subject, students gain not only knowledge but also the skills and values needed to become informed, responsible citizens who contribute to national progress and the global community.

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UNIT
01

Section 1

History of Pakistan

Ideological Basis of Pakistan

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Analyse the basic components of the ideology of Pakistan
- Analyse the Two-Nation theory and its origin
- Identify the initial challenges confronted by Pakistan with a particular focus on economic, geopolitical, refugee, constitutional reform and administrative issues.
- Explain how successful Pakistan was in overcoming the initial problems.

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Ideology of Pakistan and Initial Problems

Pakistan came into being on the basis of Two-Nation theory which means that the Muslims of India are a separate nation. Two-Nation theory is also called the ideology of Pakistan.

What is Ideology?

The word "Ideology" is composed of two Greek words "ideo" and "logos" which means the study or science of ideas. We may call the collective thinking of a community or their set of beliefs and values as ideology. The ideology of a nation always reflects the state of people's minds, their hopes, emotions, aspirations, ideals and objectives as well as enduring its determination to achieve them.

Ideology of Pakistan (Two Nation Theory)

The ideology of Pakistan stems from the belief that Muslims of the sub-continent constitute a distinct nation. It is based on the belief that Muslims have a different religion, culture, civilization, history, and way of life which distinguish them from other communities of India. Despite living more than a thousand years together with other communities of India, the Muslims of the sub-continent maintained their individuality and could not merge with them. Their separate identity was due to their adherence to the principles of Islam, which made them a separate nation. On the grounds of their separate identity, the Muslims demanded a separate homeland for themselves.

Components of the Ideology of Pakistan

There are four basic components of the ideology of Pakistan:

Islam

Islam is the foundation of the creation of Pakistan. The Muslims of the sub-continent demanded a separate country because they wanted to implement the principles of Islam in a new state. They thought that the implementation of guiding principles of Islam in a new state could lead them towards success in this life and life hereafter.

Democracy

One of the objectives of the demand of Pakistan was to enforce such type of democracy where the rights of minorities would also be safeguarded. Minorities would have freedom of expression and the right to profess their religion. Both minority and majority would be equal before the law, and the rights of minorities would be equally protected by the state.

Social Justice and Equality

The purpose of the ideology of Pakistan was to foster social justice and equality among the citizens. Explaining social justice and equality Quaid-i-Azam stated:

"Islam has taught equality of man, justice, and fair play to everybody. We are the inheritors of those glorious traditions, and we are fully alive to our responsibilities and obligations as framers of the future constitution of Pakistan."

Fundamental Human Rights

Fundamental rights include protection of life, property, liberty, freedom of worship and freedom of expression. The Muslims were not enjoying these rights in the united India. Their lives and properties were not protected in those provinces of united India where they were in minority. To protect all these rights for the Muslims was an important component of the ideology of Pakistan.

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Historical Background of the Two-Nation Theory

The arrival of Muslims in India began in the middle of the seventh century during the rule of pious caliphs (RA). Muslim traders and Sufis came to India and introduced the teachings of Islam to local people. Yet the first Muslim conquest in India occurred in 712 A.D, when Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered a large part of Sindh. After this conquest, many Sufis and preachers came to India, and they spread the teachings of Islam. Many people influenced by their character, devotion, and human affection and embraced Islam. The indigenous people who embraced Islam began to consider themselves a separate community.

Before that many conquerors came to India but the foundation of Muslim rule in India was laid in 1206 by Qutb-ud-din Aibak which lasted till 1857. During Muslim rule, different movements were launched to merge Muslims into Indian society, but all these efforts met with failure and Muslim community maintained its separate identity. The imposition of the British Raj in India in the nineteenth century further strengthened the Two-Nation theory. Muslims became more conscious of their rights and identity because they were merely a quarter of the Indian population. During the time of British Raj, few people began to propagate the concept of Indian nationalism which means that all the people residing in India were a single nation. Muslim leadership, particularly Sir Syed Ahmad Khan contested this concept and retorted that Muslims are a separate nation. The Muslim leadership considered that the enforcement of Western democracy was not suitable in the case of India because it would bring Hindu domination. So, Muslims demanded separate electorate and reserved seats for themselves. Although during Muslim rule, the Muslim community was in minority, they had no apprehension about the protection of their rights as they were the ruling class. Now, there was a threat to their political, economic, and religious rights. As they were already a separate nation, so for the protection of their rights they struggled for a separate homeland and finally achieved it.

Establishment of British Raj

The British came to the sub-continent at the beginning of the seventeenth century for the purpose of trade. However, by taking advantage of disunity among the Indians, they began to conquer different parts of India. The Indians realised that the British were exploiting their resources, so they tried to oust them from India and fought a war against them in 1857, which is called "War of Independence". Unfortunately, the Indians were defeated in this war largely because of their disunity and lack of modern weaponry. Muslim rule in India ended after British victory in the War of Independence and British Raj began in 1858. Although the War of Independence was fought by all the communities of India, but the British held Muslims responsible for this war. They accused the Muslims of instigating the other communities to initiate war against them. Consequently, the British began to take revenge from Muslims by confiscating their property and closing off the employment opportunities for them. On the other hand, the Hindus came close to the British government. They pursued modern education and were appointed on key positions. This was the time when the feeling of self-determination intensely emerged among the Muslims, and they became increasingly conscious of their rights.

Aligarh Movement

Aligarh movement was launched by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-1898) to equip Muslims with modern education and to promote awareness among them. Sir Syed was an employee of the East

India Company and was serving as judge when the War of Independence broke out. He sided with the British during this war and saved the lives of several English people. Naturally, the British held high regard to Sir Syed for his loyalty.



Sir Syed was distressed from the miserable plight of the Muslims after the War of Independence and tried to improve their condition. He was disappointed with the government's attitude towards the Muslims. He wrote a short book titled "Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind" (Causes of Indian Mutiny) to calm the British anger. He explained that British were also responsible for this mutiny because of their unwise policies and their failure to understand the feelings of Indians. He argued that the War was not only fought by the Muslims, but all the Indian communities were part of it.

Sir Syed had the opinion that opposition to colonial masters was pointless because they were technologically more advanced and therefore powerful. He believed that Muslims should obtain modern scientific education and should not oppose the English language. He advised the Muslims to develop cordial relations with British. Similarly, he forbade them from participating in politics as it would lead them towards confrontations with the British.

Objectives of Aligarh Movement

1- To remove the state of tension between the Muslims and the British Government.

2- To motivate the Muslims to obtain Western education.

3- To persuade and enable Muslims for government jobs.

4- To make the Muslims loyal to the British Government.

Educational Services of Sir Syed

Sir Syed established several educational institutions to equip Muslims with modern education. The most important among these was Muhammadan Anglo Oriental (MAO) High School which was founded in 1875. This school was upgraded to the status of college in 1877 and then university in 1920. Sir Syed established a scientific society in 1864 which translated many important books from English into Urdu language to make them accessible to those who did not know English. The Scientific Society also launched a weekly magazine "Aligarh Institute Gazette" in 1866 which published many articles on history, agriculture, natural sciences, and physical sciences in both Urdu and English languages.

Political Services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Sir Syed was the first person to use the word "Nation" for the Muslims of the sub-continent. In the beginning, Sir Syed considered Hindus and Muslims a single nation. But when Hindus of Banaras launched a movement in 1867 to replace Urdu with Hindi as official language, he came to the conclusion that Muslims are a separate nation. Meanwhile, Sir Syed also advised Muslims not to join Indian National Congress. He predicted that with the passage of time Congress would become a Hindu-dominated party. Sir Syed also demanded from British that the Muslim should be given representation in Viceroy's Imperial Council.

Impact of Aligarh Movement

Aligarh movement encouraged Muslims to achieve modern education. It also helped bridge the

gap between the government and Muslim nation. Many alumni of MAO College later secured key positions in government. The students of Aligarh also played a pivotal role during the freedom movement. Aligarh movement also provided political leadership to the Muslims. For example, Liaquat Ali Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar, Maulana Shaukat Ali and many others were the alumni of MAO college.

Aligarh movement also secured the political rights of the Muslims. Sir Syed's demands for separate electorates and quota for Muslims in government jobs was finally accepted by the government. Sir Syed's followers had established All India Muslim League which achieved a separate homeland for the Muslims.

Establishment of the All-India Muslim League (AIML)

Background

Although Sir Syed forbade Muslims to join politics but the political situation in the beginning of the twentieth century compelled Muslims to enter politics and establish their own political party. The formation of All India Muslim League took place during the annual session of Muhammadan Educational Conference which was held at Dacca on 30 December 1906. Sir Agha Khan was appointed its president. Following events played an important role in the formation of Muslim League.

Establishment of Indian National Congress (1885)

Although at the time of its formation in 1885, Congress claimed to be the sole representative of all the communities residing in India, it ignored the rights of Muslims. Muslims strongly desired the creation of an organisation which worked for the protection of their rights.

Urdu-Hindi Controversy (1867)

Since 1867, the Urdu-Hindi controversy became a significant point of conflict between Hindus and Muslims. The Hindus wanted Urdu to be replaced with Hindi as the official language. The Congress always supported the demands of Hindus. There was no political organisation that would advocate for the rights of the Muslims.

Demand of Separate Electorates

The Muslims believed that their rights could only be secured if they were given separate electorate. Congress wanted joint electorate and it was opposing Muslim's demand of separate electorate. Muslims concluded that the demand of separate electorate could not be achieved without the establishment of a political party.

Partition of Bengal (1905)

Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905 into two provinces (East Bengal and West Bengal) purely on administrative grounds. The province was so large and the infrastructure so poor that it was virtually impossible for the Governor to visit the entire province during his tenure. The Muslims were happy over the partition because they emerged as majority in East Bengal, but the Hindus of Bengal began to protest and pressed for annulment of the partition. Congress also sided with the Hindus of Bengal and demanded to undo the partition. The Muslims strongly felt the need for a political party which would fight for the protection of their rights.

Change of Government in Britain

The Liberal Party which came into power in 1905 in Britain announced to introduce reforms in India. Muslim leaders believed that the establishment of a political party would enable them to effectively convey the reforms desired by Muslims to the government.

Success of Simla Deputation (1906)

Thirty-five prominent Muslim leaders from all over India under the leadership of Sir Agha Khan met with Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla on 1 October 1906 and presented the demands of their community. They demanded separate electorates, reserved quota for Muslims in government jobs, representation in Imperial Legislative Council and Governor General's Executive Council. Lord Minto expressed sympathy with deputation's demands and promised to take them up with the British Government. This encouraged the Muslim leaders to form a political party which could submit the collective demands of Muslims to the government.

Objectives of AIML

Following were the objectives of AIML at the time of its formation:

1- To promote the feelings of loyalty among Indian Muslims towards British Government

2- To protect and advance the political rights and interests of Muslims and to present their needs and aspirations to the Government.

3- To prevent among the Indian Muslims, the rise of any feeling of hostility towards other communities.

Change in Objectives

Muslim League leadership was unhappy with the government because of its following steps

- The annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911.
- In 1912, the government demolished a part of Kanpur Mosque to make way for a road.
- Government's reluctance to grant M.A.O College the status of university.
- British supported Italy in its war against the Ottoman Empire.

Upon the suggestion of Quaid-i-Azam (RA), Muslim League changed its objectives in March 1913. Instead of unconditional cooperation with government, the AIML decided to work for the attainment of self-government and to cooperate with the other communities of India in this regard.

The change of objectives was a turning point in the history of the AIML. Now, it focused in attaining Hindu-Muslim unity. Quaid-i-Azam (RA), who was a member of both the Congress and the AIML at that time, tried to bring these two opposing political parties closer in order to promote Hindu-Muslim unity. As a result of Quaid-i-Azam's efforts, both parties came to an agreement known as the Lucknow Pact. Through this agreement, Congress agreed to accept the Muslim's demands of separate electorate and 1/3 representation in the Central Assembly. Quaid-i-Azam (RA) was titled as the "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity" due to his efforts to bring Hindu and Muslim communities closer.

Achievements of All India Muslim League

In the beginning, AIML endeavoured to safeguard the rights of Muslims in United India. It was

because of the efforts of AIML that Muslims obtained the right of separate electorate and 1/3 representation at central assembly. AIML also sought to foster harmonious relations with other communities in India but due to non-cooperation of other communities the leadership of AIML reached to the conclusion that their rights could better be safeguarded in a separate homeland. In March 1940, AIML demanded separate homeland for the Muslims of sub-continent and struggled to achieve it. Under the leadership of Quaid-i-Azam (RA), the Muslim League was able to achieve a separate homeland for the Muslims of the sub-continent.

Khilafat Movement (1918-1923)

Background

During World War-I (1914-1918), the Ottoman Empire was aligned with Germany and fought against the British and its allies. The decision of Turkey (now Türkiye), which was also called Ottoman Empire at that time, put Muslims of India into a difficult situation. Muslims of India had great regard for Ottoman Empire because it was the seat of Caliph of Muslims. On the other hand, they were subject of British Raj, and a large number of Muslims were serving in the British army. British also needed the support of Indian Muslims during the war, so they announced that their war was not against the Caliph or Ottoman Empire and that their real enemy was Germany. So, Muslims supported the British during this war but when the war drew to its end the British deprived Türkiye of its many territories, and it was anticipated that the Allied Forces would seek to abolish Caliphate. Naturally, there was feeling of resentment among the Muslims because they considered caliphate as their religious institution and could not afford its abolishment. The Muslims of India, in support of Türkiye launched a movement which is called Khilafat Movement.

Objectives

Followings were the main objectives of khilafat movement.

1- The institution of Khilafat shall not be abolished.

2- All the sacred places of Muslims (Makkah, Medina etc.) should remain under control of the Ottoman Empire.

3- Turkey should not be deprived of its territory.

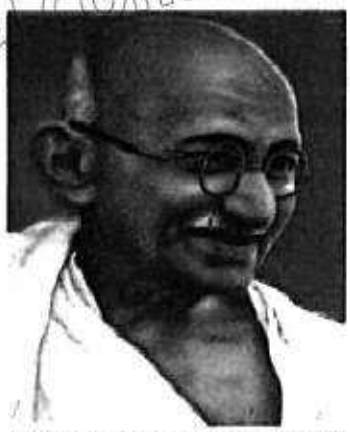
The All-India Khilafat Committee was established on 23 November 1919 in order to inform the people about the importance of Khilafat Movement. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi also supported the movement. Meanwhile, a delegation of prominent Muslims set off Britain in 1920 to meet with British Prime Minister Lloyd George and to request him for favourable treatment with Turkey. However, the delegation could not obtain its objectives and returned to India with disappointment. To put pressure on the government a non-cooperation movement was started which aimed to boycott the government institutions, courts, refusal to pay taxes and resignation from government jobs.

Hijrat Movement

Some Muslim scholars issued a decree, urging Muslims to migrate to any nearby Muslim country as they believed it was no longer possible to practice Islam freely under the British rule. Thousands of Muslims, inspired by this decree, sold their properties and set out for Afghanistan. The Afghan government initially welcomed the migrants. However, due to its limited resources and economic

Do You Know?

Gandhi was assassinated by a fanatic Hindu Nathuram Godse on 30 January 1948.



Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

challenges, it closed its boarders.

Abolition of Khilafat

Mustafa Kamal Ataturk announced to abolish the Khilafat in 1924 and declared Turkey to be a republic state. After this there was no justification to carry on the Khilafat movement in India.

Impact of Khilafat Movement

Khilafat Movement had left both positive and negative impacts. On its positive side it brought unity among the Hindus and Muslims. It was the last time both communities launched a mass movement together. The movement also provided to the Muslims of India young and energetic leadership. Most of the leaders of Khilafat Movement played a very important role during freedom movement. The negative impact was that Muslims had to face economic and educational losses due to Khilafat Movement. Some Muslims resigned from government jobs which left them unemployed. Similarly, many Muslims boycotted government institutions and withdrew their children from public schools. The boycott had adversely affected the education of Muslim children, leaving them behind in their studies. Following the instructions of Ulema, some Muslims made unsuccessful efforts to settle in Afghanistan which also increased the miseries of the migrants.

An Escalation of Communal Conflict

After the failure of Khilafat Movement, communal violence between the Hindu and Muslim communities intensified. The sincere leaders of both communities were disturbed by growing tensions and sought to resolve the communal problem. Some Congress leaders approached Quaid-i-Azam (RA) and contested that separate electorate was one of the major causes of communal conflict. They suggested that if Muslims gave up the demand of separate electorate, Hindu-Muslim unity could be achieved. Quaid-i-Azam (RA) was so sincere in achieving Hindu-Muslim unity that he agreed to give up the right of separate electorate. In 1927, Quaid-i-Azam (RA) presented Delhi proposals in which he agreed to give up separate electorate provided that new Muslim

Expand Your Horizon

Motilal Nehru was the head of Nehru committee. His son Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as first prime minister of India. Use internet sources to identify other members of the Nehru family who served as Prime Minister of India.

majority provinces of NWFP, Sindh and Baluchistan were created. However, the attitude of Congress leadership was non-cooperative. Congress was not taking the demands of Muslim community seriously while Muslims grew increasingly conscious of the need to safeguard their rights and identity.

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Nehru Report (1928)

In 1928, the Nehru Committee was formed to draft proposals for India's future Constitution. The committee completely ignored the demands of Muslims. Muslims were deprived of the right to 1/3 representation and separate electorates.

Fourteen Points of Quaid-i-Azam (1929)

Quaid-i-Azam (RA) suggested some changes in Nehru Report to protect the rights of Muslims, but his proposals were completely rejected. In reply to Nehru Report, Quaid-i-Azam (RA) presented his "Fourteen points" in which he talked about the rights and demands of Muslims.

Allahabad Address (1930)

The Muslim leadership was disappointed with the attitude of Congress and other political parties, and they began to think about a separate state for Muslims. Allama Iqbal presided the Annual session of Muslim League held at Allahabad in 1930 in which he talked about a separate homeland for the Muslims. Iqbal said:



"India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races, speaking different languages, and professing different religions. Personally, I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single State. Self-government within the British Empire, or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India."

Round Table Conferences (1930-1932)

In order to resolve communal problems and to discuss future constitutional reform, the British Government convened Round Table Conferences in London from 1930 to 1932. Three Round Table Conferences were held during this period. The leaders of all communities participated but the Conferences failed to achieve its objective and constitutional deadlock subsisted. Gandhi also participated in second conference, but his stubborn and uncompromising attitude became the major cause of the failure of the conference. However, Quaid-i-Azam (RA) made efforts to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity, and consensus over constitutional reforms but his efforts failed because of the lack of interests of other leaders.

Establishment Of Congress Ministries (1937-1939)

In 1937, British decided to hold provincial elections in eleven provinces of India. The manifesto of both Congress and Muslim League was nearly the same and it was expected that both political parties would form coalition governments after the elections. Congress obtained overwhelming victory largely in Hindu majority provinces while AIML performed poorly in the election. Out of 489 Muslims seats, the AIML secured only 104. The performance of AIML was dismal because it was not well organised at that time. Moreover, it did not contest the election on the creation of Pakistan.

After the election, Congress ruled in 8 out of 11 provinces for nearly two and half years. Congress refused to form coalition governments with AIML and demanded that those members of AIML who wanted to join government should first resign from their party and join Congress. The rude attitude of Congress disappointed the Muslim leadership. Moreover, Congress ministries took

following steps which annoyed Muslims.

- Congress declared controversial *Band e Mataram* as national anthem.
- It started hoisting Congress flags on public places.
- Hindi was made as the medium of instructions in educational institutions.
- It was declared mandatory in some provinces for children to bow before the portrait of Gandhi.

The attitude of Congress ministries towards Muslim community was prejudicial and Muslims were sidelined in political spectrum. The Congress ministries in some provinces discriminated Muslims in government jobs and also tried to curb their religious freedom. So, when Congress ministries resigned in 1939, the Muslims took a sigh of relief and Quaid-i-Azam (RA) announced to celebrate 22 December 1939 as the "Day of Deliverance".

Do You Know?

Quaid-i-Azam (RA) declared Congress Ministries as Hindu Raj. Quaid remarked:

"The Congress masquerades as if it were a Nationalist organization, but in reality, it is Hindu Raj in disguise. The two and a half years of Congress rule have shown beyond a shadow of a doubt what the Congress means by independence and democracy. It means the complete disfranchisement and servitude of Muslims under a Hindu majority."

Lahore Resolution (1940)

Background

The injustices committed by the Congress ministries made Muslims believe that their political, religious, and socio-economic rights were not safe in a united India. Few months after the resignation of Congress Ministries, the Muslims of India demanded a separate homeland for themselves during the 27 Annual Session of AIML held at Minto Park (now Iqbal Park) Lahore from 22 to 24 March 1940. A.K Fazle Haq, the Prime Minister of Bengal presented Lahore Resolution. It is considered a landmark event in the freedom movement because it was for the first time that from the platform of Muslim League a demand for separate homeland was made.

The Resolution ran:

"No constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principle, namely that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the North-Western and Eastern Zones of India should be grouped to constitute 'Independent States' in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

(Foundations of Pakistan by Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada)."

Importance of Lahore Resolution

Before the passing of Lahore Resolution, Muslims were trying to achieve their rights within the framework of a united India but now their struggle was turned towards a separate homeland for the Muslims. Lahore Resolution had increased the credibility and popularity of Muslim League. It was due to the passing of Lahore

Expand Your Horizon

Search out from online sources that how Lahore Resolution got the name of Pakistan Resolution

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Resolution that Muslim League obtained tremendous victory in the elections of 1945-46 elections. After the resolution the prestige and popularity of Quaid-i-Azam (RA) had greatly increased. He became the undisputed leader of the Indian Muslims.

Cripps Mission Plan (1942)

During the early years of World War II, the Allied Forces were defeated everywhere. So, British needed the cooperation of the Indians because a large part of British army consisted of them. The British prime minister sent one of his cabinet ministers Sir Stafford Cripps to seek cooperation of Indian political parties by satisfying them. On 30 March 1942, he presented his plan through which efforts were made to appease the Indians. For the first time, the British government acknowledged India's right to be a dominion. Through this proposal, the British for the first time took the question of Pakistan seriously and Muslim-majority provinces were given the right to secede from the rest of India.

Reaction of Muslim League and Congress

The Plan did not satisfy the demands of Indian political parties. Muslim League rejected the Cripps proposals because it did not talk about the formation of Pakistan in clear terms. Congress also rejected the Cripps Mission Plan because all the proposals were said to be implemented after the end of the war.

Gandhi - Jinnah Talks (1944)

The Muslims of India approved the demand of Pakistan and desperately struggled to achieve a separate homeland for themselves. The British and Congress who mocked this demand in 1940 by calling it impractical and a dream of a poet, now began to consider it seriously. After his release, Gandhi desired to meet Quaid-i-Azam (RA) to discuss the question of Pakatan. The talks were held in September 1944 at Quaid-i-Azam's residence but ended in failure. Quaid-i-Azam (RA) rejected Gandhi's proposal that first Muslim League should support Congress to expel British while partition would be considered after that. Quaid-i-Azam (RA) demanded that first Congress should agree on partition of India.

Simla Conference (1945)

In May 1945 when World War II was near to its end, the government released all the Congress leaders who had been behind bars since 1942 because of their opposition to war. Viceroy Lord Wavell announced that except for the Commander in Chief, his Executive Council would consist of Indians. In this regard, in June 1945, Lord Wavell called an All-Parties Conference in Simla which was attended by the representatives of all the major political parties. Quaid-i-Azam claimed that the Muslim League was only representative of Muslims and had the sole right to nominate the Muslim members in Viceroy's Executive Council. Congress did not accept this stance. Resultantly, the conference failed, and the Viceroy announced to hold fresh elections.

Elections 1945-1946

After the failure of Simla Conference, the British government announced to hold the elections for Central and Provincial legislatures. Muslim League contested the elections on the question of Pakistan and made it clear that it would strive for a separate independent homeland for the Muslims of sub-continent after the elections.

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Muslim League performed very well in the elections. It had obtained all the seats (30) reserved for Muslims in the Central Legislature. In provincial assemblies out of 495 Muslim seats Muslim League secured 466 seats. The outcome of the elections clearly demonstrated that Muslims of India wanted the establishment of Pakistan.

Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

The British prime minister sent three members of his cabinet, Sir Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander to resolve the constitutional deadlock in India and to make a patch up between Muslim League, Congress, and other political parties. The delegation arrived in India on 24 March 1946 and began talks with the political leaders. The talks continued for several weeks but the political parties did not agree on any constitutional plan. So, on 16 May 1946, the Cabinet Mission unilaterally issued a plan which is called the Cabinet Mission Plan.

According to Cabinet Mission Plan India was declared a federal country in which the central government would only deal Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Communications. The provinces shall be divided into following three groups.

Group A: Six Hindu majority provinces.

Group B: Three Muslim majority provinces (Punjab, Sindh and NWFP).

Group C: Bengal and Assam.

The Cabinet Mission Plan envisaged interim government at the Centre till the framing of the constitution and its implementation.

Reaction of Muslim League

Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan because the Plan envisaged maximum provincial autonomy. Moreover, the Muslim majority provinces could leave the Indian Union after ten years and in this way a greater Pakistan could be established. Due to the pressure of Congress, the government had shown reluctance to implement the whole plan. Quaid-i-Azam (RA) was furious over delaying practice of government and non-cooperative attitude of the Congress. Finally, he announced to reject the Cabinet Mission.

Formation of Interim government

According to Cabinet Mission Plan, the government was bound to invite the Muslim League and the Congress to establish the interim government. The Viceroy announced in June 1946 that if either party refused to join the interim government, he would form government with the willing party. AIML accepted the Viceroy's offer to form the interim government, but the Congress refused to join. In principle, the Viceroy would have invited Muslim League to form government, but he did not do so and declared that without the presence of Congress, the interim government could not be formed. Later, Muslim League also withdrew its approval and decided to start civil disobedience movement against the policies of British government. Meanwhile, the Congress leadership changed its mind and became ready to join the interim government. On 12 August 1946, the Viceroy invited Congress to form the interim government. Muslim League observed "Direct Action Day" against the attitude of the government and Congress. On this day communal violence broke out in which thousands of people were massacred only in Calcutta. The government felt the gravity of the situation. The British concluded that by ousting Muslim League, the interim government was worthless. So, the viceroy again requested Quaid-i-Azam to

join the interim government. On 26 October 1946, five Muslim League members took oath of different ministries. Liaquat Ali Khan was given the Ministry of Finance.

The AIML made a right decision to join the interim government. During the period of interim government, the Congress also realised that both parties could not work collectively, and it would not be possible to keep India united.

Third June Plan (1947)

After the end of World War II, the differences between the Muslims and Hindus increased to such an extent that it was very difficult to keep both nations united. Communal riots in Calcutta in August 1946 convinced both Congress and the British Government that partition was inevitable. On 20 February 1947, the British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, announced that India shall be given independence by June 1948. He also announced to send Lord Mountbatten as Governor General in India to work on this line.

Mountbatten arrived in India on 22 March 1947 and held meetings with the leadership of all major political parties. These conversations convinced him that partition of India had now become inevitable. Consequently, he also persuaded the leadership of Congress that demand of Pakistan could not be ignored. Finally, Congress also got ready on the partition of India. After getting approval from all major political parties about the partition of India, Mountbatten announced the partition plan on 3 June 1947 stating power would transfer to the newly established states of Pakistan and India on 15 August 1947. The 3rd June Plan was approved by the British Parliament on 18 July 1947 under the "Indian Independence Act". After approval from British Parliament, India was partitioned, and Pakistan won independence on 14 August 1947.

Initial Problems of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Background

During the freedom movement, Quaid-i-Azam demanded that the Muslim majority provinces of Bengal and Punjab should not be divided. But the government did not agree and decided to include only Muslim majority areas of these provinces. Lord Mountbatten announced to constitute a Boundary Commission to demarcate boundary lines of Punjab and Bengal provinces. Quaid-i-Azam proposed that the provinces should either be demarcated under the supervision of United Nations or the British Privy Council (The Highest Court of Appeal in British). This suggestion was turned down and British government appointed Sir Cyril Radcliffe as a Chairman of the Boundary Commission.

Radcliffe Award

Radcliffe, a lawyer by profession, had never visited India before and was completely unfamiliar with the region's political and geographical conditions. He demarcated thousands Kilometre long boundary line in just thirty-eight days. Radcliffe announced the demarcation of Punjab and Bengal provinces on 17 August 1947. This is called the Radcliffe Award.

Muslim League strongly reacted against Radcliffe Award because it was based on prejudice and biases. Several areas where Muslims were in majority, and which were very important for Pakistan were given to India.

Injustices of Radcliffe Award

Here are some injustices which were made in Radcliffe Award

- Radcliffe first allotted the Muslim majority tahsils of Ferozepur and Zira to Pakistan, but on intervention of Mountbatten he handed over them to India. It deprived Pakistan form its control over canal head works.
- Muslims were in majority in District Gurdaspur but three of its tehsils (Pathankot, Batala and Gurdaspur) were included in India just to give it a land route to Kashmir.
- The city of Calcutta, the capital of Bengal province, was the biggest industrial, commerce and educational Centre. Calcutta was awarded to India, ignoring the claim of the Muslims.

Impact of Injustices of Radcliff Award

Most of the Initial problems of Pakistan had stemmed from the injustices of Radcliffe Award. The inclusion of Pathankot in India had created the Kashmir problem. Meanwhile, about 150 million people had been displaced from their homes and one million were murdered at the eve of partition. Had this plan been announced earlier, the lives of many people could have been saved. The Radcliffe Award also deprived Pakistan of the control of headworks. India stopped share of Pakistan's water in 1948 which severely damaged our mature crops.

Early Problems of Pakistan

Pakistan came into being despite the strong opposition of Congress and British government. Both wanted to keep India united. Naturally, when Pakistan won independence, they were not happy and created hurdles for the newly born state. Most of Pakistan's problems in its initial days were either created by the British government or the Congress-led government established in India after partition. Here are some of the major problems Pakistan had faced during its early days.

Administrative Problems

The major administrative problem which Pakistan had to face was the establishment of capital. Before partition, Delhi was the capital which became the part of India. Karachi was chosen as the capital of Pakistan, but it did not have required infrastructure. The shortage of trained and experienced officers was another big problem. Most of the senior officers were Hindus and they moved to India. The Indian government did not cooperate in the transfer of records and equipment to Pakistan. The equipment which was given to Pakistan was out of order.

Division of Financial Assets

The full financial share of Pakistan was not transferred. Pakistan was entitled to receive 750 million rupees as its share from the total sum of four billion rupees. Initially, rupees 200 million were transferred which was not sufficient to meet the expenditures of the newly born state. The Indian government was so reactionary that it tried its level best to block these funds to suffocate the newly born Muslim state as they expected that Pakistan would collapse and rejoin India soon after its birth. They did release 500 million rupees, but the rest of the amount was never given to Pakistan.

Military's Division

In July 1947, the British government finally decided the division of the Indian military between Pakistan and India. A committee under the chairmanship of Field Marshall Auchinleck was

empowered to oversee the process of division of the military personnels and equipment. The government of India did not cooperate with the committee and tried to stop the equipment which was to be transferred in Pakistan. Their shifting was slow and insecure. India sent broken and damaged equipment which was of no use. Pakistan did not get any ordnance factory out of sixteen ordnance factories. Reorganization of the Armed Forces was another tough job and there was no army officer up to the rank of colonel. Due to shortage of experienced officers, Quaid-i-Azam (RA) requested British officers to continue their services. This also accelerated early promotions in the military services to fill the gap which obviously was not in favour of the country.

Canal Water Problem

Many canals' headworks including the headworks of rivers Ravi, Sutlej and Beas were given to India as a result of unjust partition. The situation further deteriorated when India forcefully occupied Kashmir because most of the river flow from Kashmir. In April 1948, India cut off water to some canals which was a potential threat to the agriculture. The Indian plans to build water storage on the rivers that are vital for Pakistan's economy worsened the situation. It also showed the traditional anti-Muslim attitude. The World Bank finally settled the problem in September 1960 through Indus Water Treaty. However, India is still violating the agreement and illegally constructing dams on those rivers which are given to Pakistan.

Rehabilitation of Refugees

Rehabilitation of Refugees was one of the major problems Pakistan had faced since its early days. Almost 6.5 million people migrated from India to Pakistan. They came to Pakistan without bringing anything with them. It was very difficult to make arrangements for their shelter, food and employment. Quaid-i-Azam (RA) personally looked after the matter and established "Refugee Relief Fund". The people deposited huge sums in this account which was used to redress the problems of refugees. The refugees were largely settled in Punjab and Sindh where they were warmly welcomed by the local population. Pakistan Army played a major role in escorting refugees to and from Pakistan and India.

Geopolitical Issue

Pakistan faced internal and external threats to its existence since its inception. The neighbouring countries of Afghanistan and India which shared thousands of kilometres long border with Pakistan tried to destabilise it. There were serious threats of Afghan and Indian invasions which sharply moulded the foreign policy of Pakistan. These countries fuelled the ethnic and separatist movements in Pakistan.

Constitutional Issues

After independence, the Govt of India Act 1935 with some adjustment was adopted as interim constitution of Pakistan. The constituent assembly was given the task to frame a constitution according to the aspirations of the people. However, the assembly failed to resolve the basic issues such as distribution of power between the East and West wings of the country, national language and role of religion in the affairs of state. It took nine years to frame the first constitution. Due to delay in constitution making, the political leadership lost the confidence of the masses which brought political instability in Pakistan.

Problems of Princely States/ Kashmir Issues

Background



Indian illegally occupied Kashmir

At the time of partition, India had almost 562 princely states, each enjoying a distinct status. While these states had autonomy in their internal affairs, their external affairs were run by the British government. The princely states could not make agreements with each other, neither could they establish foreign relations with any country. The rulers of these states were loyal to the British, and they supported the government during the hours of need. When the independence of India approached, the British advised the rulers of states to join either Pakistan or India, keeping in mind the wishes of their people and geographical contiguity with newly formed dominions. Responding to Mountbatten's advice, the rulers either joined the Dominion of India or Pakistan. However, there were three important states (Junagarh, Hyderabad and Kashmir) which could not decide in time, and they did not join any dominion at the time of partition.

Junagarh acceded to Pakistan after independence however, India did annex it with force. India also occupied the princely state of Hyderabad against the wishes of its ruler justifying that the majority population of the state was non-Muslims. The Indian government contended that, as per the partition plan, areas where Muslims constituted the majority should join Pakistan, while regions with Hindu majorities should integrate with India. However, India did not adhere to this rule in the state of Kashmir where Muslims population formed majority. India coaxed Hari Singh, Maharaja of Kashmir, to accede to India against the wishes of Kashmiris. Here we discuss the Kashmir issue in detail.

Kashmir Problem

Background

Kashmir was a Muslim majority state which is known for its natural beauty. The state of Kashmir had vast area of 84471km^2 and is contagious to Pakistan, China, and Afghanistan. However, the state is culturally, religiously, and geographically very close to Pakistan. Many rivers flow from Kashmir to Pakistan and irrigate the lands of Pakistan. According to the census of 1941, the population of Kashmir was 4 million. Almost 77% of the population was Muslim. The Suffering of Muslims began when British sold Kashmir to Dogra Raja Gulab Sing in 1846. The state was run by the successors of Gulab Sing family were always cruel to Muslim population and Muslims were not happy with them.

War of 1948

The Kashmiris always raised their voices against the atrocities of Dogra rule, and continued

struggle for their rights and freedom. In 1947 when it was announced that Pakistan would come into being, the people of Kashmir were excited to include their state into Pakistan. They started a mass movement, yet they had to face the brutality of Dogra Raja. But this time the Raja failed to suppress the people. Responding to the call of Kashmiri people, Pashtun tribesmen from Pakistan went to Kashmir in their individual capacity to help their Muslim brethren. The Tribal Lashkar along with the people of Kashmir had defeated the Dogra Army and was close to take control of the state. At this time, the Indian army came to rescue the Dogra Raja. India claimed that the Raja had signed on the instrument of accession on 27 October 1947 and now the state of Kashmir was part of India. The people of Kashmir did not accept this unilateral decision of the Raja. On 30 October 1947, the Gilgit Scouts, a local paramilitary force, expelled the Raja's governor and troops from the Gilgit-Baltistan region and requested Pakistan to take control of the administration. Pakistan also sent its troops to Kashmir, and both countries fought for several months. The military fought courageously against well-equipped Indian army and succeeded in liberating some part of Kashmir from India, which in now called Azad Kashmir.

UN Resolution

Seeing the courage and bravery of mujahideen, the Indian government went to the United Nation and requested for a peaceful solution of the issue. The United Nations asked for cease fire and then passed a resolution to hold plebiscite in Kashmir. India knew better that the people of Kashmir would not join it, so it refused to hold plebiscite and forcefully occupied the state. The issue of Kashmir remains unresolved even now.

Abolishment of Article 370

According to Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, the state of Kashmir was not considered an integral part of India, and it enjoyed some special rights, including its own flag, constitution and considerable autonomy. However, on 5 August 2019, the fascist government of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) revoked the special status of Kashmir, further stripping Kashmiris from limited freedom. It is the only state of India where Muslims are in majority. The BJP government is trying to change the demographic makeup of Kashmir. It has issued domicile certificates to a large number of Hindus in order to reduce the Muslim population to a minority in the region.

Under the BJP government, the Kashmiris are facing human rights abuses, continuous lockdowns and a threat to their culture and religion. However, in spite of all this brutality, India failed suppress Kashmiris desire for self-determination.

Pakistan's support for Kashmir Cause

Pakistan and India have fought three major wars (war of 1948, 1965 and Kargil war in 1999) on the issue of Kashmir. Each year, the people of Pakistan observe 5 February as a Kashmir solidarity day, reaffirming their commitment to the Kashmiri cause. Pakistan considers Kashmir its "jugular vein" and wants to liberate it from the clutches of India.

Pakistan has consistently raised its voice for the people of Kashmir at every international forum. The world should take the Kashmir problem seriously and the people of Kashmir should be given the right to self-determination. India should stop brutality, leave the occupied region of Kashmir and should be ready to resolve the issue according to the UN resolution.

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EXERCISE

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1- **Which High school Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded in 1875-:**

(A) Deoband School (B) Nadvatul Ulama
(C) Muhammadan Anglo Oriental (D) Aligarh

2- **The partition of Bengal in 1905 took place during the tenure of Viceroy-:**

(A) Lord Minto (B) Lord Curzon
(C) Lord Wavell (D) Lord Mountbatten

3- **Round Table Conferences were held in which city-:**

(A) London (B) Lucknow
(C) Delhi (D) New York

4- **The annual session of Muslim League held in 1930 was presided by**

(A) Quaid-i-Azam (RA) (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Gandhi (D) Allama Iqbal

5- **The significant demand of Simla Deputation in 1906 was-:**

(A) Separate homeland (B) Quota for Muslims in jobs
(C) Separate Electorate (D) Joint Electorate

6- **Liaquat Ali Khan was given the portfolio of which ministry in the interim government of 1946-:**

(A) Finance (B) Commerce
(C) Health (D) Defence

7- **How many times does the word "Pakistan" use in the text of Lahore Resolution**

(A) Once (B) twice
(C) Thrice (D) Not used

8- **The Indian Independence Act was passed by-:**

(A) British Parliament (B) Congress
(C) Muslim League (D) Governor General

9- **Quaid-i-Azam remained a member of both Muslim League and Congress from 1913 to.....**

(A) 1916 (B) 1918
(C) 1919 (D) 1920

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10- On 16 August 1946, Muslim League observed....

(A) Day of Deliverance (B) Direct Action Day

(C) Pakistan Day (D) Quit India Day

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What is meant by "Two Nation Theory"?
2. Why did Lord Curzon partition Bengal into two provinces in 1905?
3. Why and When Muslim League did change its objectives?
4. why did Quaid-i-Azam (RA) accept the Cabinet Mission Plan?
5. Why Simla Conference in 1945 met with failure?
6. How does the Kashmir issue affect the relations between Pakistan and India?
7. Explain the positive and negative impacts of Khilafat Movement on Indian Muslims?

Answer the following questions in detail.

1- What were the main causes of the establishment of All India Muslim League?
2- Analyse the educational and political services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
3- Discuss the background and importance of Lahore Resolution.
4- Evaluate the initial problems faced by Pakistan at the time of its inception, and explain how the country endeavoured to overcome these challenges
5- Justify that Two-Nation Theory became the basis for the creation of Pakistan.

Learning Activities

- Class Discussion on concept of Two Nation Theory.
- Written response in form of classwork/ homework.
- Mock Round Table Conferences
- 1- minutes summary about important leaders who presented Two Nation Theory.

Draw a timeline in the middle of the board and keep on adding the events as the history lessons move on. Encourage students to add on their learning on this board as they cover the subtopics. Actions which supported the Pakistan Movement or were in favour of Muslims can be marked in blue or green colour and could be placed on top of the line, whereas events showing negative impact to Muslim Cause can be placed below the line and in red colours.

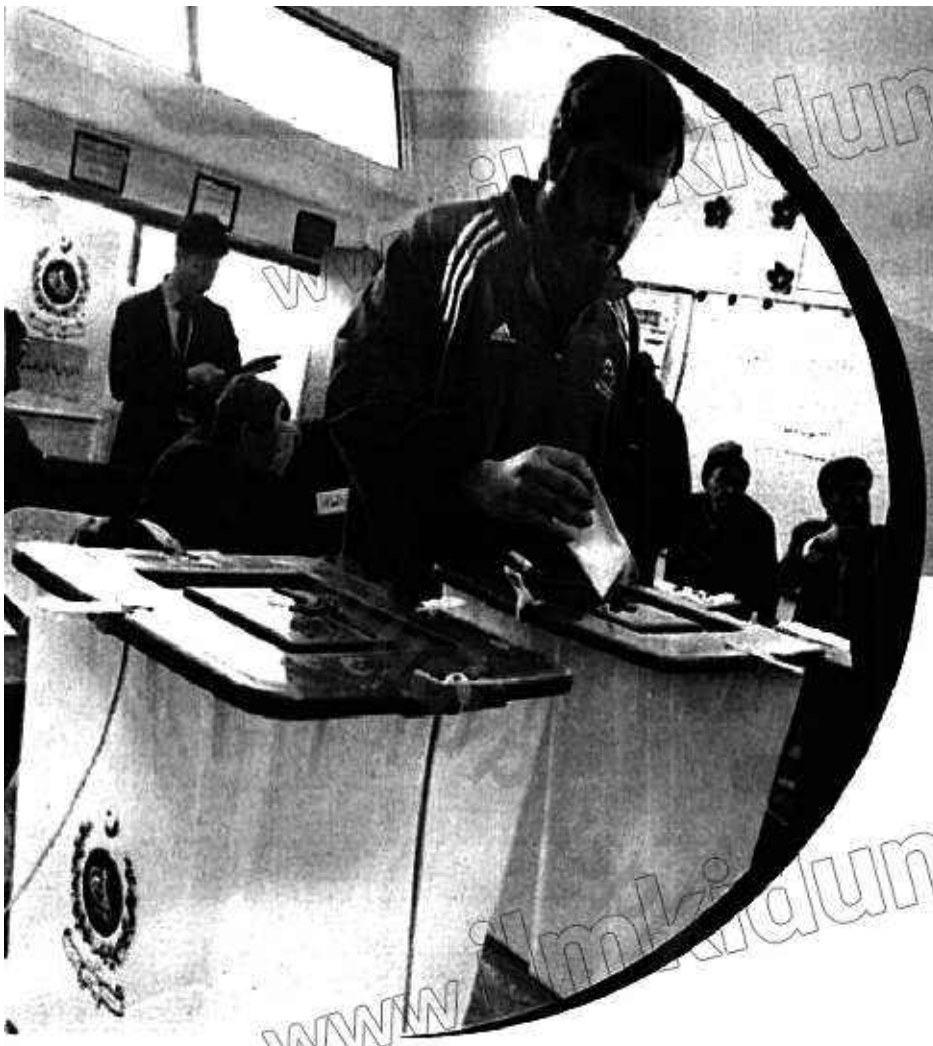
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Glossary

- **Award:** A decision of arbitrator.
- **Field Marshall:** A senior military rank equivalent to five star general.
- **Governor General:** The highest British official in India.
- **Khilafat:** Islamic system of government led by a caliph
- **Princely States:** Semi-autonomous regions under British Raj in India ruled by local Rajas.
- **Simla:** The summer capital of British India.
- **British Raj:** The period of British rule over India from 1858 to 1947.
- **Ottoman Empire:** Muslim empire centered in Turkey, lasting from the 13th to early 20th century.

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this unit.

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UNIT
02

Section 1

History of Pakistan

Political Development in Pakistan

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Evaluate the contribution and leadership of Quaid-e-Azam as the first Governor General and Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- Critically analyse the ruling periods of different governments, evaluating their policies and their impact on Pakistan's political, social and economic development from 1958 till 2022.
- Critically analyse the causes and impacts of the Wars of 1948, 1965, 1971 and 199 between Pakistan and India.
- Analyse the social, political and economic impacts of international wars (War on Terror and Soviet-Afghan war) on Pakistan.

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Political Development in Pakistan



After independence, Quaid-i-Azam (RA) was appointed as the first Governor General of Pakistan while Liaquat Ali Khan was elected as the first Prime Minister of the country. Quaid-i-Azam (RA) wanted to see Pakistan a democratic country based on social and economic justice. He desired to run the affairs of Pakistan according to the golden principles of Islam. Pakistan was unfortunate that its founding father died on 11 September 1948, just thirteen months after its birth.

After the birth of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam (RA) guided his nation and took practical measures to resolve issues which Pakistan had faced. Had he survived for a few more years, he could have resolved many problems faced by Pakistan. Unfortunately, our nation's beloved leader died on 11 September 1948. He, however, guided the State in important matters and took practical measures to resolve key issues. Here is a brief overview of Quaid-i-Azam (RA) vision of Pakistan and his services as Governor General.

Do You Know?

Quaid had tuberculosis and lung cancer, which was in its last stages. Quaid became aware of his fatal disease when he was vigorously launching the freedom movement. He kept his condition secret so that his political opponents could not learn it because they might adopt tactics to delay the partition. Lord Mountbatten once remarked that had they been aware of the true nature of Quaid's illness, they would have delayed partition for some time and Pakistan might not have come into existence.

Services of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General

Rehabilitation of Refugees

Quaid-i-Azam (RA) had focused to rehabilitate 6.5 million refugees who came from India. He established a "Refugee Fund" and appealed to people to contribute in it. The people supported the Refugees and generously contributed in the "Refugee Fund". Quaid-i-Azam (RA) also established the ministry for the rehabilitation of migrants and personally oversaw the work which was carried out for the rehabilitation of refugees. Quaid encouraged the local people to support the migrants and considered them their brethren. Thanks to the efforts of the government and generosity of people, the settlement of refugees took place within a short span of time.

Steps Towards Constitution Making

Quaid was elected the first president of Constituent Assembly on 11 August 1947. As there was no constitution, the Government of India Act of 1935 with slight amendments, was adopted as interim constitution. Meanwhile, Quaid guided the constituent Assembly and tasked it with drafting the constitution that would reflect the aspirations and needs of the people. Quaid made it clear that the constitution would be based on the principles of Islam and democracy. He also made it clear that both Muslim and non-Muslim citizens would enjoy equal rights, and no discrimination would be made on the basis of religion.

Inauguration of State Bank

Quaid-i-Azam (RA) inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan on 1 July 1948 to overcome the

economic problems of Pakistan. He appointed an able economist, Zahid Hussain, as the first Governor of the State Bank. During his speech at time of the inauguration ceremony of the State Bank of Pakistan, he told the nation about the future structure of economy. Quaid elaborated:

"The economic system of the West has created almost insoluble problems for humanity, and to many of us it appears that only a miracle can save it from disaster that is now facing the world.... The Western world, in spite of its advantages of mechanization and industrial efficiency is today in a worse mess than ever before in history. ...We must work our destiny in our own way and present to the world an economic system based on true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice."

Guidance for the Public Servants

The public servants during the British Raj considered the local people inferior. They had been trained in such a manner as they were the masters of the people. Quaid-i-Azam (RA) instructed the public servants to change their attitude because now they are the servants of an independent nation. Moreover, he asked them to refrain from politics.

Advice to Students

On the request of Quaid-i-Azam (RA), Students played an active role in the freedom movement. But after the establishment of Pakistan, Quaid advised the students to refrain from politics because now they had achieved their objective. He advised them to use their energy in acquiring education.

Eradication of Provincialism

Quaid was so visionary that he anticipated provincialism and racialism as the big threats to the integrity of Pakistan. From the beginning he warned people about these threats and advised them to promote in themselves the feelings of oneness. During his address on 15 June 1948, Quaid said:

"So long as we are united, we will emerge victorious and strong. If we are not united, we shall become weak and disgraced. We are all Pakistanis. None of us is Punjabi, Sindhi, Baloch, Pathan or Bengali. We must feel, behave, and act, and we should be proud to be known as Pakistanis and nothing else."

Guiding Principles of the Foreign Policy

Quaid-i-Azam (RA) provided the guiding principles for shaping the foreign policy of Pakistan. He focused to adopt the policy of non-alignment and stressed to establish cordial relations with Muslim countries in particular and other countries of the world in general. Following the instructions of Quaid, Pakistan opened its embassies and missions in several countries of the world. The talented people were appointed as ambassadors, and they were advised to work hard and to portray the soft image of the country. Due to Quaid's efforts, Pakistan also secured the membership of United Nations on 30 September 1947.

Services of Liaquat Ali Khan

After the death of the founding father, the responsibility to lead the country fell over the shoulders of Liaquat Ali Khan. A trusted friend of Quaid-i-Azam (RA), Liaquat Ali Khan worked as secretary general of All India Muslim League for many years. He also served as Finance Minister in United India. Liaquat Ali Khan was a visionary person and had administrative experience of running the country's affairs.

Liaquat Ali Khan led the nation with devotion and wisdom. He tried to resolve the problems which

Pakistan was facing. Liaquat Ali Khan successfully got the Objectives Resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly which later became guiding principle for our all-future constitutions. He also signed an agreement with his counterpart in India to address the issues of migrants. The Liaquat-Nehru agreement had brought a sigh of relief for migrants. Meanwhile, Liaquat Ali Khan worked to address the economic and security related challenges. He toured the United States of America to seek aid to improve economic and security situation. The US pledged assistance to help Pakistan to overcome economic crisis. Liaquat Ali Khan put the country on the path to progress and solidarity but unfortunately, this great leader was assassinated on 16 October 1951 while addressing a gathering in Rawalpindi. His last words were "May God protect Pakistan."



Liaquat Ali Khan

Political Instability

Pakistan had experienced political instability after the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan. The internal fight and split occurred between the leadership of the Muslim League. Due to the incompetence, selfishness, and opportunism of political leadership, the civil bureaucracy began to dominate the political landscape and occupied key positions. One example of political instability is that from 16 October 1951 to 7 October 1958, seven prime ministers of Pakistan had been driven out from office for one reason or the other. If we compared it with India, its first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru remained in office from 1947 to 1964.

Pakistan's leadership refrained from holding general elections, delayed constitution making and failed to resolve the basic problems of the country. Resultantly, they lost the confidence of the people. It gave an opportunity to civil bureaucracy to assert power over the civilian leadership. After the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin, who was earlier Governor General, was appointed as the prime minister, and Ghulam Muhammad, a civil bureaucrat by profession, was appointed as Governor General. At this time, the constitution empowered the governor general to dismiss the prime minister. Ghulam Muhammad dismissed Khawaja Nazimuddin on 17 April 1953 on the grounds that he failed to improve the law-and-order situation. Muhammad Ali Bogra who was even not a member of constituent assembly was appointed as the new Prime Minister.

The political instability further intensified when Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the constituent assembly on 24 October 1954 when it tried to reduce the powers of Governor General. The dissolution of assembly was an unfortunate incident because it further delayed the process of constitution making. In 1955, Iskandar Mirza replaced ailing Governor General Ghulam Muhammad and simultaneously he removed Muhammad Ali Bogra from office. The new prime minister Chaudhry Muhammad Ali was also a bureaucrat and served in various lucrative positions including secretary general. The issue of distribution of power and resources between the East and West wings of Pakistan arose soon after the emergence of Pakistan, but the problem was intensified during his tenure. East Pakistan was a homogeneous province having 56% of the total population while West Pakistan was the home of different ethnic groups and divided into different units. Muhammad Ali supported the move to make the West Pakistan as a single province. So, in 1955, the status of all provinces of West Pakistan was ended and one unit was established.

It was during the tenure of Chaudhry Muhammad Ali that the first constitution of Pakistan was promulgated. Under this constitution, the office of Governor General was replaced with that of

the president. In this way, Iskandar Mirza, who was the last Governor General was appointed as the first President of Pakistan. The new constitution empowered the president to enforce emergency in the country. This power was periodically misused by the president. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali lost the confidence of assembly and preferred to resign on 8 September 1956. After him came Hussain shaheed Suhrawardy, who was probably, at that time, the only leader of national stature. However, he was forced to resign by President Iskandar Mirza. The next prime minister, Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar, had a tenure was less than two months. He also became the victim of internal politics and was forced to resign on 16 December 1957. The seventh prime minister, Feroze Kham Noon, was dismissed when the president of Pakistan abrogated the constitution, imposed emergency, and directed the army to take control of the country.

Ayub Khan Era (1958-1969)

After the declaration of martial law on 7 October 1958, President Iskander Mirza appointed Ayub Khan, the then Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan army, as Chief Martial Law Administrator. However, Iskander Mirza soon realized that he had become powerless because after the abrogation of the constitution the office of the president became meaningless and powerless. Now, he started conspiracy against Ayub Khan and attempted to arrest him. Ayub Khan, aware of all the activities of President Iskandar Mirza, decided to remove him because he was hindrance to good governance. On 27 October 1958, Iskander Mirza was forced to resign, and Muhammad Ayub Khan became the president of the country.



General Ayub Khan

Ban On Political Activities

Ayub Khan was against the political parties because he believed that political parties divided the people and sometimes also acted against the national interest. His disapproval of politicians was also well known. He believed that the politicians were responsible for all the ills the country had been facing. Ayub Khan promulgated Elective Bodies Disqualification Order (EBDO) and Public Office Disqualification Order (PODO) to keep the politician away from politics. Ayub Khan also thought that the people of Pakistan were illiterate and politically immature. So, it would be dangerous to introduce universal suffrage. He introduced a new system of representation in 1959 which is called the Basic Democracy System. In this system, the people of Pakistan would choose their 80000 representatives who were known as BD Members. These BD members would be the electoral college for the elections of the president, national and provincial legislatures. Beside this the BD members also worked as local bodies. Ayub Khan was also against the parliamentary system and promised to replace it. Ayub gave a new constitution to the nation in 1962 that established presidential form of government.

Do You Know?

Ayub Khan was the first Muslim Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army.

Economic Policy

Ayub Khan's economic policy was also very successful. Ayub Khan focussed on installing industries and encouraging private investors to invest their money in industrial sector. The economic growth was much faster as compared to India and other neighbouring states. Ayub Khan introduced land reforms and fixed maximum holding of 500 acres of irrigated land and 1000 acres of unirrigated

land. He also transformed the agriculture sector by introducing modern machinery and tools which rapidly increased the production of crops. Ayub Khan constructed Warsak and Tarbela Dam to meet the demand of energy as well as to irrigate agricultural land. The second five-year development plan (1960-1965) was the most successful plan in the history of Pakistan. The country achieved much more than the targets it had fixed.

Presidential Elections

The presidential election held in January 1965, tarnished Ayub Khan's reputation. Miss Fatima Jinnah, the younger sister of Quaid-e-Azam was the presidential candidate. The government involved in defamation campaign against Ms Fatima Jinnah. The public did not like the character assassination of her. At the end, Ayub Khan won the elections because the voting rights were restricted to only eighty thousand individuals. Had it been adult franchise, one can speculate that Ms Fatima Jinnah might have won the election.

War of 1965

The war between India and Pakistan broke out on 06 September 1965 over the Kashmir issue. Tension between both countries increased when India established its military post in disputed area of Rann of Kutch. Pakistan also sent its troops and the fighting flared up in April 1965. The Pakistan army surrounded the Indian troops was in a position, to capture them but President Ayub Khan had shown generosity and agreed to make ceasefire. Insulted from Rann of Kutch, India opened a new adventure in Kahmir and arrested the Muslim leadership of Kashmir in May 1965 and took steps to integrate the occupied Kashmir. The Indian action triggered a popular upsurge in Kashmir. Instead of settling the issue through peaceful means, India adopted the way of brutal oppression.

Do You Know?

Rann of Kutch is a low-lying marsh wedge between the province of Sindh and the Indian state of Gujrat

The leadership of Pakistan could not remain silent on Indian brutality. It sent volunteers in the valley to support their Kashmiri brethren. India violated the international border, excusing that Pakistan was supporting the Kashmiris cause of independence. The morale of the public and the armed forces was very high since the beginning of the war. Our armed forces performed very well during the war and the enemy could not conquer those areas which it boosted to take within twenty -four hours. For example, India tried its best to take Lahore, but it failed and Pakistani troops under the command of Major Aziz Bhatti fought with valour and halted the enemy at BRB Canal. Similarly, Indian attack at Sialkot was a failure. Both countries fought the biggest war of Tanks near Chiwanda which resulted in enemy defeat. Pakistan Air Force also performed remarkably and shot down seventy-five Indian aircraft for the loss of nineteen of its own. Our armed forces also occupied 650km^2 of Indian territory while hundreds of its soldiers and officers were captured.

The UN passed a resolution on 20 September which demanded for ceasefire. Both countries accepted the resolution on 22 September 1965. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) which remained neutral during the 1965 war, offered to play the role of mediator and invited the leadership of both countries at Tashkent to resolve their issues through talks. The leadership of both countries reached an agreement after several rounds of talks and signed the Tashkent Declaration in January 1966. The Declaration provided for the withdrawal of troops to pre-war position and repatriation of prisoners of war.

Downfall of Ayub Khan

The people of Pakistan did not like Tashkent Accord because it did not settle the Kashmir issue upon which the war was fought. It was assumed that Ayub Khan had lost the winning war during table talks. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was foreign minister in the cabinet of Ayub Khan and took part in negotiations held at Tashkent, manipulated the situation and fuelled the sentiments that this agreement was not in favour of Pakistan. After some time, he resigned from the cabinet and started a movement against Ayub Khan. After the Tashkent Declaration, Ayub Khan lost the confidence of the masses and people turned against him. The other political parties also mobilised the masses, urging them to protest against Ayub's government and demand his resignation. Faced with mounting public pressure, Ayub Khan resigned from the office of the president on 25 March 1969.

Yahya Khan Era (1969-1971)

Ayub Khan transferred power to General Yahya Khan who was the Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army. General Yahya Khan immediately imposed martial law but made it very clear during his first statement that he had no political ambitions. He claimed that army intervened because of the deteriorating law and order situation. He assured to hold elections as early as possible and transfer power to the people's representatives. In March 1970, he issued Legal Framework Order (LFO) in which the outlines of upcoming elections were declared. LFO envisaged 313 seats of the National Assembly, abolished one unit and provided for the universal adult franchise. The government also announced the schedule of election and political parties were given full freedom to carry on their election campaign. Awami League, headed by Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman while Pakistan People's Party headed by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto were the two major parties contesting the elections. Awami League contested the election on the basis of six points. The gist of these points was maximum provincial autonomy. Mujeeb claimed that the money earned by East Pakistan was used to finance industrial development in West Pakistan. On the other hand, the PPP contested the election on the slogan of Bread, Clothes and Shelter (Roti, Kapra aur makan).



General Yahya Khan

The elections were finally held in December 1970. The Awami League achieved an overwhelming victory by securing 160/162 general seats from East Pakistan; however, it failed to win any seats from West Pakistan. The PPP also performed well, securing 81 seats but all from West Pakistan. The result of the elections clearly demonstrated that none of the political parties was of national stature. After the election, Yahya Khan announced that the Constituent Assembly would convene in Dhaka on 3 March 1971 to elect the prime minister and begin drafting the constitution. However, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced to boycott the session of National Assembly and demanded that before the inaugural session, there should be meaningful consultation between him and Mujeeb ur Rehman over constitutional issues and power sharing formula. On 2 March 1971, Yahya Khan announced the postponement of the session of Assembly citing PPP's boycott as

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Six Points, which the government saw as a threat to Pakistan's unity. Yahya Khan did not object to the Six Points earlier as he took them as an election ploy. Now, Yahya Khan was also becoming aware of the implications of the Six Points and insisted Mujeeb to yield on these points.



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

After the failure of talks, Yahya Khan, on 24 March 1971 ordered to start a military operation. This was a disastrous decision. The political issues could not be resolved through the military operation. It was the failure of the regime as well as all the political parties that they failed to reach a political settlement. Though General Tikka Khan succeeded in restoring law-and-order in urban areas, yet the military operation was somewhat harsh at it alienated even the sympathisers of military and Yahya regime.

Expand Your Horizon

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was graduated from Oxford. Search from online sources about the qualification of other prime ministers of Pakistan. Enlist how many Prime Ministers are graduated from the foreign universities.

War of 1971

The situation in East Pakistan provided India with an opportunity to avenge 1965 war. India openly supported the Bengali separatists and provided them shelter. Except for Mujeeb and a few others, all the leadership of Awami League fled to India where with the support of India they founded a terrorist organisation "Mukti Bahni." The Mukti Mukti Bahni trained and financed by India, started a guerilla war against Pakistan army. India hoped that with its support, Mukti Bahni would defeat Pakistan Army, but it did not happen. Despite all odds, the military fought courageously with these terrorists. When their plan seemed to be failing, India finally directly intervened on 21 November 1971. India declared an open war on 03 December 1971 which lasted till 16 Dec 1971. The Pakistan army was in precarious situation since the beginning. It faced severe shortage of supply of arms, ammunition, and food due to the disruption of its communication and supply lines with West Pakistan. It consisted of less than fifty thousand regular troops while it had to face with majority of hostile population and continuous attacks of Mukti Bahni. According to Indian army chief General Manekshaw, India had twenty times more troops than Pakistan in East Pakistan. He also praised Pakistan army by saying that it fought very gallantly but it was one thousand miles away from its base. In the given situation, it was impossible to win a war for any army. On 16 December 1971, General Niazi agreed on ceasefire because he thought that further continuation of war would lead to complete annihilation of Pakistan army stationed in East Pakistan and unnecessary casualties of civilians.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Era (1971-1977)

After the fall of Dhaka, General Yahya Khan had to step down due to public pressure and pressure from inside the army and handed over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Bhutto vowed to build a new Pakistan. He started working on constitution making and gave country a new constitution in 1973. The constitution of 1973 is distinct from the earlier constitutions because it was unanimously

passed by the assembly.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was also successful on foreign front. He signed a Simla agreement with India in 1972, through which both countries retrieved territories which they had occupied during the war. Bhutto held "Delhi Agreement" with India which ensured the return of prisoners of war in 1974. He discerned that the US and European countries did not play any positive role to save Pakistan from dismemberment. Therefore, he announced the repeal of defence pacts with the US. He also decided to leave the Commonwealth, which Pakistan had joined since independence.



General Zia-ul-Haq

Bhutto had socialist leanings and was against the industrialist class.

In 1972, he started nationalizing the heavy industry. Later, he nationalized the banking and educational sectors. Though Bhutto took these steps in good faith, yet the policy of nationalization had not left good impact over the economy of the country. Bhutto is also considered to be the father of nuclear programme. When India conducted its nuclear tests in 1974, Bhutto made it clear that the survival of Pakistan now rests in achieving nuclear capability. He declared that we would eat grass, even go hungry, but achieve nuclear capability. He invited Dr Abdul Qadeer Khan to Pakistan and offered him support to start the nuclear programme.

There are some steps of Bhutto government which are considered black spots on his government. Bhutto lacked patience to tolerate opponents. He dismissed the provincial government of Baluchistan headed by Sardar Atta Ullah Khan Mengal who was his political opponent. Bhutto also ordered military to start an operation against the Murri and Mengal tribes which fuelled the successionist movement in Balochistan. He also incarcerated his political opponents while calling them traitors and enemies of Pakistan.

Downfall of Bhutto

Bhutto was satisfied with the performance of his government and was pretty sure that his party could obtain 2/3 majority if fresh mandate would be taken. So, he announced to hold elections of National Assembly on 7 March 1977. After the announcement of elections, the nine political parties formed an alliance named Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) against the PPP. But despite that PPP performed very well in the elections and obtained 156/200 seats while PNA managed to secure only 36 seats. However, PNA refused to accept the election results and alleged that Bhutto made massive rigging in the elections. The PNA started protests all over the country which turned violent. Partial martial law was imposed in few cities like Lahore and Multan to control the situation but even though the law-and-order situation was far from satisfactory. Finally, on 5 July 1977, General Zia ul Haq, the army chief dismissed the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and imposed martial law in the country.

General Zia-ul-Haq's Regime (1977-1988)

After taking control, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq stated that the military intervened because the country was on the verge of destruction due to worsening law and order situation. He assured the people that he had no political ambitions and promised to hold elections within ninety days. But Zia did not keep his promise and later refused to hold elections. He argued that the country was founded in

the name of Islam, but it had no Islamic system. Second, there was no accountability in the country. Zia declared that first he would enforce Islam in the country and then hold elections. Meanwhile, Bhutto was executed supposedly in a fabricated murder case on 4 April 1979.

Islamization under Zia

Zia took certain steps to Islamise the country. He promulgated the Hadood Ordinance through which the punishment for theft, adultery, fornication, and consumption of Alcohol was proscribed according to the teachings of Islam. A federal Shariat Court was established in 1980, which had the power to decide whether or not existing laws were Islamic. similarly, he introduced media reforms, and many Islamic programs were added in radio and TV. Zia encouraged the people to offer their prayers regularly. The ulema were appointed as junior commissioned officers in the army. However, some critics view his Islamisation programme with suspicion and argue that Zia was not serious about enforcing Islam. He used Islam to legitimize as well as prolong his rule.

Soviet-Afghan War (1979-[illegible])

General Zia's regime gained international recognition at the end of 1979 when USSR troops invaded Afghanistan to protect the communist regime established a few years earlier. Millions of Afghans fled to Pakistan after USSR invasion. Zia's government welcomed the migrants and provided them food and shelter. The people of Afghanistan started a resistance movement against the Soviet troops while Pakistan fully supported them. With the meagre support from Pakistan, the Afghans gave stiff resistance to USSR troops.

The US was observing this situation very carefully. At that time both the US and the USSR were superpowers and were bitter enemies of each other. The US found it better opportunity to damage Soviet Union. The US approached to Zia's regime and promised to provide economic and military aid against their common enemy USSR. Pakistan which was already helping the Afghans readily agreed. So, the Afghans, with the help of Pakistan, and US gave stiff resistance to USSR. After, ten years of long war, the USSR finally subdued and abandoned Afghanistan in 1989 through Geneva Convention.

Pakistan paid a heavy price for its involvement in Afghan war. For years to come, Pakistan had to suffer the bad consequences which included the flow of arms and development of drug trade in the country.

Restoration of Democracy

General Zia-ul-Haq was against the political parties and democratic system. He claimed that the establishment of political parties was against the teachings of Islam. General Zia refrained from holding elections for many years but because of international and domestic pressure he finally held general elections in 1985. However, these were party-less elections and the candidates' contested elections in their individual capacity. Many people believed that Zia was frightened that if political parties were allowed to contest elections, the PPP would come into power. After, the election the national assembly elected Muhammad Khan Junejo, Zia's nominee as the Prime minister. The newly elected Assembly demanded to lift martial law because the civilian government and martial law could not run parallel. Zia was ready to restore civilian government on the condition that the parliament would pass the 8th Amendment in the constitution of 1973. The parliament passed the 8th amendment and Zia lifted martial law on 30 December 1985. The 8th Amendment transferred many administrative powers of the prime minister into the office of

the president. Article 58 (2) (b) was inserted which empowered the president to dissolve the national assembly and dismiss the prime minister upon his discretion. Zia used this power against Junejo in 1988 and dismissed his government because he participated in Geneva Convention without the consent of Zia. He announced to hold elections within ninety days but before the elections were held Zia died in an airplane crash on 17 August 1988.

Democratic Era (1988-1999)

General Zia-ul-Haq was army chief as well as the president of Pakistan. After his death, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the Chairman Senate was appointed as Acting President while General Aslam Baig was appointed as army chief. The elections were held as per scheduled in November 1988. The PPP emerged as the single largest party as a result of the election. It secured 93 seats while Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI), the nine-party alliance bagged 54 seats. Benazir was elected as the prime minister of the country just at the age of 35. She was the first women prime minister of the Muslim world and the youngest prime minister of the world.



Pakistan witnessed political instability and economic crises during this era. It was largely because of the president's arbitrary power to dissolve the national assembly. The presidents used these powers time and again and did not allow any government to complete its tenure. One of the reasons that the democratic governments could not deliver as per the expectations of the people was their premature dismissal by the presidents.

The government of Benazir was vulnerable because it lacked majority in the national assembly. It had to compromise with its coalition partners and independent candidates without whom Benazir could not stay in power. Moreover, the IJI was able to form government in Punjab, the most

Benazir's 2nd Term

Benazir Bhutto returned to power as a result of October 1993 elections. She was successful to get elected her own party member Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari as the president of Pakistan. Now she was satisfied that at least she had no threat of dismissal from the president. However, Benazir' s government had to face serious economic and security issues. The country's economy was precarious. Benazir made an agreement with International Monetary Funds (IMF) to improve the economic situation. The government took serious measures to eradicate polio disease. She also ordered the military to launch an operation in urban areas of Sindh to improve law and order situation. Benazir skilfully handled the Afghan and Kashmir policy. The government continued to support the freedom fighters in Kashmir and also effectively raised the Kashmir issue at international forum. India was unhappy over Pakistan's unwavering support of Kashmir cause therefore, relations between both countries remained tense during Benazir's government. Benazir was successful to improve relations with US. The US got ready to lift economic and military sanctions which were



imposed on Pakistan since 1990. However, relations between Benazir's government and the judiciary remained strained. The government appointed several judges to the Superior Courts, but these appointments were later declared unlawful by the Supreme Court. Additionally, Benazir's conflict with the president culminated in the dismissal of her government in November 1996.

Nawaz Sharif's 2nd Term

Nawaz Sharif was elected prime minister as a result of February 1997 elections. He emerged as a powerful prime minister because his party achieved 2/3 majority in the national assembly. Soon after his appointment, Nawaz Sharif amended the constitution and deprived the president of his arbitrary power to dismiss the prime minister. The government also tried to reduce the power of the judiciary and indulged in conflict with the Supreme Court Chief Justice Sajjad Ali Shah. The Supreme Court was attacked by the supporters of the ruling party. Subsequently, Sajjad Ali Shah was also dismissed in 1997. Meanwhile, the government did not take any action against those influential people who took hefty loans from the banks and did not return. This cause financial loss to the country.

Nawaz Sharif government had to face a big challenge when the Indian government made atomic explosions in May 1998. The US and European countries rushed to Pakistan and persuaded the government to refrain from making atomic explosion. But in spite of all pressure, the government took a bold decision and on 28 May 1998 conducted atomic explosions. In this way, Pakistan declared itself a nuclear power. Nawaz Sharif also focussed on improving communication system by constructing many important roads of international standards including M-2 Moter way (From Lahore to Islamabad).

Kargil War (1999)

In May 1999, Pakistan and India ran into bitter confrontation when Mujahedeen and Pakistani paramilitary troops occupied Kargil height located in close proximity to line of control. The Indian army attempted unsuccessfully tried to retrieve these heights and both countries fought for almost two months. Casualties occurred from both side in large number. Fearing of the nuclear war, the US intervened and asked Nawaz Sharif to respect the line of control and vacate the Kargil heights. Consequently, the troops and mujahedeen withdrew from Kargil heights in July 1999. Nawaz Sharif developed a serious conflict with Army Chief Pervaiz Musharraf over Kargil issue. Nawaz Sharif claimed that Musharraf started Kargil war with India without his approval. He removed Musharraf from his position on 12 October 1999 and appointed General Zia Uddin Butt as new Army Chief. This abrupt decision angered military leadership which retaliated by toppling the civilian government. Musharraf who was in Sri Lanka at the time of dismissal landed in Pakistan and took charge of the country.

Musharraf Era (1999-2008)

Musharraf suspended the 1973 constitution and imposed emergency in the country. However, his action was not generally liked internationally, and many countries did not recognise his government. But the Musharraf government achieved legitimacy after 11 September 2001 attacks on Washington and New York. The US accused Osama bin Laden for this offence and decided to attack Afghanistan where Osama was hiding. The US called this war as "War on Terror." Musharraf decided to side with the US in this war and Pakistan became the close partner of America. In this way Musharraf achieved legitimacy.

Musharraf held general elections in 2002 but both Nawaz Sharif and Benazir were not allowed to participate in the elections. As a result of these elections Pakistan Muslim League Quaid-e-Azam (PML-Q), a pro-Musharraf party came into power. Meanwhile, Musharraf also tried to strengthen

local bodies and devolved powers at grassroots level.


Gen. Pervez Musharraf

During Musharraf era, Pakistan witnessed a surge in terrorism. Hundreds of thousands of people died in terrorist attacks. Musharraf ordered to start operation against the Bugti and Murree tribes. After the assassination of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti, the head of the Bugti tribe, the law-and-order situation turned worse in Balochistan.

The downfall of Musharraf began when he suspended Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry, the Chief Justice of Supreme Court on 9 March 2009. The Lawyers and civil society started a movement for the restoration of Chief Justice. He was restored by the Supreme Court, but Musharraf again imposed emergency in the country on 3 November 2007. This time he terminated a number of judges of superior courts. The imposition of emergency tarnished the image of Musharraf. Another incident which badly affected his reputation was the Lal Masjid operation in which scores of people were killed. Musharraf's reputation went into lowest ebb when Benazir Bhutto was assassinated at Liaquat Bagh Rawalpindi on 27 December 2007.

PPP'S Government (2008-2013)

The PPP came into power as result of 2008 elections. Yousaf Raza Gilani was elected as the prime minister while after the resignation of Musharraf from the office of President, Asif Ali Zardari was elected as the new president. The PPP restored the judges who were dismissed by Musharraf. In July 2008, the government started the Benazir Income Support Programme through which financial aid was provided to those families who were below poverty line. During Musharraf regime, the grievances of smaller provinces were increased. To address these grievances the government introduced 7th National Finance Commission Award in 2009. Through this award, the fiscal share of provinces was increased from 45% to 57.5 %. Similarly, the parliament passed 18th Amendment in April 2010. The objectives of this amendment were to restore the constitution of 1973 in its original form and to increase provincial autonomy. Many departments which were earlier run by the federal government transferred to provinces. The provinces were also allocated 50% share in their natural resources.


Asif Ali Zardari & Yousuf Raza Gilani

Many departments which were earlier run by the federal government were transferred to provinces. The provinces were also allocated 50% share in their natural resources. Unfortunately, terrorist attacks in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and other parts of Pakistan increased during the PPP tenure. Our armed forces successfully launched operations against the terrorists and restored peace by expelling them from the territory of Pakistan. In spite of all the good measures, the economic conditions remained precarious. The country experienced high inflation, whereas the gross domestic product grew by 3% per year. This represented one of the slowest growth rates in the country's history.

PML-N Era (2013-2018)

PML-N came into power as a result of 2013 elections and Nawaz Sharif was elected as prime minister for the third time. Nawaz Sharif made efforts to improve the country's economy. He made an agreement with China and launched the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) which

is a combination of various developmental projects. In 2015, Nawaz Sharif signed 51 agreements and memorandums of understanding valued at $56 billion with his Chinese counterparts. The objectives of CPEC are to transform Pakistan's economy by modernizing its road, rail, energy sector, and ports.



Nawaz Sharif and Shahid Khaqan Abbasi

From the very beginning, Nawaz Sharif had to face resistance from opposition political parties. Pakistan Tehreek-e- Insaf (PTI), led by Imran Khan, and Pakistan Awami Tehreek (PAT), led by Tahir-ul-Qadri, held a sit-in at the heart of Islamabad in August 2014 which continued for 126 days. This affected the performance and reputation of the government. Another hindrance in the way of good governance was escalation of terrorist activities. In December 2014, terrorists attacked Army Public School at Peshawar in which 150 students and staff were martyred. Law enforcement agencies either killed or hanged the terrorists who were the masterminds or provided accomplices in this heinous crime. Nawaz Sharif faced another setback when he was convicted by the court in 2017. Later the Supreme Court ruled that his conviction was unjust and illegal. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi was elected as the new prime minister after the conviction of Nawaz Sharif. But the troubles for the government were not over. Another religious group led by Khadim Rizvi started a sit in at Islamabad which continued for many days. However, in spite of all these troubles, the economy was in a better situation and inflation was under control. The government also completed several developmental projects.

Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf Government (2018-2022)

After the completion of PML-N's tenure, elections were held in July 2018. The PTI emerged as a single largest party and Imran Khan, a cricket turned politician, was elected as the new prime minister. Imran Khan promised to eradicate corruption and bring the country onto the path of progress. But the country had to face serious challenges of balance of payments, and soaring inflation. The government tried to fix the economy and turned to the IMF for loans. In 2020, COVID-19 severely affected the country but the government, with the help of the military, skilfully handled the situation. Imran Khan failed to develop cordial relations with opposition political parties. The opposition political parties formed an alliance against the government named as Pakistan Democratic Movement (PDM). The PDM accused the government of poor governance, political victimization of opponents, mismanagement of the economy and a weak foreign policy. Even PTI's coalition partner broke away and joined the opposition parties. In April 2022, the national assembly passed a vote of no- confidence motion against Imran Khan. As a result, he was removed from office and Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif was elected as a prime minister of the country. During the PDM era, the economy was in a precarious situation and the inflation rate remained very high.



Dr. Arif Alvi

Following the PDM tenure, the interim government was established and Anwaar -ul Haq- Kakar was appointed as the interim prime minster. The interim government gained some success in resolving the economic issues and law and order situation was also improved.

Finally, the general elections were held in February 2024 in which no political party could secure enough majority to form government. As a result, a coalition government of different political parties came into being and Shahbaz Sharif was elected as the prime minister while Asif Ali Zardari was elected as the new President.

The government is struggling to bring the country out of economic crises. It has achieved some success in controlling rising inflation. The government has taken measures that effectively helped stabilise the currency and prevented further devaluation. The government is also trying to build a better image of Pakistan at international forum. It has raised voice against the atrocities against the people of Kashmir and Gaza.

Pakistan- India War of 2025

On 6 May 2025, Indian forces launched an attack on Pakistan, falsely accusing it of being involved in a deadly attack in Pahalgam, a town in Indian-occupied Kashmir, where many people were killed. Pakistan strongly denied all these false allegations. Despite this, India carried out military aggression against Pakistan on 7 May 2025.

The Pakistan Armed Forces responded with great courage and professionalism. They destroyed several Indian military posts in Indian-occupied Kashmir. During an intense dogfight between the two air forces, the Pakistan Air Force gained a clear upper hand and shot down many Indian fighter jets, including four Rafale jets. India had been very proud of the Rafale fighters and believed they would give it superiority over the Pakistan Air Force, but this expectation was proven wrong.

In response to Indian drone strikes, Operation Bunyan-um-Marsoos was launched by Pakistan on 10 May 2025. Pakistan Air Force successfully targeted 26 strategic locations including Indian air bases, destroying many of its key installations. After suffering heavy losses, India had no choice but to ask for peace.

Finally, after repeated requests from U.S. President Donald Trump, Pakistan agreed to ceasefire. Due to the outstanding performance of the Pakistan Army, General Asim Munir was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal—a proud moment for the entire nation.

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1- **The first Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan was -:**

(A) Zahid Hussain (B) Muhammad Ali

(C) Ghulam Muhammad D) Liaquat Ali Khan

2- **In which city was Liaquat Ali Khan martyred-:**

(A) Lahore (B) Karachi

(C) Rawalpindi (D) Delhi

3- **The first President of Pakistan was-:**

(A) Quaid-e-Azam (B) Iskandar Mirza

(C) Liaquat Ali Khan (D) Ayub Khan

4- **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto served as a ..... minister from 1963 to 1966-:**

(A) Foreign (B) Law

(C) Interior (D) Agriculture

5- The manifesto of the Awami League in the election of 1970 was -:

(A) Six Points (B) 7 Points

(C) 8 Points (D) 5 Points

6- Hudood Ordinance was promulgated by -:

(A) Ayub Khan (B) Benazir

(C) Yahya Khan (D) Zia-ul-Haq

7- Who dismissed the first government of Benazir and Nawaz sharif:-

(A) Ayub Khan (B) Ishaq Khan

(C) Pervaiz Musharraf (D) Zia-ul Haq

8- Benazir Bhutto was assassinated at Liaquat Bagh on 27th December-:

(A) 2005 (B) 2006

(C) 2007 (D) 2008

9- The National Assembly passed a vote of no-confidence against Imran Khan in .....

(A) 2020 (B) 2021

(C) 2022 (D) 2023

10- The 18th Amendment has increased provincial autonomy by -:

(A) Empowering provinces (B) Challenged federal policies

(C) Strengthening democracy (D) Strengthening central government

Answers the following questions briefly:

1. How did General Zia-ul-Haq's policies aim to Islamise Pakistan?
2. Which piece of advice Quaid-e-Azam gave to students?
3. What was the opinion of Ayub Khan about political parties?
4. What were the consequences of General Yahya Khan's decision to postpone the National Assembly session?
5. Assess the impact of the nationalization policy of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on economy.
6. which events contributed to the downfall of Pervaiz Musharraf?
7. How did Article 58(2)(b) influence Pakistan's political stability?

Answers the following questions in detail:

1- Evaluate the contributions of Quaid-e-Azam as the first Governor General of Pakistan?

2- Elaborate with examples the political instability that Pakistan experienced after the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan.

3- Analyse the positive and negative aspects of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's era, focusing on the significant events and policies of his government.

4- Discuss the role of Pakistan in Soviet- Afghan war.

5- Discuss the negative role of India in the dismemberment of East Pakistan.

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Learning Activities

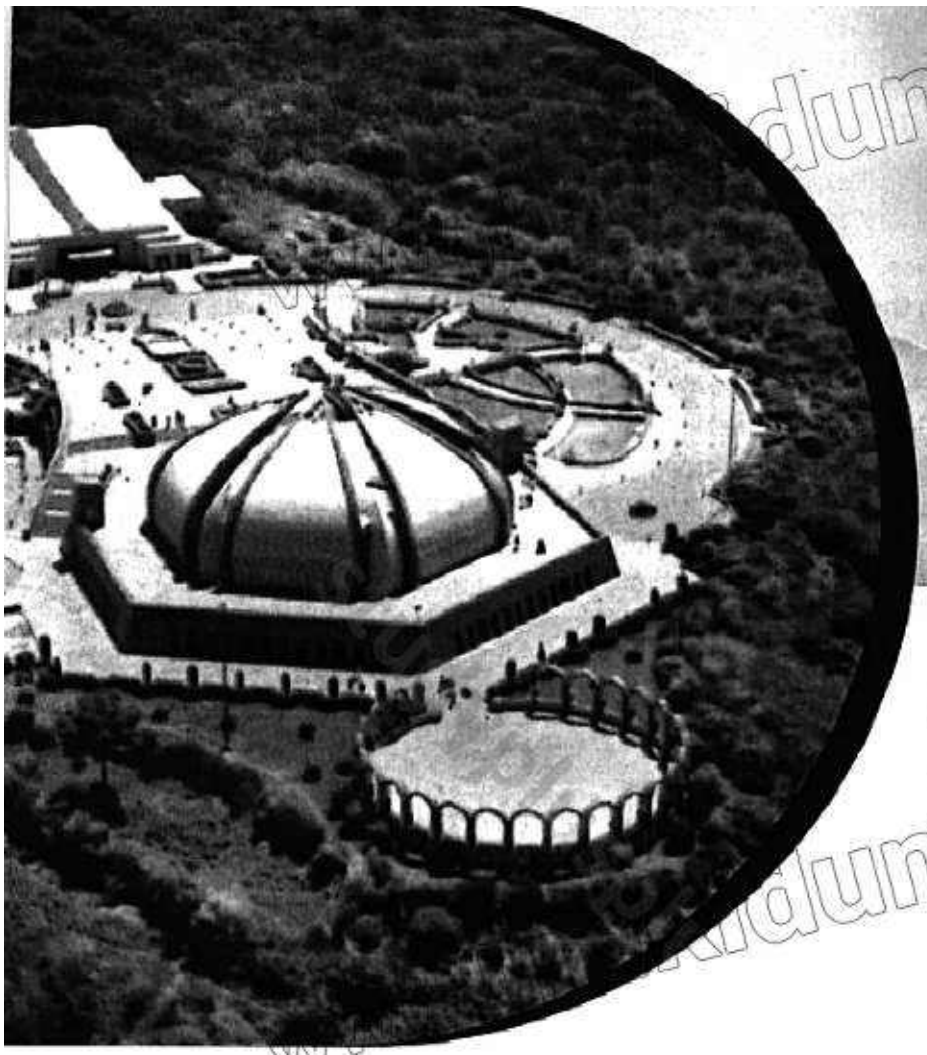
- **Display of Political Regimes:** Students can be assigned different political eras of Pakistan's politics. They can then display the reforms they undertook, argue the impact on common people and the economy, debate on the success and failures, reflect their reviews about other political parties and even can dress up like their leaders. This will give all students a quick comparison of all the parties.
- **Display/ graffiti board in the class:** Classroom display boards can be allocated to different groups of students where they can display the different political eras, reforms they undertook, their success and reasons for failures. Pictures and text both can be displayed for the presentation as well as revision of topics on a routine basis. This would be a live board where students will keep on adding things as they move on learning new topics.

Glossary

- **State Bank:** The central bank of Pakistan responsible for monetary policy and financial regulation.
- **Provincialism:** To prefer the interests of a particular province over national unity.
- **Secretary General:** The chief administrative officer of an organization or political party.
- **Socialist:** A person who believes that means of production should be under the control of state.
- **IJI:** An alliance formed in the late 1980s to contest elections against the Pakistan Peoples Party.
- West Pakistan: A province of Pakistan that emerged as a separate country and named Bangladesh.
- **Quaid-e-Azam:** Great leader

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this unit.

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UNIT 03

Section 2

Geography of Pakistan

Land of Pakistan and environmental hazards

In this unit the students will be able to:

(A) Land of Pakistan

- Locate Pakistan on the world map and access the significance of its geographical position in terms of its geopolitical and economic importance.
- Analyse the strategic significance of Pakistan's location in relation to its neighbouring countries and other countries in south and central Asia, and evaluate the impact of this on Pakistan's, economic, political, and social development.

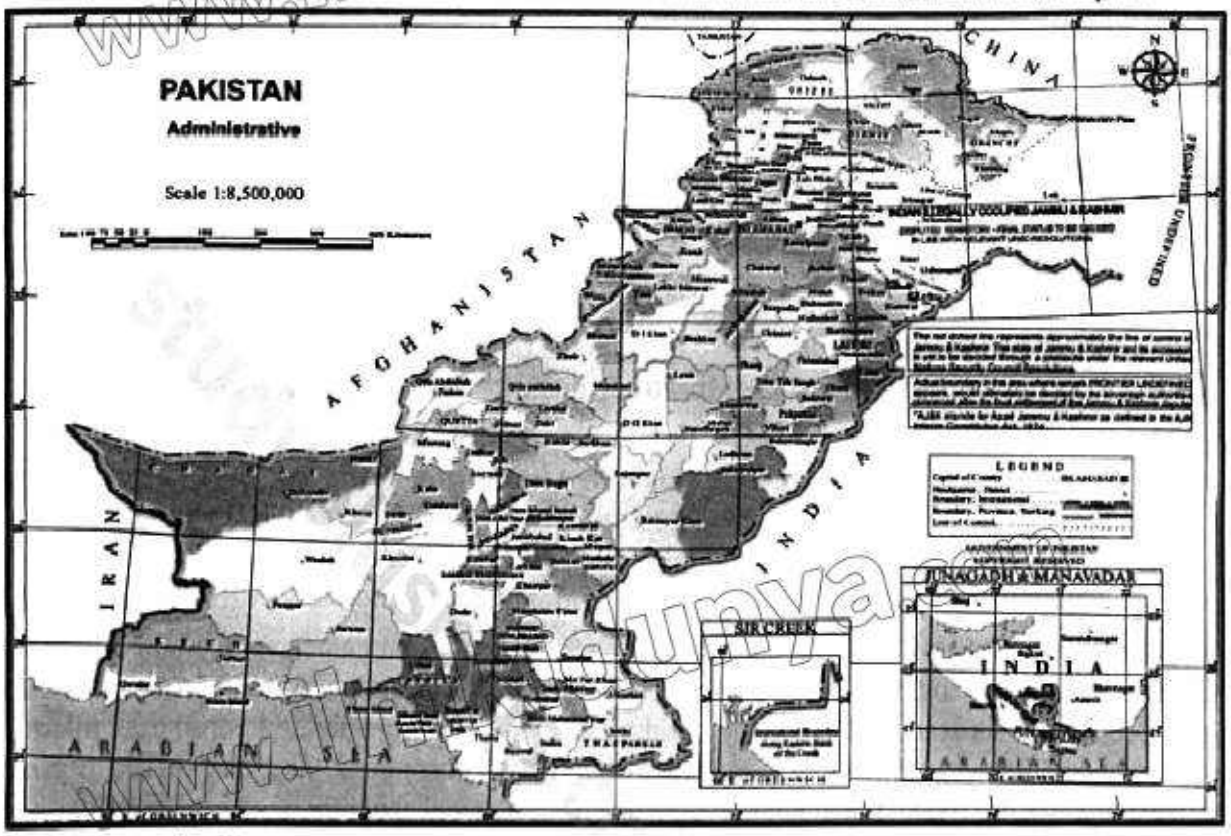
(B) Environmental Hazards

- Examine the impacts of climate change on South Asia spanning five decades, taking into consideration the consequences of sudden and severe weather events, as well as human actions that contribute to environmental risks.
- Analyse the factors that contribute to global warming, as well as resulting physical processes and phenomena that are linked to flooding, climate change, and other environmental hazards.
- Recognise the potential advantages and disadvantages of floods and propose ecological sustainable solutions to mitigate climate change and reduce the negative impacts of environmental hazards like floods and droughts.
- Evaluate the environmental impacts of fossil fuel consumption and suggest approaches to minimize the impacts of climate change and global warming, emphasising the roles of governments and societies in environmental management. [Case study: evaluate the effectiveness of Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in disaster management and propose measures to improve disaster preparedness and response.]
- Elaborate on the main sources of fresh water and ocean water pollution, such as agricultural and industrial sectors, and develop solutions to manage these issues.

Administrative Map of Pakistan

Location and Neighbouring Countries

Pakistan is located in Southern Asia bordering the Arabian Sea, between India to the east and Iran and Afghanistan to the west and China to the north. Pakistan covers an area of 796096 sq km.



Location of Pakistan

Pakistan is located north of the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N), from latitude 24.35° N to 37.05° N. It extends east of the Prime Meridian (0°) from longitude 61° E to 78° E. The country stretches 1,600 km from south to north and about 885 km from west to east. The total area of the country is 796,096 km².

Pakistan is surrounded on three sides by neighboring countries and has a coastline of 1,046 km along the Arabian Sea to the south, which further extends into the Indian Ocean.

Fig 1 shows the central location of Pakistan in South Asia. To the west, it shares a border with Iran that is 909 km long. To the northwest, it has a boundary of 2,252 km with Afghanistan, known as the Durand Line, which was demarcated in 1893 by mutual agreement of the Afghan and British governments.

The country has another long boundary line of about 2,912 km with India to the east. Pakistan is mostly mountainous in the north. Toward the northwest, a narrow strip of about 20 km, known as the Wakhan Border, separates it from Tajikistan. China is located to the northeast, with a 600 km long boundary line passing through the Karakoram Mountains.

(A) Significance of Geographical Location of Pakistan

Pakistan's geographic location acts as a bridge connecting the South Asian subcontinent with Central Asia. This geographic linkage plays an important role for trade, transit, energy and connectivity routes which reflects on its economic, political and social development.

Economic Importance

Pakistan enjoys a central location in South Asia. The warm water seaports of Karachi, Bin Qasim, and Gwadar provide transit trade services to the landlocked countries of Afghanistan and Central Asian States. Goods in transit are brought for temporary storage and re-export. Pakistan enjoys a central location in South Asia. The warm water seaports of Karachi, Bin Qasim, and Gwadar provide transit trade services to the landlocked countries of Afghanistan and Central Asian States. Goods in transit are brought for temporary storage and re-export. These ports are linked to most important North Atlantic trade route in the west and Asia Pacific route in the east.

(i) North Atlantic Trade Route connects major economic regions of the world particularly NE. USA and NW Europe, (on both sides, along the sea shores of North Atlantic Ocean). This is one of the busiest trade routes, carrying more than one fourth of international trade. Variety of goods including, Petroleum products, chemicals, machinery, and electronics. Pakistan enjoys the benefits of this trade link with both of European Union Countries and NE USA, because of its sea ports.

(ii) Asia Pacific Trade Route is another important route towards the east and south of Asia with the countries along the sea shores of Pacific Ocean. Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Australia and Hong Kong are few examples. Pakistan established its trade links with these countries for new markets in agricultural products and raw materials.

On April 20, 2015, Pakistan and China signed an agreement to commence work on the $46 billion project, which was to be developed by the end of 2018. This project aims to improve the lives of the people of Pakistan and China by building an economic corridor that promotes bilateral connectivity, explores potential bilateral investments, economics, and trade. The project, known as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), spans from the western Chinese city of Kashgar to Pakistan's Arabian Sea port of Gwadar. It is a massive bilateral project to enhance infrastructure within Pakistan for better trade with China and to further integrate the countries of South Asia. It also aligns with the vision of the Belt and Road Initiative to gain deeper access to markets in mainland China, the Middle East, and Central and Eastern Europe.

Pakistan also has direct land transport links of roads and rail with its neighboring countries. The historic Khyber Pass in the northwest links it with Afghanistan and Central Asian states. The Khunjerab Pass in the north connects the country with China through the Karakoram Highway, built on the traces of the ancient and historic Silk Road for the mutual development of art, culture, trade, and technology. The Karakoram Highway (KKH) is 1,300 km long, with 887 km in Pakistan and 413 km in China. It was completed in 1979 and opened to the public in 1986, linking Kashgar, Xinjiang in China, and Hasan Abdal, Punjab, in Pakistan. The RCD highway is another route which connects the country with Iran and Turkey in the west. These road links are further connected to motorways and other standard roads in the country for faster and safer movement of goods and passengers. It has another road link in the east with India through the Wagah border.

Pakistan is also well connected by air with international airports in Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar, and Quetta. These airports connect the country not only with West Asia but also with other countries around the world. This transport network system reflects Pakistan's direct involvement in the mutual economic, geopolitical, and social progress with its neighboring countries. It is crucial for the country to maintain good relations with them.

Pakistan has great potential for economic progress. It possesses a variety of natural and physical

resources that could help it flourish as a self-sufficient country. Tourism is another important and growing industry. Pakistan is a land of ancient heritage, with archaeological sites such as the Indus Valley Civilization at Mohenjo-Daro in Larkana (Sindh), Harappa, about 25 km north of Sahiwal (Punjab), and Taxila representing the Gandhara-Buddhist civilization. Historical buildings in the country are reminders of unique art and architecture of the Muslim Rulers of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal kings which lasted in this region for more than six hundred and fifty year. These include the Badshahi Mosque, Shalimar Gardens, Jahangir's Tomb in Lahore, the Mahabat Khan mosque in Peshwar.

The lofty mountains in the north and north west include, The Karakoram range (with the second highest in the world K2), the Himalayas and the Hindukush, with altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 8,000 meters above sea level. These serve as a major attraction for national and international tourists. These highly mountainous areas, with snow-capped peaks and beautiful valleys such as Chitral, Swat, Kaghan, Naran, Hunza, and Gilgit, have unique flora and fauna and fruit-laden orchards. These areas are popular with mountaineers, climbers, trekkers, and camping enthusiasts seeking adventure tourism. The people from these areas follow unique traditional cultures, with atypical ceremonies, dances, music, and sports like polo, skiing, and cold-water fishing for trout.

The Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation, with support from the government of Pakistan, is working to promote tourism according to international standards to attract more international tourists through websites and other media. It is responsible for boarding, lodging, tourist guides, transport facilities, and many other requirements of tourists. Tourism holds great potential for a variety of job opportunities and infrastructure development, providing cultural links to the country. This could lead to increased awareness of better education and health facilities, decreasing gaps between the haves and have-nots.

Geopolitical Importance

At the level of international relations, geopolitics is the method of studying foreign policy to understand, explain, and predict international political behavior through geographical variables. Pakistan's central location in South Asia has increased its strategic importance due to the proximity of two world powers, Russia and China, in the north, and a 2,912 km unnatural boundary with India. Additionally, a long-standing conflict and a newly established government in the west in Afghanistan demands that Pakistan to be extremely supportive and cooperative.

The Pakistani government strives hard to maintain good diplomatic and trade relations with all its neighboring countries to preserve its own internal political, and economic stability. It joined the **United Nations** soon after its independence in order to establish its good diplomatic relations with the member countries according to UN objectives. Pakistan signed the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) in 1954, to align itself to US support for its defence and other matters.

After the Arab-Israel war in 1967 Pakistan played an important role in the formation of **Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)** in 1969. The organisation has its headquarters in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Pakistan has hosted about five OIC meetings for the goodwill cause of the Muslim World.

Pakistan established good diplomatic relations with **People's Republic of China** soon after its independence in 1949 Pakistan. Pakistan always supported Republic of China as permanent member of UN. On 25 October 1971 Peoples's Republic of China took the permanent seat in UN.

Pak-China friendship has led to the establishment of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, (CPEC).

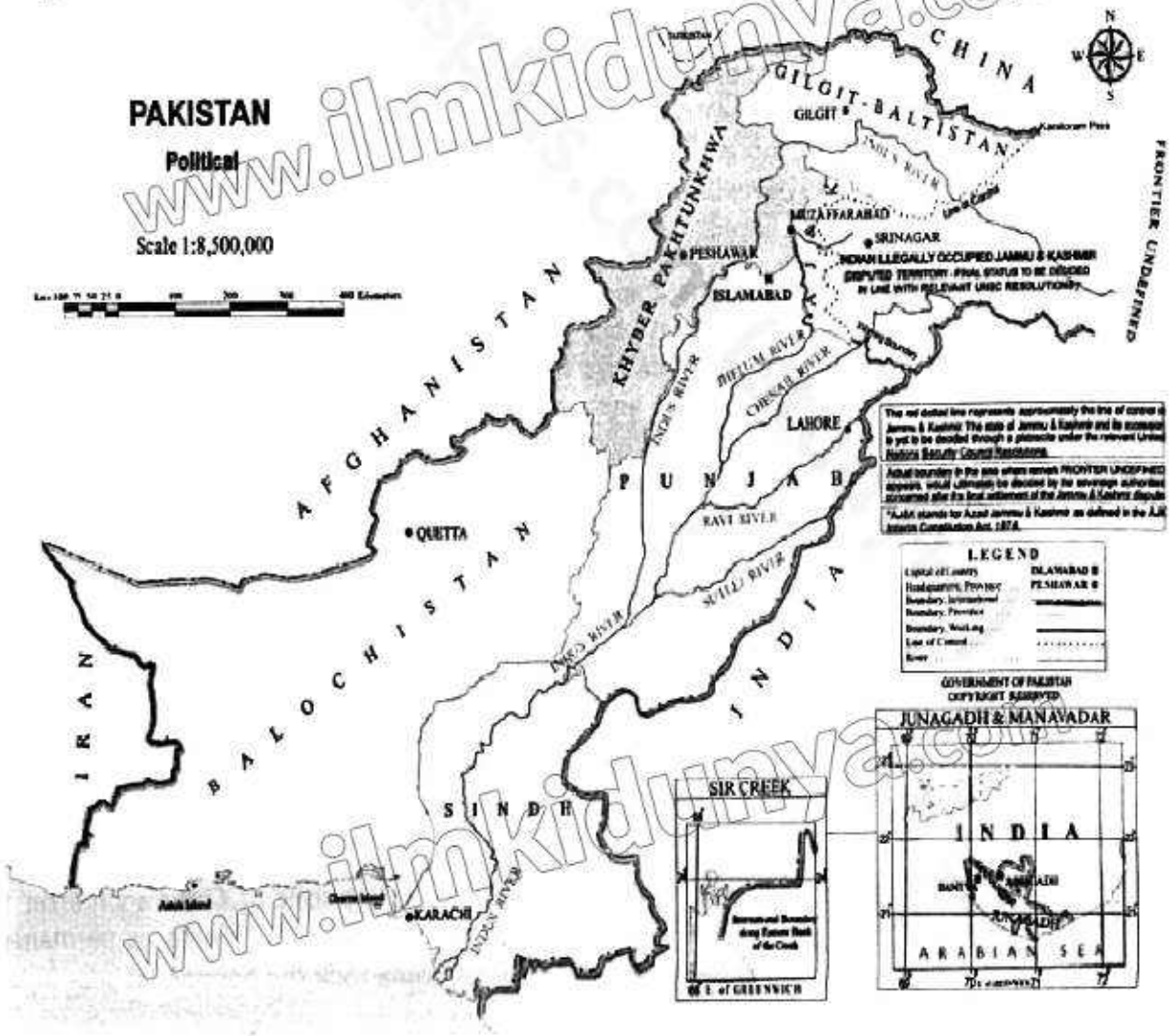
Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was established in1985, with its headquarters in Tehran. Initially, three countries, Iran, Turky and Pakistan, the founder members of RCD founded Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) in 1964. Afghanistan and newly independent states of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan aimed to join in 1985 to form ECO for the welfare and wellbeing of all the member states.

SAARC, established in 1985, Head quarter in Kathmandu, Nepal. The member countries are, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Siri Lanka, Bhutan, Afghanistan and Nepal.

The objectives of the forum are:

The objectives are to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life through accelerated economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region. Pakistan has always been an active member and has hosted many SAARC meetings and took a strong stance to follow the objectives for friendly economic and social relations.

Geographic and Economic Significance of the Provinces and Major cities



According to the constitution of the country there are three primary branches of the government.

(I) Legislative powers are vested in bicameral parliament (National Assembly and Senate).

(ii) Executive powers are vested in the Prime minister who is aided by his cabinet. The president is a ceremonial head.

(iii) Judiciary has two offices. (a) Superior Judiciary which includes the Supreme Court, the Federal Sharia Court and the five High courts. (b) Subordinate Judiciary which includes District Courts, Session Courts, and Courts of Magistrate. The Judiciary is that branch of the government which interprets the law, settles disputes and administers justice to the citizens. They are also the guardians of the constitution.

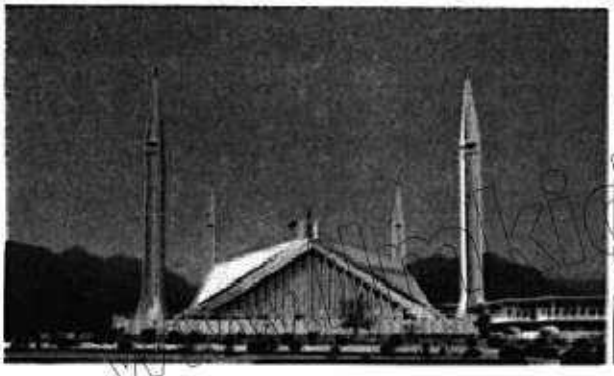
The country has one Federal Territory as the Capital, Islamabad and four Provinces, Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan. The provincial governments have a high degree of autonomy and residuary powers. Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan are the two autonomously administrated states of the country.

Islamabad

Islamabad is the Capital city of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It is located in the north of the country, at the northern edge of Potohar plateau and south of Margalla hills. It enjoys a pleasant climate. It is renowned for its unique blend of modernity and natural beauty. Its general elevation is 540 metres. The capital territory borders Pakistan's provinces of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is the country's ninth most populous city with a population of more than 2 million people.

It was properly planned according to the requirements for the capital of the Country. The city is divided into zones: Administrative, Diplomatic enclave, Residential, Commercial, Rural and Green areas. Each sector has its own shopping areas and public parks.

Government offices are working for the major planning and development of the country. President house, Prime minister residence, Parliament house, Supreme court, Election commission, Different ministries of climate change, Foreign Affairs, Ministry of local government and rural development etc. Islamabad is also known for Parks and forests including Margalla National Park Shakarparian. It is home to many flagship marks including Country's Faisal Mosque. The mosque is the world's fifth largest mosque.



Faisal Masjid



Pakistan Monument & Shakarparian Park

Lahore

The capital city of Punjab, Lahore, is located in the northeast of the upper Indus plain on the east bank of the River Ravi. It is a major industrial and economic hub of Pakistan, known for its historic buildings like the Shalimar Gardens, Jahangir's Tomb, Lahore Fort, and the Minar-e-Pakistan, which commemorates the Lahore Resolution

of 1940. The city is a center of education and learning. Punjab University Lahore, is the oldest university in Pakistan.

Lahore is a vibrant urban center, largely service-oriented. Important industries include textiles and a variety of engineering, chemical, and mechanical industries set up in the industrial estates around Lahore. Agriculture is mostly practiced on the fertile land of the active flood plain of the river Ravi. Wheat, rice, sugarcane, and cotton are important crops. Fruits and vegetables are also grown according to seasonal changes. Livestock farming is an important activity on the farmlands in the outskirts of the city. Due to all these activities, job opportunities are increasing and improving the economic importance of the city.

Urbanisation and industrialization have increased the distance of the people to reach their



Minar-e-Pakistan



Badshahi Masjid

destinations. The government has improved the road transport system by building underpasses overhead bridges and ring roads to reduce the distances. It has also introduced Bus Rapid Transport System (BRT), Lahore Metro Bus (MBS) and Orange-line Transport System to provide efficient, comfortable and cheap urban transportation system. Allama Iqbal International airport is the second largest airport of the country to link the city with the domestic and international services.

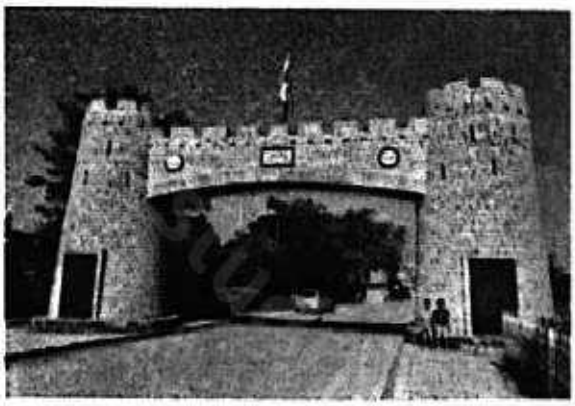
Peshawar

Peshawar is the capital and largest city of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is the major educational, political, and business center, holding great historical importance. It lies at the eastern end of the famous Khyber Pass, 16 km north of Peshawar city near the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. It is the sixth most populous city in Pakistan.

Its economy is both agro-based and mineral-based. Sugarcane, maize, tobacco, pulses, and oil

seeds are the main crops. Subsistence livestock farming is practiced. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is blessed with a variety of metallic and non-metallic minerals, making mining an important occupation. Industries such as leather shoes, garments, ghee, sugar, matchboxes, and marble products are significant.

Mohabat Khan Masjid is a historical building located in Peshawar. Islamia College Peshawar is also an important landmark in the history of Pakistan.



Khyber Pass



Islamia College

Quetta

Quetta, the capital city of Baluchistan, has a unique blend of natural beauty and cultural diversity. It is the only major city of the country at a high altitude of 1680 metres above sea-level, surrounded by rugged mountains. The mountains have many passes and the Bolan Pass is an important trade route which connects the central areas of the country with the Baluchistan province. Quetta is well-linked with road, rail and air transport links. The Khojak Pass connects Sibi, Quetta, and Kandahar with Chaman.

Quetta is a commercial centre which is known for its fruits and vibrant bazars. The fruits include wide variety of fresh and dried fruits in the region. It is also famous for its handicrafts for example mirror work, embroidery, Pushtun rugs, Baluchi carpets made by the Nomadic tribes, fur coats, jackets and other traditional handicrafts of common use.

Quetta is an important summer resort attracting tourism. Hanna lake, with its small dam facility provides entertainment through boating and fishing. Quaid-e-Azam Residency, Ziarat is an important historical building. It has wooden floors and balconies overlooking the world's rich Juniper forest valley. Quetta geological museum has a collection of rocks found in the Baluchistan province.



Bolan Pass



Ziarat Residency

The government has endeavored to set up many schools and colleges to improve literacy rate of the area. Bolan University of Medical Sciences and Quetta Institute of Medical and Health Science have been established to increase health facilities. Hospitals and health centers are set up by the public and private sectors to improve the social services of the city. The headquarters of the Geological Survey of Pakistan and a center for seismic studies are set up in Quetta due to its sensitive location for earthquakes.

Karachi

Karachi is the capital city of Sindh province and the most populous metropolitan city in the country. It is situated on the Arabian Sea coast and serves the country with two sea ports, Karachi and Bin Qasim. The city is well connected by rail and road to other parts of the country. Karachi International Airport, with its Jinnah Terminal, provides national and international air services.Mazar-e-Quaid Karachi holds the biggest commercial and industrial status in the country. Important industries include iron and steel, textiles, and many chemical and mechanical industries. Multiple auto parts industries and automobile plants have been set up. The city is also known as the "City of Lights" due to its vibrant nightlife. It is a commercial hub and home to the biggest malls in the country. It is also known for its parks and picnic resorts; beaches along the coast are sites of great attraction for both domestic and foreign tourists.



Mazar-e-Quaid



Clifton Beach

Gilgit-Baltistan

Formerly known as the 'Northern Areas', Gilgit-Baltistan is the northernmost political entity administered by the government of Pakistan. It borders Azad Kashmir to the south, the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to the west, and the Xinjiang region of China to the east and northeast. Gilgit, the capital city, is situated in a broad valley near the confluence of the Gilgit and Hunza rivers. The area is home to five of the



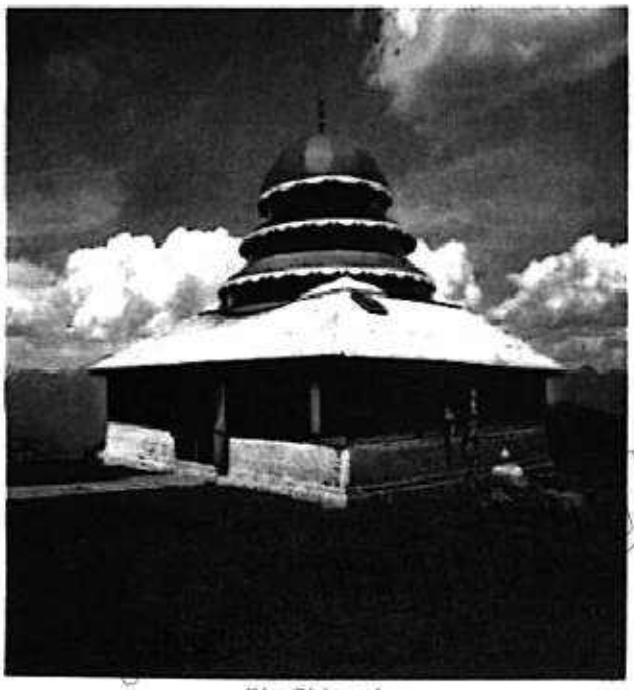
world's highest peaks, including K2, which are more than 8,000 meters tall. Additionally, about fifty peaks exceed 7,000 meters. Gilgit and Skardu are important centers for mountaineering expeditions to these mountains. The area is renowned for its scenic beauty and is a major attraction for both national and international tourists. The visitor season lasts from May to mid-October, with polo and skiing being popular activities. The region is sparsely populated due to its mountainous terrain and cold climate. Many of the world's largest glaciers, including the Siachen, Baltoro, and Batura, are found in these mountains.

Muzaffarabad

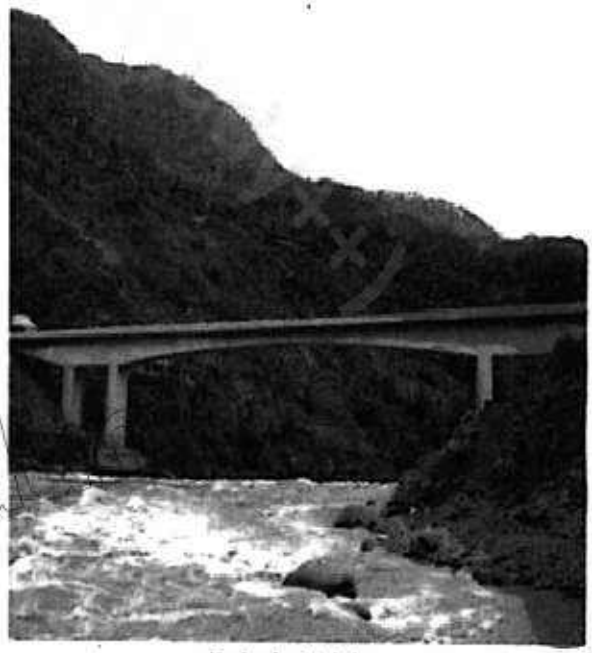
Muzaffarabad is the capital city of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, administered by the government of Pakistan, and is the largest city in the region. The geography consists of hill torrents, sub-montane, streams and intermontane narrow valleys, with many peaks rising above 5,000 meters. The city is 138 km from Rawalpindi and Islamabad and is accessible via the Kohala Bridge and Hazara Motorway. It is located at the confluence of the Jhelum and Neelum rivers. Pir Chinasi is a notable area that offers panoramic views of Muzaffarabad. The literacy rate is quite high; the University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir provides quality education, with many colleges affiliated with it, including Kashmir Law College, Scholars College of Science and Information Technology, and Fatima Jinnah Government Post Graduate College.

The main sources of income are employment in the public and private sectors, and agriculture, practiced along the river floodplains, focuses on maize, wheat, and pulses.

Handicrafts such as walnut wood carving, Kashmiri shawls, carpet weaving, rugs and mats, and stone crafting are popular and well-regarded in national and international markets. The Development Authority of Muzaffarabad has played a crucial role in regulating construction and controlling the city's development patterns and guidelines. Hill View Park and Kashmir Abshar are popular recreational areas.



Pir Chinasi



Kohala Bridge

(B) Environmental Hazards

Global Warming

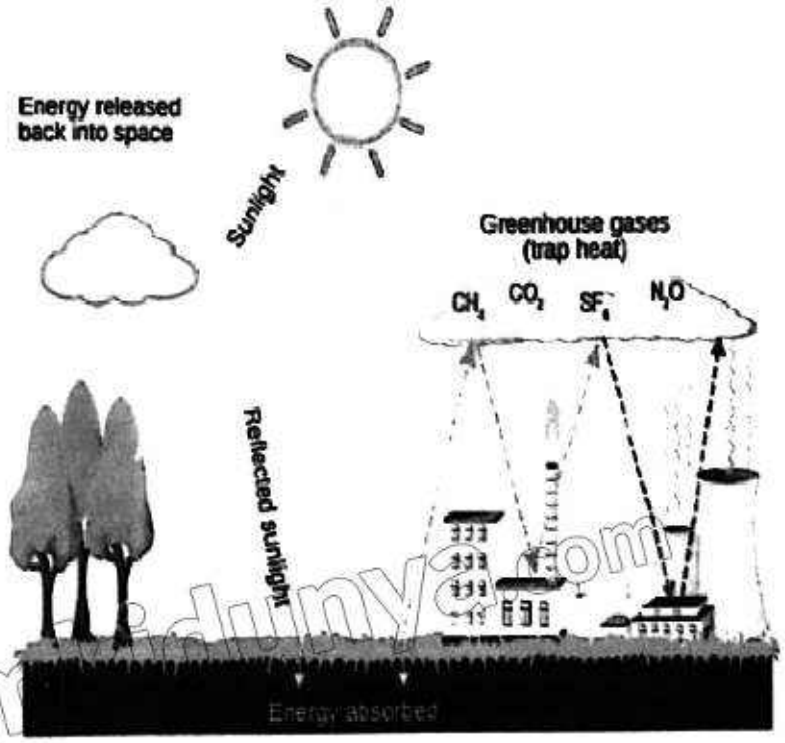
Global warming is the phenomenon of gradual increase in average temperature of the Earth. It is caused by the release of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) into the atmosphere.

For the past two centuries, there has been a gradual increase in temperature on the Earth, due to both natural and human factors.

Ozone layer, protects the earth surface from the harmful ultraviolet rays thereby increasing the temperature of the earth. In 2013, the intergovernmental panel of climate change, (IPCC)held in Warsaw, Poland. reported that the average temperature in 2013 was 14.6 degree Celsius which is 0.6 degree Celsius warmer than the mid 20th century baseline. the average global temperature has risen about 0.8degree Celsius since 1880, according to new analysis, Carbon dioxide emissions are the main cause of future global warming. Past emissions have brought us to today's climate, but every ton of Carbon dioxide that we emit in to the atmosphere from now on will warm the climate further. Various human activities have added temperature to global warming, such as, burning of fossil fuels, which increases heat trapping, and greenhouse gas levels in the Earth's atmosphere. Over the past fifty years or more, the amount of carbon dioxide and particulates in the air have risen, primarily due to the combustion of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas.

The **greenhouse effect** is a natural process that keeps the Earth warm by trapping heat from the sun in the atmosphere. It's caused by greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone and some artificial chemicals, absorbing and re-emitting infrared radiation from the Sun. The Earth's average temperature would be around -20degree Celsius if there was no greenhouse effect. The Fig below explains the impact of Greenhouse effect on the earth.

Greenhouse effect



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Causes of Global Warming:

(i) Natural causes

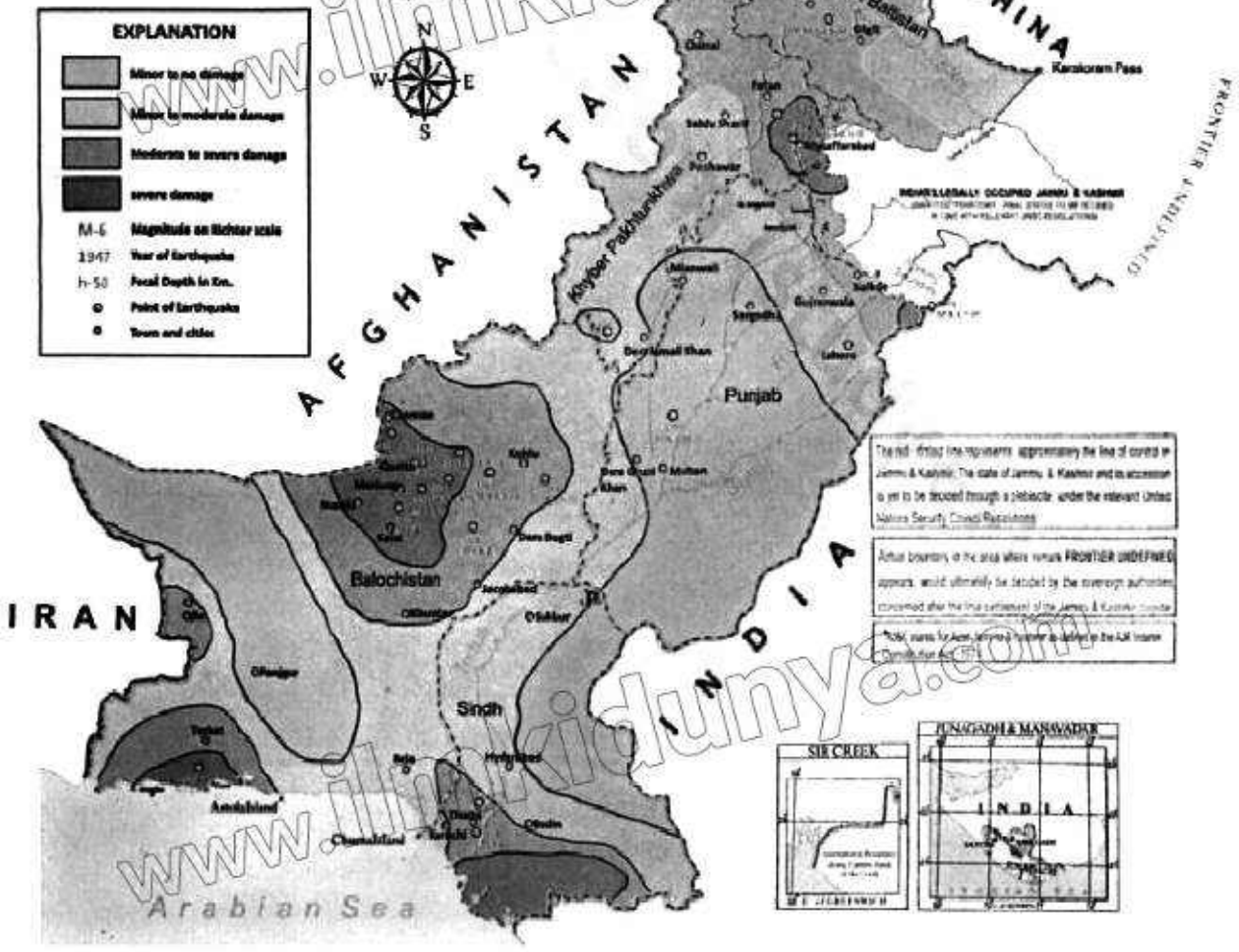
Volcanoes are one of the largest contributors of global warming. The ash, cinder (volcanic ashes) and smoke emitted during volcanic eruptions goes very high into the atmosphere and stays there for some time, increasing the air temperature.



Earthquakes:

Pakistan is one of the most active earthquake risk areas of Asia. Tectonically it is located in a region where there is intersection of three plates, Indian, Eurasian and Arabian sea plates.

Pakistan Earthquake Zone Map





The movement of tectonic plates is usually slow but the areas near plate boundaries are more susceptible to earthquakes, Tsunamis and volcanoes. On 31 May, 1935, a terrible earthquake occurred in Quetta with a magnitude of 7.7 at Richter scale, 70,000 people died. Quetta city was completely destroyed. On 8 October, 2005, another severe earthquake hit the northern areas of Pakistan, known as Kashmir earthquake. The quake had a magnitude of 7.6 on Richter scale. Over 100,000people died. 130,000 people were injured and 3.5 million were rendered homeless. The severity of damage caused by the earthquake is attributed to the severe upthrust of the plates. It is considered the deadliest, after the Quetta earthquake in 1935. On 24 September 2013, an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.7, hit Awaran, Ketch region Baluchistan. Another quake with a magnitude of 6.1, on 31st 2018, hit various parts of Pakistan including, Quetta, Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar, Murree, Sargodha, Shangla, Haripur and Gujranwala. These are a few examples of the strongest earthquakes, but otherwise, the country experiences frequent tremors with low intensity.

Forest Fires:



Forest fire in Canada

Global warming causes higher temperatures, which in turn, reduces the water content in trees. Trees catch fire and large areas of forests are burnt. In Spite of the immediate efforts of the concerned governments the forests are damaged. May 2023 Canadian wildfire, triggered by lightning, ripped through the western side of Canada. All thirteen provinces of Canada were affected. Over 155,856 people were evacuated. 18.496million hectares of land was damaged

Environmental Hazards

Environmental hazards include human created hazards such as air and water pollution, burning of fossil fuels, toxic waste, pesticides and chemicals which all adversely affect the ecosystem.

Human Factors

Agriculture



Use of chemicals for insecticides or fertilizers produce carbon dioxide and methane, add to the greenhouse effects in the atmosphere and increase the air temperature, Pesticides, used for the protection of crops, have harmful effects on human health. They cause allergies and stomach diseases. When it rains the chemicals seep through ground and drain into the water and cause water pollution,

which is harmful for fishing.



Overgrazing in large areas of the country has increased deforestation and soil erosion. Irrigation system has caused water logging and salinity which has damaged many farmlands, reducing crop production.

Industrial development has significantly contributed to the adverse effects on the environment. The thick smoke emitting from the factories pollutes the air and increases the air temperature. Lahore faces a great smog (a combination of fog and smoke) problem during winter for many years. This smog affects the visibility for transport, and the Motorway has to be frequently closed for traffic. The smog is also a serious health hazard, people suffer from different types of allergies, asthma, and chest diseases.

Impact of the use of Fossil Fuels on the Environment

When fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas) are burned, they produce smoke fumes, soot and other combustion by products, wind blown dust and sea salt pollen spores. They release a large amount of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, into the air. Greenhouse gases trap heat in our atmosphere, causing global warming.

In the last 50 years or more, carbon dioxide and particulates in the air have increased due to use of fossil fuels as a source of power for transport, industries etc. The use of chemicals as raw materials has added more adverse effects on the environment.

Pakistan is also under the great effects of Global warming. Its climate change is quite evident by untimely rains in their amounts and strength. Flash floods and thunderstorms are becoming frequent in different areas. Some areas are affected by severe drought, which is forcing the people to migrate. This erratic weather behavior is changing agriculture, reducing fresh water supply and causing loss of biodiversity.

Air and water pollution is contributing to an increase in Respiratory infections and diseases including asthma, stroke etc. In 2004 WHO ranked the Pakistani cities of Karachi, Peshawar, Lahore and Rawalpindi amongst the most atmospherically polluted cities in the world.



Overpopulation adds to carbon dioxide in the air. The lifestyle of the people, high rise buildings, use of vehicles emitting smoke, thermal power plants using coal, oil and natural gas for fuel are a few examples of global warming.

According to Macrotrends, 50 years ago in 1974 the world population was 3.996billion, by 2024 it has increased to approximately 8 billion.

(https://wwwmacrotrends.net>WCD). Due

to increase in World population the demand and needs have increased in all the fields of primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary. The mass production of goods has resulted in the generation of industrial waste and its associated pollution.

Human activities have disrupted the earth's energy balance by increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and ocean, which has led to rising temperatures. Some consequences of the greenhouse effect include: Flooding of coastal cities, desertification of fertile areas, melting of glacial masses and proliferation of hurricanes. All modes of transportation -air, sea, road and rail are contributing to global warming across all levels of atmosphere.

Effects of Global Warming

The increase in global temperatures is a key driver of global warming, leading to various climatic hazards of varying intensity across different regions. These changes pose significant risks to human life, with many areas experiencing higher temperatures and more frequent heatwaves. According to NASA analysis, global shutdowns related to ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic reduced particulate air pollution in many areas, allowing more sunlight to reach the surface and producing small but potentially significant warming effects. Year 2020 was one of the hottest years on the earth. High temperatures increased heat related illnesses. It was more difficult to work outdoors. Wildfires and severe storms affected many areas.

Drought causes destructive sand and dust storms, increasing desertification and reducing land for growing crops. This environmental degradation has a direct impact on the livelihood, of the people for their health, agriculture, economies, energy and the environment.

In 2004, Tsunami in Indian Ocean, killed more than two million people and infrastructure and houses were destroyed effecting fourteen countries including Indonesia, Srilanka, India, Maldives and Thailand.



Murree Snow Storm (2022)

Murree, a hill station in Pakistan, on 7 January 2022, was hit by a snow storm. Murree is a popular hill resort at an altitude of 7517 feet in Pir panjal range. It is an hour drive to the north of Islamabad. Snowfall continued for 5 days which was four feet deep. The alert warning was given to avoid visiting that area. Many people, who had already reached there, were trapped in snowfall. People could not get reasonable accommodation. There was a great traffic jam, The tourists had to stay in their cars. The temperature dropped to -8 degree Celsius. 22 domestic tourists were killed. This event highlights the increasing unpredictability and severity of weather events driven by global warming, affecting both human safety and local economies.

Factors affecting Global Warming and Climate Change

Floods:

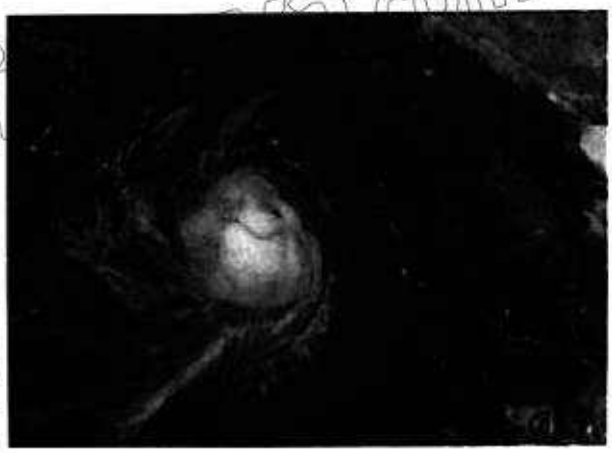
Causes: Pakistan has one of the highest mountains in the world with snow-capped peaks and many large glaciers. The country has a unique climate. It receives rainfall by the Monsoons in summer and by the western Depressions in winter. The country has a tail end effect of both climates. The number of rainy days and amount of rainfall is unpredictable. In spite of the fact the climatic predictions have advanced to inform us about the weather forecast predictions but sometimes sudden weather change is unpredictable.

Pakistan is located north of Tropic of Cancer (23.5degree North), 22 June is the longest day. The monsoon winds are highly influenced by increasing temperature in July and August and cause heavy rain in many parts of the country during summer. Due to the high temperature in summer, the glaciers in the north start melting and more water and silt (eroded rocks) are added to the rivers. The northern areas become a high-risk area for snow avalanches and landslides. Deforestation for fuel is also a strong factor for soil erosion and fast flowing of water down the stream adding ton of silt and tremendous amounts of water to these rivers beyond their capacity. The banks of the rivers are washed and water spreads almost in all the low-lying areas of Punjab and Sindh. Baluchistan earlier was not much affected by floods during summer but now because of climate change Baluchistan is also hit by flash floods along with other areas of Punjab and Sindh. On 22 July 2010 there were flash floods in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Baluchistan. Inundating large areas sweeping roads and bridges. 1000 people were killed and 100,000 people were displaced.

Measures to check floods:

The Water Management and Flood protection Department works with the Ministry of Water Resources to control flooding. Their efforts include structural measures, including flood forecasting and warning system, with weather radars, a high communication system and effective river inflow/out flow data reception and dissemination, increased coordination between different provinces and federal departments. Flood protection walls, or flood embankments. Form of flood mitigation, is being followed to plant trees along river banks, particularly eucalyptus, building of Levees, and flood control walls, removing people and their belongings through evacuation routes. Well-developed perennial canal system is linked to inundation canals to distribute quick supply of water to remote and drier areas to control the water flow within its banks.

Large and Small storage dams like, Rawal dam,(Korang river) Khanpur dam,(Haro river) Kurum-Garhi dam (kurum river) Bhakar Dam across Sutlej to store water during the rainy season are built. These reservoirs can also be used for fishing and domestic use. More inundation canals should be extended further to provide water to dry areas to reduce the pressure of water in the rivers during rainy season. Dredging of canals on a self-help basis during winter at the low water flow is usually practiced by the farmers to increase the smooth flow of water during summer. River Indus is the only reliable water source for all the provinces. A water accord was signed in 1991 for the fair distribution of river water between the provinces. Strict measures are required to implement the accord by the Indus River System Authority to monitor the water flow particularly during flood time to protect the areas from flooding.



Tropical Cyclones are defined as a non-frontal, symptomatic scale cyclone. These cyclones develop in tropical and subtropical seas having a definitely organised circulation. They cause torrential coastal flooding, damaging winds, and cyclones mostly hit Sindh coast than Balochistan coast. Cyclones form in Arabian sea, and reach Pakistan by the support of on shore monsoon winds during summer. They are not of severe intensity. Usually they enter the sea but often result in strong winds and heavy rainfall, in Pakistan. In 2023 fearsome cyclone Shaheen moved away from the Sindh coast curved towards Oman losing its intensity near Baluchistan. Pakistan has only one warning centre in Karachi.

Drought

Drought is a prolonged dry period in the natural climate cycle that can occur anywhere in the world. It is caused by low rainfall and high temperature. Lack of rainfall causes a serious water shortage. Drought can last for days, months, or years. Atmospheric conditions, such as climate change, increase in ocean temperatures, changes in the jet stream and changes in the local landscape are the factors that contribute to drought. The jet stream is a fast, narrow current of air, flowing from west to east that encircles the globe. Jet stream flows overhead about 7 miles above the surface. It has a dominant influence on the changes in the weather near the surface of the earth.

Pakistan is highly vulnerable to climate change. It has a semi-arid climate, which is influenced by the monsoons in summer and western depressions in winter. Due to the tail end influence of the rainfall system, the country has unpredictable rainfall in its amount and time. It also has continental climate with extreme temperatures in winter and summers. Some areas of the country have very low rainfall less than 250mm, for example Thal and Cholistan in Punjab, Kharan in Baluchistan and Thar and Nara in Sindh.

Role of Government Departments for the Awareness of Weather Change

Weather Forecast

"Weather" refers to the specific condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time. It is measured in term of variables including, wind speed, and directions, air temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, cloudiness and precipitation. Weather can change from hour to hour and day to day and season.

Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) is the government department that provides weather and climate information. The weather forecast refers to the prediction of future weather conditions based on global and regional scale, numerical models and data assimilation. It is used to plan field measurement schedules and identity preferred weather scenairos.

Role of National Disaster Management Authority

The department conducts hazard vulnerability and risk assessments (HVRAs) and improve risk

anticipation through weather monitoring posts and early warning systems.

IT refers to the design and application of policies to reduce existing risks, prevent new and emerging risks, and manage residual risks with the long term and presumably durable aim of strengthening, resilience against disaster risks.

The Disaster Management Cycle

Key preferences to manage in disaster management cycle:



The Disaster Management Cycle

NDMA, coordinates emergency response of federal government in the event of a national level disaster through the National Emergency Operation centre (NEOC). Require any government department or agency to make available such men and resources as are available for the purpose of emergency, Response, rescue and relief.

The purpose is to facilitate the development, assessment and implementation of multi -sectoral disaster risk, reduction frameworks, plans and promotes education, training and public awareness among role-players and communities to ensure disaster avoidance and built community resilience.

NDMA formulates and enforces national disaster policies at federal and provincial levels to provide technical assistance to the provincial governments and provincial authorities, for preparing their disaster management plans, in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the national commission. They are to coordinate and respond in the event of any threatening disaster situation that develop. The department aims at sustainable operational capacity and professional competence to undertake its humanitarian operations at its full capacity. Disaster networks can be classified as mitigation networks and disaster relief networks.

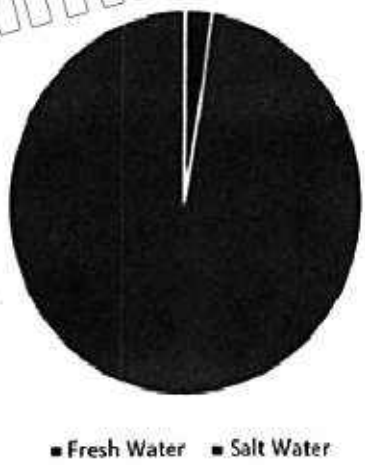
Fresh Water and Ocean Water Pollution

The distribution of Fresh and Sea water on Earth

Water on Earth is divided into fresh water (2.5%) and salt water i.e ocean water (97.5%). Of this fresh water, nearly 69% is in glaciers and icecaps, with less than 1% accessible for human use. Conservation efforts are essential to ensure continued clear water for future needs.

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The distribution of Fresh and Sea water on The Earth



Reason for water pollution:

Water pollution is a major global environmental problem because it can result in degradation of all aquatic ecosystems - fresh, coastal and oceans. Water pollution occurs when harmful substances often chemicals or microorganisms contaminate a stream, river, lake, ocean, aquifer of other bodies of water, degrading water quality and rendering its toxic effect on humans or environment. The widespread problem of water pollution is damaging our health. Fresh water is polluted through many sources, including municipal, industrial and agricultural waste. Waste water and nutrient run-off from power generation, heavy industry without any treatment plant, automobiles and others.

Around the world, some two-billion tons of human waste are discharged in the water bodies. The dumping of the liter like plastic and glass and other solid waste are also polluting the water bodies.

Solutions:

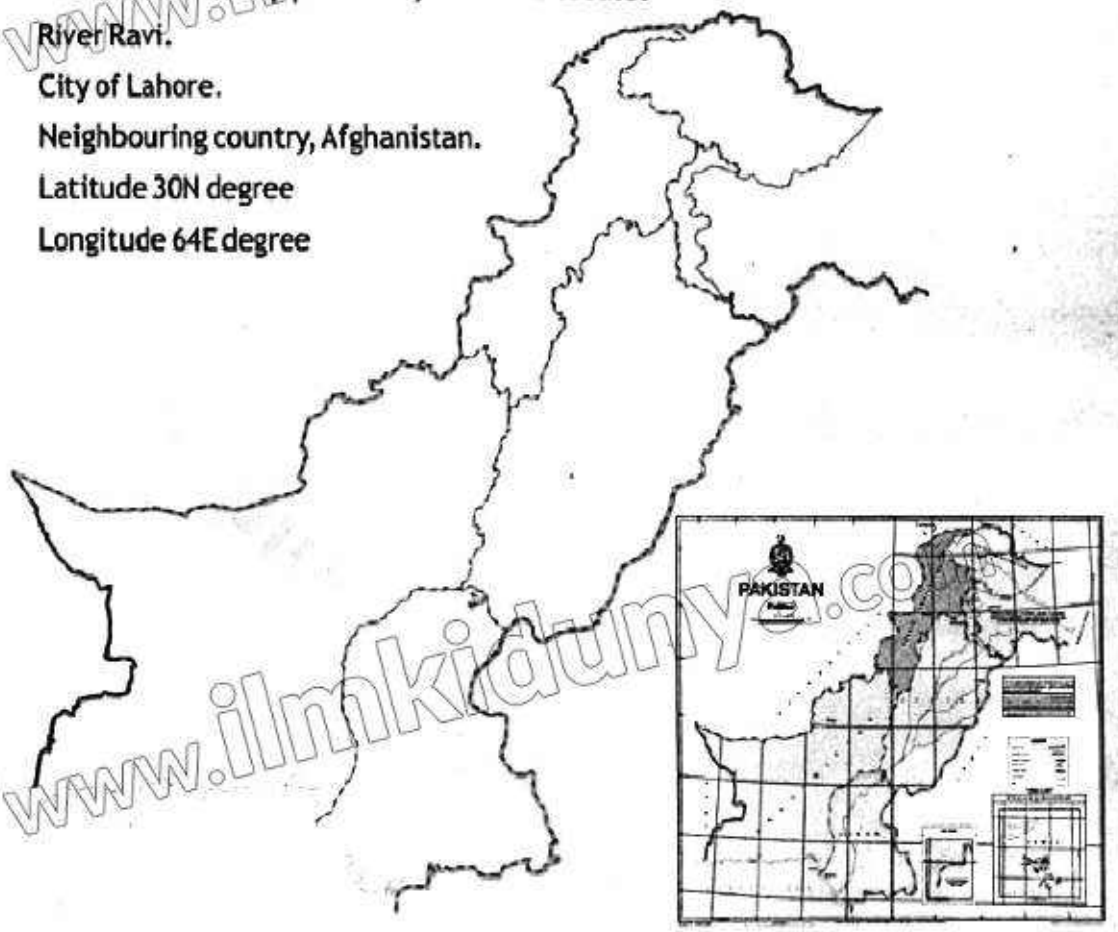
Awareness to maintain quality of water is the dire need of the time. It is not only the task of the government administration or the non-government agencies but it is the duty of every individual to maintain the quality of water in any form. Sewage must not be discharged directly into the rivers. It is recommended to use biodegradable detergents and limited use of fertilizer and pesticides. Plastic materials should not be thrown in the water instead these should be recycled and reused. The domestic wastes should not be thrown down the drains. The chemical cleaners and non-biodegradable items should be properly disposed of. In outdoor spaces, such as beaches and parks, people should dispose of trash in proper trash cans.

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Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. On the outline map provided, mark and locate:

- River Ravi.
- City of Lahore.
- Neighbouring country, Afghanistan.
- Latitude 30N degree
- Longitude 64E degree



Choose the correct option.

1) Which country is towards the North east of Pakistan?

a. Afghanistan b. China
c. Iran d. India

2) What is the length of the boundary line between India and Pakistan?

a. 1000 km b. 1516 km
c. 29021 km d. 2192 km

3) Pakistan- China Belt and road initiative is of the:

a. SAARC b. OIC
c. ECO d. CPEC

4) Durand line is the international boundary line between:

a. Pakistan- India b. Pakistan- Afghanistan
c. Pakistan-China d. Pakistan- Iran

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5) **Global warming is due to increase in:**

a) Temperature b) rainfall

c) Dust d) snowfall

6) **Quetta Earth quake hit Baluchistan in:**

a) 1935 b) 1960

c) 1950 d) 1945

7) **Desertification is caused by:**

a) Heavy rainfall b) low rain

c) snow storm d) wind storm

8) **Tsunami is a:**

a) Dust storm (b) Snow storm

c) Sea storm d) Thunder storm

9) **Summer monsoons cause:**

a) rainfall b) Drought

c) Tornado d) tsunami

10) **Murree incident happened in year:**

a) 2020 b) 2021

c) 2022 d) 2024

Answer the following questions briefly

1. Assess the geopolitical importance of Pakistan?
2. Describe the importance of Gilgit-Baltistan for tourism.
3. Why is CPEC an important project for Pakistan?
4. Identify the causes of earthquakes in Pakistan.
5. With the help of a labelled diagram, explain what is Greenhouse Effect.
6. State the main causes of floods in Pakistan.

Answer the following questions in detail

1. analyse the strategic importance of Pakistan for its neighbouring countries.
2. Evaluate the importance of Gwadar port with reference to the economic progress of Baluchistan.
3. Relate the importance of tourist potential of Pakistan to its unique geographical location.
4. Examine the importance of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in managing the disaster in Pakistan.
5. Explain with reference to examples. The effects of floods on the environment and human life.
6. What factors effect the climate change in Pakistan Elaborate with examples.

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Learning Activities

1. Use Google maps and to observe the location of Pakistan in the world and write at least 5 important points about the location of the country from their own observations.

2. On the outline map of Pakistan, the students may be helped, how to label the map

Classes may be divided in groups and allocate them to either important cities or Provinces, to evaluate their importance to the country including some of the personal evidences as case studies to make it more interesting and a direct concern of the students for the country.

Outline map of Pakistan should be provided for further 10 to 20 copies photo copied for frequent l practice of labelling and location of important cities, Rivers and Neighbouring countries.

3. Raise awareness by practically demonstrating how to deal with environmental hazards. (Earthquake and floods)

4. Provide weblinks of weather channels, videos, useful websites and reading material to the students to run a campaign, 'Save Pakistan'.

Glossary

- **Earthquake:** Thes shifting of the earth's plates, which result in a sudden shaking of the ground that can last for a few seconds to a few minutes.
- **Geopolitics** is the study of earth's geography on politics and international relations.
- **Global Warming:** is the long-term heating of earth's surface since the pre-industrial period (between 1850 to 1900) due to human activities primarily, fossil fuel burning, which increases heat-trapping green house gas levels in earth's atmosphere.
- **Green house effect:** The process through which heat is trapped near the earth surface by the substance of green house gasses.
- **Hierarchy** a system in which members of an organization or society are ranked according to the relative status or authority.
- **Latitude:** Latitude line starts (0 degree) at Equator and runs east and west parallel to equator.
- **Longitudes:** Longitude is the measurement east and west of prime Meridian (0 degree). These are imaginary lines that run vertically around the equator to meet a north and south pole.
- **Tsunami** is a series of waves caused by earth quakes or volcanic eruption under the sea.

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this unit.

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UNIT
04

Section 2

Geography of Pakistan

Natural Vegetation and Forests of Pakistan

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Investigate geographical, climatic, political, cultural, economic, and industrial aspects influencing natural vegetation and forests using geographical representations and geospatial technologies for deeper understanding.
- Utilize geographic tools and techniques to annotate and map the spatial distribution of the different types of forests in Pakistan, including productive and protective forests, and also elaborate their benefits and uses for the country.
- Investigate different factors affecting the different types of forests and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of irrigated plantations and mangroves with regard to sustainability, climatic impacts and protecting against natural disasters.
- Differentiate between deforestation and afforestation while critically analysing the causes and effects of deforestation on climate and social life in Pakistan, and propose sustainable solutions to address deforestation.

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Natural Vegetation of Pakistan

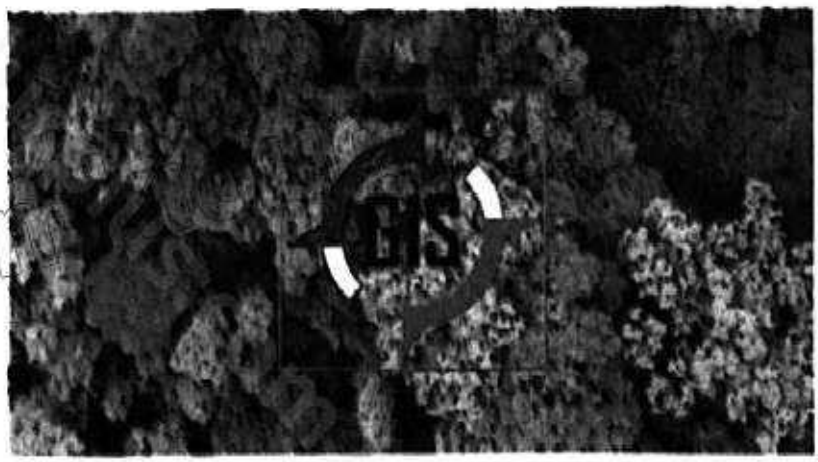
Natural vegetation encompasses the flora and fauna found in different regions of a country. Flora refers to a plant community that grows over an area and is left undisturbed by humans. It includes trees, thorny bushes and shrubs of all kinds. Fauna is all of the animal life present in a particular region at a time.

Forests

A Forest can be defined as a region with a high density of trees. Forests are a habitat for a variety of living beings including plants, animals and microorganisms. Trees help in producing oxygen which is the requirement of all living things. A forest is nature's most efficient ecosystem system with a high rate of photosynthesis affecting both animal and plant life.

Geographic Tools and Techniques to Annotate and Map different Types of Forests.

Geographical representations and Geospatial technology are terms to describe the range of modern tools contributing to the geographical mapping and analysis of the earth and human societies. These are linked to high level- resolution satellite imagery for monitoring forest cover, land-use changes and environmental features of any area.



Geospatial technology is an emerging field of study that consists of three major disciplines:

(i) Geographic Information System (GIS),

(ii) Remote Sensing (RS),

(iii) Global Positioning System (GPS).

Geo-Spatial technologies include, Satellite images, Drones, Camera traps and Audio records. When data is collected with machine learning technology, it can detect forest destruction, distribution and can even detect a single felling in the forest. GIS integrates Hardware, Software data to capture, manage, analyse, and display all forms of spatial data and imagery. This system is also helping in preparing 3D maps.

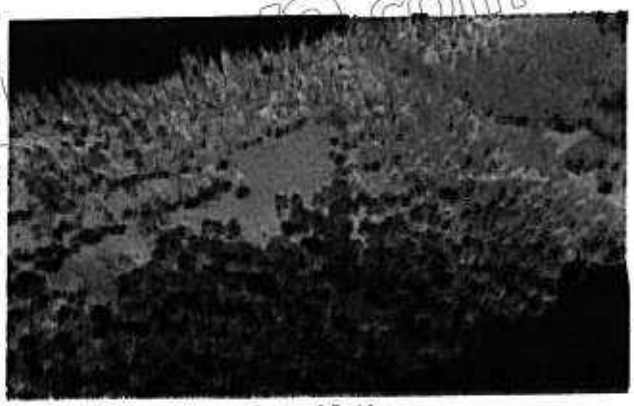
This technology, manages tracking of water for irrigation, also aids in mapping of a aquifers to monitor their water level and evaluate the impact of climate change on water resources.

Through this technology, Drones and Robots can be used to stop deforestation. Planning for afforestation and re-afforestation is easy and more efficient. GIS application for forest management has detected 4.2 million hectares of planted forests including 4.8% of coniferous and scrub forests in Pakistan.

GIS helps to model and map forests, predict future conditions under different scenarios, plan harvests, predict Forest fires, can provide the assessment of the extent of the forest density and types of plantations and grasslands.

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LiDAR is another method of determining ranges by targeting an object of a surface with a laser and measuring the time for the reflected light to return to the receiver.

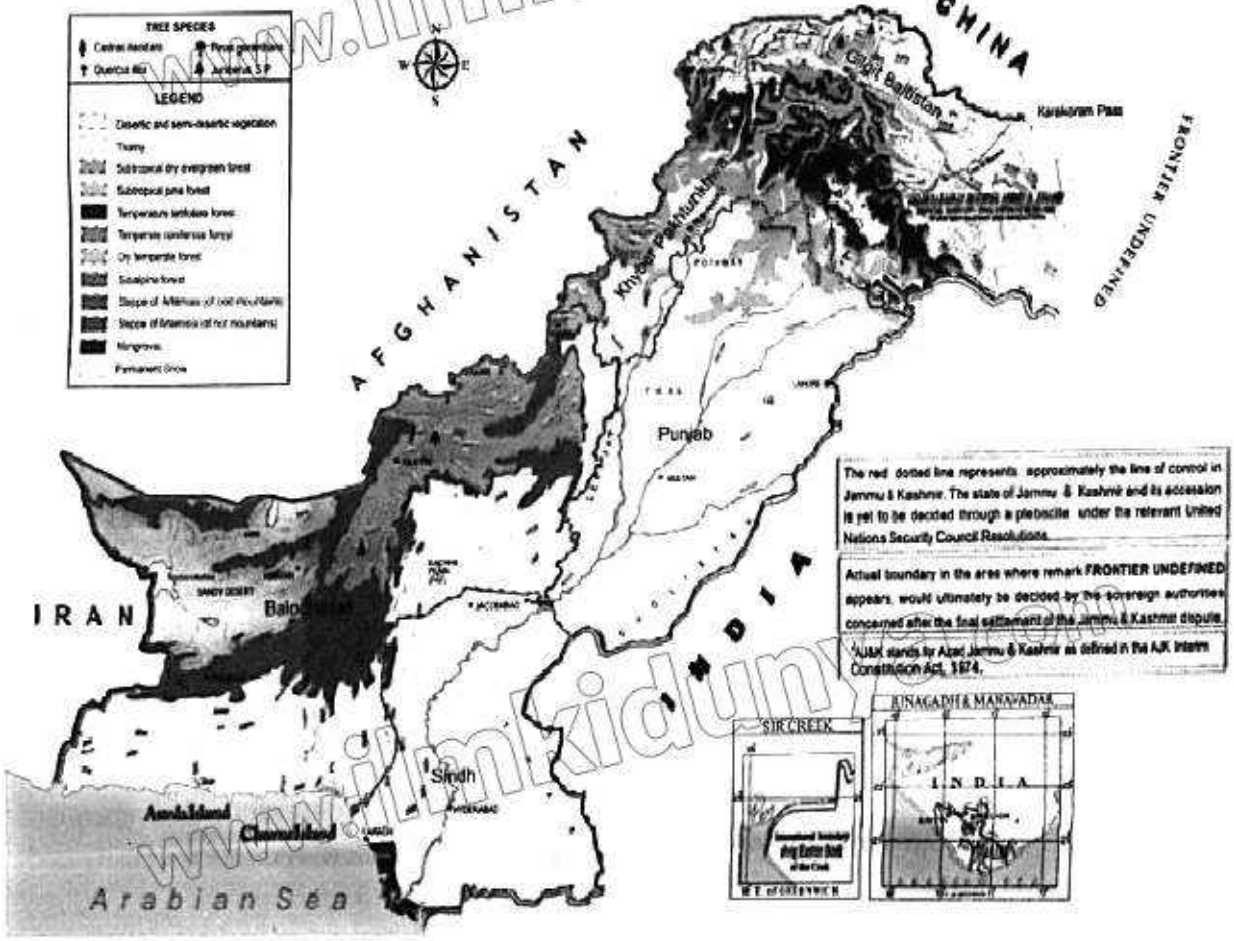


Forests of Pakistan

LiDAR, stands for Light detection and ranging. It is an advanced technology that estimates three-dimensional structure of forest vegetation. It also measures the height and density of vegetation cover of large areas. It has been successfully used in number of ways to detect forest fires, capture forest structure and map individual trees. Visualising forest and vegetation LiDAR system can rapidly collect vast amounts of data, creating 3D models with centimeter-level accuracy. This level of detail allows utility companies to pinpoint potential vegetation hazards, prioritize maintenance work and optimise trimming schedules.

Types of forests

Pakistan serves as an excellent example of the range of forests that grow according to altitude. The Arabian Sea in the south is bounded by coastal forests such as mangroves. As you move northward, the altitude increases. Tropical thorn forests and shrubs grow up to an elevation of 1,000 meters. Further north, coniferous forests thrive at an elevation reaching 3,000 meters. Alpine forests are found at even higher altitude of around 4, 000 meters.



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Factors Affecting Different Types of Forests

Altitude

Altitude in the context of forest refers to the vertical height of the forest above the sea-level. This elevation directly influences the type of trees and vegetation that can thrive with different forest classification. The table below shows how areas of similar altitude have the same vegetation across different provinces and areas

Altitude	Types of Forests
Above 5000 Metres	Snow-line is on the mountains above which there is perpetual snow. Snow-capped peaks of The Himalayas, Hindu Kush and Karakoram mountains-are the examples of permanent snow
4000-4500 Metres	**Alpine forests are found** in northern areas, Chitral, Dir, Kohistan
3000 meters:	**Coniferous evergreen forestsare found** in northern areas, Rawalpindi- Islamabad, Murree, Quetta and Kalat in Baluchistan, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Kohistan, Shangla and Swat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
1000 meters:	**Tropical thorn forests** (natural vegetation) are found in Punjab plains, southern and western Baluchistan, Sindh plains
	Sub-tropical Scrubfrosts are on the foothills of lower Himalayas, Sulaiman and Kirther ranges, Western Mountains (Peshawar, Waziristan, Kohat, Mardan), and north of Makaran coastal ranges. **Riverian Bela forests** (irrigated forest) Indus river and its tributaries.
Sea level:	**Mangroveforests** are found in coastal Areas (Sindh and Baluchistan)

Climate and Soil

Altitude or height of land above sea-level is a major factor for the difference in vegetation but rainfall is also important for the density and growth of forests. Trees absorb large amounts of water and store it in their roots to remain healthy and strong and mostly evergreen. Temperature differences also influence the growth of vegetation. The trees in hot areas are less dense, have hard wood and broad leaves. They are mostly deciduous and shed their leaves in dry season. Most of the areas of high temperature and low rainfall have dry bushes. Type of soil of the area also determines the density of the trees.

Types of Forests

It is estimated that for a stable economy of a country, its forest cover should be at least 20-25 % of the land area. Pakistan is a rain deficient country. The natural forest cover is only about 5% as of 2024. There are two types of forests:

'Productive forests' are forests which grow according to natural factors without any human activity. They mostly have dense canopy and their timber is used for commercial use.

'Protective forests' have trees which are grown by people or by the government schemes to increase area under tree cover for their own benefits. These are mostly grown for the protection of soil to increase the benefits of tree cover in the country. They are planted in large blocks or in a linear shape. The trees are planted using irrigation due to low rainfall. They improve the problems of barren land.

Irrigated Plantations

Pakistan mostly has semi-arid climate with low rainfall and high temperature. Land area under forests is very little. Irrigated plantations help in increasing area under tree cover. The advantages and disadvantages are elaborated below:

Advantages

- They provide shade and protect the land from soil erosion, mostly planted along the road sides.
- Absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen to provide a healthy environment.
- Leaves of the trees provide food for livestock.
- Fallen leaves provide fertility to the soil.
- Fruit trees are grown for commercial purposes.
- Protect the crops from strong winds and heavy rains.
- Water logging and salinity is controlled particularly by planting eucalyptus trees, which absorb maximum amounts of sub-soil water and improve the land for healthy cultivation.
- They are planted in parks for better environment and beautification of the places to promote recreation and tourism.
- They promote employment to the people for the maintenance and protection of these plantations.
- Source of firewood, crafts and basketry.

Disadvantages

- They require a large area for a long time in order to get the trees mature enough to provide income.
- The trees are under constant threat of damage due to storms, diseases and illegal cutting.
- The land can no longer be used for other commercial purposes and quick returns.
- Money is required for the maintenance and regular care of the forests.
- Extra burden on the limited water supplies.
- Government is providing the facilities of parks and recreational areas where a variety of plants and trees are grown. So, people feel less need for investment in this field.

Productive Forests

1. Alpine forests

These forests are found at the highest altitudes of the country below the snow line. They grow mostly in the mountains of the Himalayas, Hindukush, and Karakoram between altitudes of 4000m and 4500m. These trees are conical in shape and have stunted growth. They are evergreen, contain soft wood, Deodar, Kail are few species. The trees are mostly used as firewood.



2. Coniferous forests

These trees grow over a large area in the northern mountains at an altitude between 1000m and 4000m.

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These forests are mostly evergreen and contain soft wood. The trees are tall and conical in shape, with thick, leathery, needle-shaped leaves and sloping branches to prevent the accumulation of snow.

These trees provide timber for a variety of industries and crafts. They help in conserving soil, check floods, and prevent landslides. The forests offer a healthy environment for the breeding of animal and plant life. Oak, walnut, deodar, chestnut, fir, spruce, and blue pine are the main species. They provide scenic beauty and are attractive for tourism.



3. Tropical Thorn forests (Rakh)



These trees grow over vast areas from sea level to 1000m. They mostly have broad leaves and contain hardwood due to high temperatures and low rainfall. They are deciduous and shed their leaves during the dry season. Common trees include kikar, acacia, pulahi, and wild olives, which are generally of low height. The forests are dominated by xerophytic shrubs. They are primarily used for fuel wood, grazing, and watershed protection.

4. Sub-tropical Scrub forests

These forests also have the same features of small thorny bushes and trees but mostly grow on the

dry hillslopes of the western mountains, Quetta, and Kalat divisions. Due to high temperatures and low rainfall, the trees are short and broad-leafed. Pine nuts, blackberry, and poplar trees grow alongside tropical thorny bushes.



Sub-tropical Scrub forests

5. Mangroves

Mangroves grow on the tidal flats of Indus and Hub delta, where the fresh water from the rivers along with its silt mixes with the salty sea water in the coastal estuaries. The mangrove trees also need a mixture of a substantial amount of silt brought by the river to mix it with coastal marshes to survive. Mangroves grow along the coast of the Arabian Sea on the tidal mud flats, their roots spread in the salty water of the sea. They are also known as floating forests. .

The height of the trees varies from 3 to 8 meters. They have broad leaves with drip tips. Avicenna, Alba and Rhizophora are the main species. The trees have knobbly "knee roots" that project above the salty mud surface to absorb oxygen for respiration. They have a leathery texture to minimize transpiration and have a unique adaptation to live in salt water.



Mangroves

Importance of Mangrove Forests

These forests provide coastal protection against sea storms, tsunamis, and earthquakes. They are the breeding ground for small fish and shrimp, which have great local and international demand. These forests provide a unique and healthy array of plant and animal species. Coastal communities use the wood for boat making, fishing rods, baskets, and a variety of small products for fishing. The wood is also used for fuel.

Threats to Mangroves

The building of dams on the Indus River and the expansion of the irrigation system have reduced the amount of fresh water and silt to the lower course of the river. The size of the Indus delta is decreasing, affecting the healthy growth of mangroves. Due to increasing urbanisation there is expansion of seaports, oil spills from ships, development of tourist attractions on the beaches,

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and the dumping of domestic and industrial waste in the sea. They are all a threat to the survival of these forests.

Sustainable Development of Mangrove for Marine life

Sustainable development of natural resources has become the dire need of the time. This is a process in which it has to be planned to use the natural resources not only for the present generation but to preserve them for the use of future generations.

The Fisheries Department of Sindh has taken various efforts to establish nurseries for the afforestation of Mangrove forests, with the help of NGOs, for the sustainability of these forests to maintain the requirement of the ecosystem and their economic importance.

Mangrove Action Project (MAP) works with the forest communities, grassroots NGOs, researchers, and local governments to conserve and restore these forests. WWF also has made a great contribution to establish nurseries for their afforestation and conservation. It has also brought awareness to the communities and increased about 8000 hectares for their sustainable use. A balance must be kept between the need for economic activities and the conservation of these forests.

Importance of Mangroves for Climate Change

Mangroves are very important for far-reaching implications for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Their ability to sequester carbon, provide coastal protection, support biodiversity, and sustain livelihoods makes them a powerful ally in the fight against climate change. Mangroves capture atmospheric carbon and store it in their roots and sediments. The intricate root system of mangrove trees traps and holds a significant amount of carbon, preventing it from being released back into the atmosphere. One of the most critical roles in fixing climate change lies in this "sequester carbon dioxide". It is estimated that mangroves sequester up to five times more carbon per hectare than terrestrial forests.

Pakistan's coastline is very vulnerable to the impact of rising sea levels and extreme weather events. Rich biodiversity supported by the mangrove ecosystem contributes to the overall resilience of the environment for the country. Preserving biodiversity is essential for safeguarding the overall stability of the ecosystem. The people of the coastal area are heavily dependent on marine resources for sustenance and livelihood. However, giving importance to carbon benefits through the implementation of mangrove conservation as part of climate change mitigation may be conflicting with socio-economic issues. Thus, legal frameworks and the participation of stakeholders, especially for local communities, are needed to bring awareness about the reduction in mangroves and restrict their activities according to the law. To harness the full potential of mangroves in fixing climate change, concrete efforts are needed to conserve and restore this precious ecosystem. Effective policies, community awareness, and international cooperation are essential for the continued existence of healthy mangroves.

Deforestation in Pakistan

Deforestation is the process of frequent cutting of trees on a large scale for commercial use or fuel wood. Other reasons for deforestation include a variety of wood-based industries, sports goods, furniture making, wood crafts, handicrafts, chipboard, veneer, and plywood. These industries are an important reason for lumbering and cutting of wood. Forests have been removed

for agriculture, the development of tourism, industrial expansion, urban development, and the building of roads and infrastructure. The livestock farming is mostly nomadic and unplanned. The farmers move with their cattle from place to place in search of water and food. The land becomes barren and susceptible to intense soil erosion. Due to the lack of availability of natural gas and other energy resources, the local people cut down wood for fuel.

Effects of Deforestation

Natural vegetation provides a green cover to the land, which protects it from degradation from many natural and human dangers. Decrease in evapotranspiration due to lack of vegetation cover disturbs the ecosystem, causing untimely rains and drought leading to climate change. This may lead to low crop yields. Deforested land is susceptible to land erosion. Rainwater moves down the slope with great speed, carrying loose soil with it as a deposition of silt in reservoirs, riverbeds, and canals, causing heavy floods. These floods are a great threat to rural and urban life, damaging infrastructure and causing loss of life. The silt is also deposited in dams and reservoirs, decreasing water storage capacity and leading to a decrease in hydroelectricity, causing load shedding. Lack of forest cover increases pollution, and the quality of air, water, and soil is degraded. Deforestation can directly lead to biodiversity loss when animal species lose their habitat; some tree species may disappear permanently. Land degradation can reduce crop production, leading to famine and a great threat to climate change.

Afforestation in Pakistan

Afforestation means the planting of trees on barren land by human resources. Re-afforestation is the planting of trees in areas that have been affected by deforestation. Pakistan is facing serious problems not only due to its small area under natural vegetation but also due to further reduction of forests of unplanned cutting. A strong awareness program is required to stop the people from unnecessary cutting.

The forest department of the government is responsible for the restriction on lumbering and planning of various afforestation programs to increase the vegetation cover of the country. The government is taking suitable measures with the help of NGOs to overcome the problems. Twice a year tree plantation campaigns are launched by providing free sapling, to be planted on the affected areas during spring and monsoon seasons. This is a regular program of the government to increase forests in the country twice a year. Due to lack of care of these saplings, the required benefits are not obtained. Trees vary in their growth rate so the replanting of trees should be immediately followed after the cutting of trees to protect the area from any future damage.

Pakistan has a semiarid climate, and after the development of an irrigation system in northern Punjab, Changa-Manga irrigated forest was planted near Lahore in 1866. It was to provide wood for railways and recreation to the nearby people. Following the success of the first irrigated forest, other irrigated forests were planted in many locations near the canals and barrages to protect the land from waterlogging and soil erosion problems. Sukkur Barrage, Kotri Barrage, Wanbachran in Thal, and Chicha watni in Sahiwal are important examples. The Rachna Doab project is a reclamation project from waterlogging and salinity, where thousands of trees are planted to reclaim the land between the Ravi and Chenab rivers.

Linear plantation is common along the roads, railways, canal, and river banks. Under the Agha Khan Rural Support Project, a successful afforestation program was launched in Baluchistan in

1995. The government also started additional tree planting on over 620 hectares.

The government has also planned urban forests, using the Miyawaki system to plant fast-growing groves of native plants and trees in clusters for the restoration of the ecosystem, planting trees through the most adaptable plant communities. This is called the potential natural vegetation. Following the method of Japanese corporations to check industrial pollution and soil erosion, the Billion Tree Tsunami project on the deforested areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, has been planned to reforest the areas that have been affected by the tremendous cutting of trees for intensive logging, overgrazing, and fuel purposes.

The **Ministry of Climate Change** helps create policies and programs to protect the environment in coordination with government and non-government organisations. They have worked with territorial forest and Wildlife departments to encourage eco-tourism and community engagement for job opportunities for the positive achievements of the afforestation programs. The Ministry plans strategies and programs with regard to disaster management including environmental protection, preservation, pollution ecology, wild life, bio diversity, climate change and desertification. Pakistan is a regular member of all the international organisations of climate change. It also works as focal point for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Impact of Natural Vegetation and Forests on Lifestyle

Natural vegetation, flora and fauna have a great influence on the lifestyle of the people of an area. This difference is very evident in Pakistan due to the difference of vegetation cover in different areas of the country. These differences also coincide with the physical features of the country.

Lifestyle of the people of Northern mountains

Northern areas of Pakistan consist of lofty mountains, big glaciers, and dense forests. This unique combination of natural resources has great influence on the life style of the people. They live in small houses with sloping roofs to keep them warm and remain safe from accumulation of snow. They have different activities in winter and summers. Due to very cold winters, people remain indoor, store sufficient amount of wood for fuel and prepare Handi crafts, wood crafts, weave woollen cloth for shawls and dresses and woollen caps, they weave carpets, make leather crafts and do embroidery on dresses for the tourists and visitors for summer season. they also practice Transhumance, migrate with their cattle to warmer areas in winter and come back to their summer pastures. During summers, they practice subsistence agriculture, grow food crops, fresh and dry fruits. During summers, due to pleasant weather and the scenic beauty, large number of national and international tourists visit these areas.

After the opening of Karakoram highway, the area has developed better infrastructure for tourism, Pakistan Tourism Development corporation of the government is continuously working for better facilities of the boarding and lodging of the tourists. Social services have increased employment ratio of the people. Most of the people are employed as hotel staff, tourist guides and tourist helpers. People are provided with better facilities of education, health care and recreation. The economic standard of the area is improving due to increasing tourism.

Lifestyle of the people of western mountains

Western Mountains have lower heights, lower rainfall (about250mm) and thin vegetation cover

with thorny bushes and broad leave deciduous trees. Sulaiman and Kirthar mountains have north-south direction. The area is rich in mineral wealth of coal, marble limestone etc. people are engaged in mining industry. Due to rugged terrain and lack of infrastructure facilities people practice nomadic livestock farming. Cement, sugar and chemical industries provide job opportunities to the people at various levels. Leather craft, marble products, carpet weaving, woollen shawls and blankets are popular small scale industries. Kuram, Tochi and Gomal are small rivers of the area which get dry during dry season. Small dams have been built to store rain water for domestic use. People are also employed in transport system. The area is famous for it truck Art. Many people migrate to other provinces for employment. People are employed in low paid jobs due to low literacy.

Life Style of the People of Baluchistan

Baluchistan Plateau has rugged terrain and scanty rainfall, mostly about 125 mm. Only a small area around Quetta is a highland area with snowfall in winter. Most of the plateau receives rainfall in winter. It has a unique irrigation system known as Karez irrigation. Due to availability of electricity, these Karez have been converted int tube wells. People mostly grow vegetables and fruits on small cultivable areas. Nomadic livestock farming is a common occupation. Juniper forests grow on the mountains around Quetta, due to climate change, the trees are in decline. Baluchistan is also blessed with variety of mineral wealth. People are engaged in mining, (important minerals are gold, copper, lead, sulphur, coal, natural gas mineral oil and manganese). Gwadar is an important upcoming international sea port on the Baluchistan coast followed by, Pasni and Ormara as fishing ports. People of the coastal area are engaged in subsistence and commercial fishing. Most of their fish is exported to Middle East countries. People of Baluchistan have variety of job opportunities according to the available natural resources of the area.

Lifestyle of the People of Indus Plain.

The Indus River and its tributaries, hold a significant importance in terms of biodiversity due to its rich and diverse ecosystem, including riverine habitats, flood plains, wetlands, marshes and estuarine areas. These diverse habitats support a rich variety of flora, and fauna adapted to different niches.

Indus plain is a vast and extensive fertile land, covering 200,000 square miles with a gentle slope from the Himalayas piedmont in the north to the Arabian sea in the south. To the northwest it is bounded by potohar plateau and salt range. The land has a long history of Indus valley civilisation. It is drained by River Indus and its eastern and western tributaries. Due to availability of reliable source of water and fertile and flat land, agriculture has remained the main occupation of the people. The region is known as the "bread basket of Pakistan". The land has a very thin natural vegetation cover consisting of mostly Acacia trees and grasses due to low rainfall. This is the land of irrigated forests and plantations for various uses. The fertile land, abundant water resources and favourable terrain have allowed for the development of agriculture, urbanisation, industrialisation, transportation, and energy generation, making Indus plain the most developed physical region of Pakistan. Indus plain mostly experiences extreme climate. People make brick houses according to their economic standards to protect them from different extreme weather calamities, for example, floods, dust storms, intense heat and cold weather according to season. The plain is marked by deserts in the east, (Cholistan, Nara and thar) The vast and properly

planned irrigation system has met the increasing needs of water for domestic, agriculture, industrial and commercial needs of the people. Some of the desert areas have also been reclaimed to grow crops. In desert areas, people make mud houses to keep them cool during intense heat.

Life style of the People of Coastal area.

Mangroves forests along the coast of Indus and Hub delta mostly provide fishing as an important occupation of the people. Making of boats, fishing nets, and fish processing is their important activities. they are involved in Fish sale, Packing and processing of fish for domestic and commercial markets. Fish meal is prepared for poultry feed. Ice factories have been setup to freeze fish packs for to maintain the freshness and quality of the product. Sindh Coast has a broad continental shelf which attracts variety of marine fish. Ibrahim Hyderi is a Whole sale fish market of Sindh. It has its own fish harbour for both commercial and subsistence fishing. Beaches along the coastal areas also provide recreational facilities to the people.

Significance of Natural Vegetation and Forests on the Environment.

Natural vegetation contributes to the environment by providing healthy and fresh air, beauty to the landscape, and habitat for plant and animal life. Forests contribute to the ecosystem, provide biodiversity, and control weather changes. They provide wood, timber, raw materials, vegetables, and fruits. They are a source of a variety of medicines and provide recreational, aesthetic, and spiritual benefits.

Pakistan has a small area under natural vegetation, and even that is under a great threat of deforestation. Forest department of the government needs to take strict measures to protect the forests. The fast-growing population of Pakistan has increasing needs for housing , food and other needs. Sustainability and conservation of natural resources are becoming inevitable to protect them for a prolonged use. Forests are one of the most precious natural resources for the environment and economy of the country. According to international standards, for the conservation of the forests, important focus should be on recycling or alternative uses of raw materials. 3Rs are introduced for focusing on "reduce, "followed by "reuse" and then recycle, in order to keep as much material out of land fill as possible, helping to combat climate change.

To avoid the use of fuelwood, gas pipelines should be extended, and more gas cylinders to be provided as an alternate use of fuel. The government is focusing on renewable sources of energy, such as solar, wind, and hydroelectricity, and raising awareness to save electricity instead of fuel wood. The use of synthetic wood, chipboard, cardboard, plastics and synthetic rubber are introduced as an alternate of wood. the treatment of solid waste should be managed more seriously by the municipal authorities of the cities to check soil degradation. More awareness programs may be introduced to involve the public to minimise waste. New technologies of research should be introduced according to international standards. Literacy ratio of the country should be increased by providing more ratio of GNP for education. This change in learning will improve the economic and social life of the people with new dimensions. This effort of the government will not only increase the employment ratio of the country but public will also be aware of better tomorrow. Intense care of mangroves for the fishing industry along the coast will bring better returns. These are a few examples to save the forests not only for better economy but also for better environment.

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EXERCISE

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. **Coniferous trees are:**
   (a) Dry bushes (B) Deciduous,
   (c) Evergreen, (d) tall grasses
2. **Mangrove forests grow:**
   (a) On hill slopes (b) on irrigated lands,
   (b) Along the coast (d) along the river banks.
3. **Changa-Manga Forests:**
   (a) Tropical thorn forests b) Evergreen forests,
   (c) Irrigated forests (d) coastal forests.
4. **Acacia tree grows in:**
   (a) Cold climate (b) Arid climate
   (c) Humid climate, (d) semi-arid climate.
5. **Kharan desert is in:**
   (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
   (c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (d) Baluchistan
6. **Subtropical dry Forests grow:**
   (a) At sea level (b) below 1000 meters
   (c) above 2000 metres (d) above 3000 metres
7. **Avicennia Alba trees grow in:**
   (a) Irrigated areas (b) Northern mountains
   (c) Baluchistan (d) Coastal areas
8. **Rachna doab reclamation project is to:**
   (a) To check soil erosion (b) To check flooding,
   (c) to check water logging (d) to check drought.
9. **Mangroves are known as:**
   (a) Dry forests, (b) Irrigated forests,
   (c) floating forests (d) urban forests.
10. **Fir and spruce trees grow on:**
    (a) Northern highlands (b) irrigated lands,
    (c) Waziristan hills (d) Potwar plateau

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Identify different types of forests of Pakistan.
2. Why are irrigated forests important for Pakistan?
3. Compare Productive and Protective forests.
4. Identify the government efforts to protect the environment.

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5. Assess the importance of Mangroves for Pakistan.
6. What are the effects of deforestation?
7. Why are mangroves important for fishing?

Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Explain with reference to examples, how deforestation has affected the land and economy of the country?
2. Analyse the importance of afforestation for the economic and social needs of the people.
3. Evaluate the role of Mangrove forests in mitigating climate change.
4. Identify the need of different geographic tools and techniques to map different types of forests
5. Evaluate the impact of natural vegetation and forests on the lifestyles of the people.

Learning Activities:

(i) Use Google Earth to identify the forests and natural vegetation.
(ii) On the outline map provided, mark and label the irrigated forests.
(iii) Class presentation to discuss the importance of forests.

Divide the class in groups and assign the task:

(i) Importance of irrigated forests,
(ii) Importance of Natural forests,
(iii) A debate for both the groups for more suggestions for further development of these forests with reference to case studies.

Glossary

- **Afforestation:** Planting or adding tress in an area where there was no a tree or plantation. This is a method to create a new forest.
- **Deforestation:** The removal and destruction of a forest from an area for agriculture, animal grazing or manufacturing.
- **Irrigation Plantation:** Manmade forests mostly in the shape of blocks of tree plantation in canal irrigated tract.
- **Mangroves:** Mangroves are a group of trees and shrubs that live in the costal and intertidal zones
- **Mitigation:** The action of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something. Reducing risk of loss from the occurrence of any undesirable event.
- **Sustainability** is our society's ability to exist and develop without depleting all the natural resources needed to live in future.

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this unit.

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UNIT
05

Section 3
Resources and Economic Development of Pakistan

Mineral, Power Resources & Telecommunication

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Describe the types and locations of mineral resources in Pakistan, outlining their importance in the national industry and economy.
- Investigate Pakistan's mining industry's potential for economic growth by providing a list of essential minerals, their uses and challenges faced by the mining industry, environmental impacts, and protective measures to recommend sustainable economic development.
- Assess the various energy resources available in Pakistan, which include both renewable and non-renewable sources such as hydroelectricity, wind, solar power, and bio-fuel, and examine their advantages and disadvantages.
- Evaluate the importance and role of telecommunications, including radio, television, phones, fax machines, emails, and the internet, in education/e-learning, industry, services, and trade/e-commerce in the development of Pakistan.
- Evaluate the overall impact of telecommunications on a country, considering its role in driving social and economic progress, the benefits it offers for business and industry, as well as its potential negative effects on the social and political aspects of society.
- Analyze the challenges of providing telecommunications in some parts of Pakistan and describe recent improvements in the telecommunications sector, particularly in relation to the education sector, and their potential for future growth.

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Mineral Resources

A mineral resource refers to a concentrated deposit of naturally occurring solid, liquid, or gaseous material that is located on or within the Earth's surface. This material is present in a sufficient amount and form that it may be cheaply extracted and converted into valuable materials.

Minerals are essential for various biological and industrial processes. For instance, calcium and phosphorus are crucial for bone formation in living organisms, while minerals like quartz, feldspar, and mica are vital components in manufacturing materials such as glass, ceramics, and electronics. Similarly minerals like iron and coal are important in different ways.

Importance of Minerals

Mineral resources are of immense importance to modern society due to their widespread use in various industries and everyday life. They serve as essential raw materials for manufacturing, construction, energy production, and technological advancements.

For example, minerals like iron, copper, and aluminum are crucial for producing vehicles, machinery, and infrastructure. Precious metals such as gold and silver are not only used in jewelry but also have significant applications in electronics and finance. Energy minerals like coal, uranium, and lithium are vital for electricity generation and powering batteries.

Expand Your Horizon

Minerals are essential for modern life, powering everything from smartphones to skyscrapers. Understanding minerals helps us appreciate their crucial role in our daily lives and inspires sustainable innovation for the future. Explore how minerals shape our world!

Furthermore, minerals contribute to economic development by creating jobs, driving innovation, and supporting trade. Their sustainable management and extraction are critical to ensuring a continuous supply for future generations, highlighting the need for responsible mining practices and environmental stewardship.

Mineral Resources in Pakistan

Pakistan possesses a wide range of mineral resources that are distributed throughout different parts of the country. The following are the basic types of minerals found in Pakistan:

i) Metallic Minerals
ii) Non-metallic Minerals
iii) Energy Minerals
iv) Gemstones

Metallic Minerals

Minerals that have a metallic appearance or properties are called metallic minerals. Significant reserves of iron ore are located in Chiniot and Kalabagh in Punjab, as well as in the Nokundi region in Balochistan. Iron ore is mainly used for steel production.

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Saindak Copper and Gold Mine

The Saindak and Reko Diq regions in Balochistan are renowned for their significant deposits of **copper**. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, copper reserves are found in Chitral, Dir, and Hazara. Copper is mainly used for electrical wiring, electronics, construction, and industrial machinery.

Gold is discovered in conjunction with copper resources in Balochistan and Waziristan regions of Pakistan. The Saindak and Reko Diq copper deposits are noteworthy for their inclusion of minor quantities of gold, silver, and other valuable minerals. In addition to its use in jewelry and decorative items, gold also has various industrial applications in sectors such as computers, electronics, mobile phones, radiation shielding, aircraft, wiring, dentistry, medicine, and cosmetics.

Chromite deposits are predominantly found in the Muslim Bagh, Khanozai, and Wadh regions of Balochistan. Some reserves are also found in Malakand and Mohmand Agency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The main uses of chromite include producing stainless steel, refractory materials, and pigments.

Khuzdar, Lasbela, and Quetta districts of Baluchistan contain **lead** deposits. It is located in the regions of Chitral, Swat, and Mardan within the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Lead deposits are also present in the Sargodha area of Punjab. It is commonly used in car batteries, paints, pigments, and ammunition such as bullets.

Non Metallic Minerals

Minerals that do not contain metal elements are called non-metallic minerals. **Gypsum** is abundant in Khewra, Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali, and Kohat. Gypsum serves as a primary ingredient in the production of phosphate fertilizers. Additionally, it holds significance in the

cement, plaster of paris, Sulphuric acid, paper, paints, and rubber industries. Gypsum has been used as a construction material for an extended period.

Limestone is plentiful in the Salt Range in Punjab, as well as in the Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces. The uses of limestone include cement production, construction aggregate, and steel manufacturing.

Rock salt is mostly obtained from the renowned Khewra Salt Mines in Punjab. Rock Salt is a mineral component that holds significant value for the health of both humans and animals. It is utilised in both cooking and the chemical sector, specifically for the production of Soda Ash, bicarbonate of Soda, caustic soda, and other soda products used in laundries, textiles, and tanneries.

Pakistan possesses a substantial reservoir of **marble.** The deposits are found in the Khyber Agency Swabi, Swat, and Chaghi regions. It is frequently used for sculptures, as a construction material, monuments, interior embellishments, and various other applications.



Pakistan is also home to **granite** deposits present in Gilgit, Dir, Chitral, Swabi, Kohistan, Nagarparker, Chaghi, Mansehra, Malakand, and Swat. This material is used for manufacturing countertops, floor tiles, paving stones, curbing, stair treads, building veneer, and cemetery monuments.

Energy Minerals

Minerals that are used as a source of energy are called energy minerals.

Coal

Pakistan possesses substantial coal reserves in Tharparkar and Lakhra (Sindh), and Salt Range (Punjab). Moreover, Quetta coalfields also contain a significant amount of coal. Coal is an important mineral for energy production, cement manufacturing, and steel production.

Advantages and Disadvantages

The primary advantage of coal is its abundance and the potential to generate a substantial amount of electricity, which can help reduce Pakistan's reliance on expensive imported energy. The development of coal power projects also stimulates economic growth and job creation in mining and power generation sectors.

However, coal mining and combustion have considerable disadvantages, including severe environmental pollution from greenhouse gas emissions, air pollutants, and water contamination. Additionally, coal mining can lead to land degradation and displacement of local communities, posing social and ecological challenges.

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Do You Know?

The Thar coalfield of Pakistan is one of the largest coal reserves in the world, with an estimated 175 billion tons of lignite coal. This reserve is so vast that it has the potential to generate electricity for Pakistan for centuries, significantly reducing the country's reliance on imported energy and transforming its energy landscape.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is an important source of energy in Pakistan. The Sui gas field in Balochistan, which contains 89 operational wells, is the largest gas field in the country and accounts for 6% of the total gas production. Further reserves are discovered in the Khairpur, Mazrani, Sari, Kandhlot, and Sarang regions of Sindh, as well as in Punjab's Dhodhak, Pirkoh, Dhallian, and Mail.

Natural gas is used for power generation, heating, cooking, and as a fuel for specific vehicles. It plays a crucial role in the production of polymers and is indispensable for other chemical goods, such as fertilizers and dyes.

Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages include being a relatively cleaner fossil fuel compared to coal and oil, emitting lower levels of carbon dioxide and other pollutants when burned. Natural gas infrastructure, such as pipelines and processing facilities, supports the energy supply chain and enhances energy security.

Natural gas extraction and transportation have disadvantages too, such as methane leaks, which are potent greenhouse gases. The finite nature of natural gas reserves also poses a long-term sustainability issue, necessitating the exploration of alternative energy sources.

Oil

In Pakistan, oil is found in the Pothohar Plateau that includes areas like Attock, Chakwal, and Jhelum, Moreover, the Khaur, Dhulian, and Meyal oil fields are also notable discoveries in Punjab. Oil fields have also been discovered in areas like Badin and Hyderabad in Sindh. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa notable oil fields include those in Kohat, Karak, and Hangu districts. The Nashpa and Makori oil fields are key discoveries in this region.

It is primarily used for energy production, fueling power plants, and meeting the transportation needs of the nation by refining it into gasoline, diesel, and aviation fuel. Additionally, oil derivatives are vital in the petrochemical industry, producing a wide range of products such as plastics, fertilizers, and pharmaceuticals.

Advantages and Disadvantages

The advantages of oil include its high energy density providing more energy per unit than many other sources, making it an efficient source of energy for various applications. Local oil production helps reduce the burden of oil imports on the national economy and supports energy independence. Additionally, oil is a raw material for numerous products, including plastics, fertilizers, and medicines, making it essential beyond just energy production. Its availability and ease of transport further contribute to its importance in supporting economies and daily life worldwide.

Oil has significant disadvantages, including the environmental impact of oil spills, air pollution from combustion, and greenhouse gas emissions contributing to climate change. The volatility of global oil prices can also affect economic stability and energy security.



Gemstones

The Swat Valley in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is famous for its exceptional emeralds.

Rubies are extracted from mines located in the Hunza Valley in Gilgit-Baltistan.

Topaz and Aquamarine gemstones are located in the Shigar Valley and Skardu regions of Gilgit-Baltistan.

The wide range of mineral resources in Pakistan plays a vital part in the country's economy by making significant contributions to numerous industries such as construction, manufacturing, and energy generation. Their systematic extraction and effective management are crucial for the country's enduring development and economic expansion.

Pakistan's Mining Industry's Potential for Economic Growth

The mining sector in Pakistan has substantial potential to contribute to the economic progress of the country. If the nation efficiently manages and sustainably uses its diversified natural resources, it can stimulate industrial growth, generate employment opportunities, and enhance the national economy. The mining industry has the potential to create significant income by exporting valuable minerals like copper, gold, and chromite. Pakistan can enhance its foreign exchange revenues by harnessing these resources.

Mining operations have the potential to generate a significant number of job opportunities, both directly and indirectly, especially in rural and economically disadvantaged regions. This can aid in reducing poverty and enhancing living conditions. Moreover, the presence of crucial resources such as iron ore, limestone, and gypsum facilitates the expansion of vital sectors, including building, steel production, and cement making. The expansion of this industry can catalyse interconnected industries and make a significant contribution to the general advancement of the economy.

Implementing contemporary mining processes and technology can significantly improve productivity and efficiency within the mining industry, resulting in enhanced resource management and increased production.

Key Minerals

The substantial reserves of copper and gold found in Reko Diq and Saindak in Balochistan have the capacity to transform Pakistan into a prominent participant in the international copper and gold industries.

The Thar coal reserves rank among the world's largest. Exploiting these deposits can address the country's energy requirements and diminish reliance on imported energy.

The utilization of premium marble and granite resources in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan has the potential to increase exports and make a significant contribution to the building sector.

Challenges for the Mining Industry in Pakistan

Many challenges are being faced by the mining industry of Pakistan. The most significant challenges are as under:

- Insufficiently defined and consistent mining policies, bureaucratic delays, and weak regulatory frameworks impede investment and restrict development.
- Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in isolated mining regions, raises operational expenses and diminishes competitiveness.
- Obsolete mining methods and practices result in reduced production and environmental deterioration.
- The mining sector's growth and modernization are hindered by the lack of access to capital and investment.
- Mining operations have the potential to inflict harm on the environment and displace communities, necessitating the implementation of sustainable methods and active involvement of the local population to address these issues.
- Connectivity issues also affect the mining potential of the country. In the absence of reliable road or railways network the true potential of minerals cannot be exploited.

Environmental Impacts of Mining

Pakistan's mining industry has substantial environmental implications, which can be effectively mitigated by implementing sustainable practices and enforcing strict regulatory requirements. Some of the significant impacts are as under:

- Deforestation, soil erosion, and landscape alteration due to mining activities.
- Contamination of water sources from mining effluents and improper waste disposal.
- Dust and emissions from mining operations affecting air quality.
- Destruction of habitats and ecosystems due to mining activities.



Deforestation due to Mining

Note For Teachers: Encourage students to learn more about the minerals potential of Pakistan and find the reasons why this potential could not be used.

Protective Measures

Environmental impacts can be mitigated by the implementation of protective measures. One effective approach is regulatory enforcement, which involves enforcing laws and regulations to ensure compliance with environmental standards. This helps to prevent and reduce negative impacts on the environment. Enactment and upholding rigorous environmental legislation and standards to guarantee the adoption of responsible mining operations.

Routine environmental audits and impact assessments to oversee adherence to regulations and pinpoint opportunities for enhancement may also help solve the issues related to the environment.

There is a need of use contemporary mining technologies and methodologies that mitigate environmental consequences, including the reduction of waste production and the conservation of water resources.

Enactment of laws related to land reclamation and restoration initiatives to reinstate mined sites to their original condition or repurpose them for alternative functions may also bring better results.

Employing dust mitigation methods, such as the application of water sprays and the use of vegetation barriers, to reduce the release of dust particles may help reduce pollution. For the preservation of biodiversity, it is important to establish protected areas and buffer zones surrounding mining sites. Moreover, adopting effective waste disposal and management techniques may result in avoiding soil and water pollution.

Energy Resources of Pakistan

Pakistan, characterised by its varied topography and weather patterns, possesses a vast range of energy resources. Comprehending these resources is vital to recognise and value the nation's energy capacity and difficulties.

We have already discussed non-renewable energy resources such as coal, oil, and gas. Another form of non renewable energy source is Nuclear energy.

Nuclear Energy

Nuclear energy, produced through nuclear fission in reactors, is a powerful method for generating electricity. While it provides a significant amount of energy without releasing greenhouse gases during operation, nuclear energy is classified as a non-renewable source of energy. This is because it relies on uranium, a finite material that cannot be regenerated in a human timeframe. Once uranium is used up, it cannot be replenished, unlike renewable resources such as sunlight or wind.

In Pakistan, nuclear energy is an essential part of the country's energy resources. Pakistan's first nuclear power plant, the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP), was established in 1971 near Karachi. Since then, Pakistan has expanded its nuclear power capabilities with additional plants located at key sites, which include Karachi Nuclear Power Complex, and Chashma Nuclear Power Complex situated near Chashma, Punjab. Both these plants comprise multiple reactors that supply a significant amount of power to the national grid. These power plants are operated by the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), and they play a key role in meeting the country's growing electricity demands.

Advantages

Nuclear energy produces a large amount of electricity from a small amount of fuel, making it highly efficient compared to fossil fuels. Moreover, unlike coal or natural gas, nuclear plants do not emit carbon dioxide during operation, which helps in reducing the country's carbon footprint.

Nuclear power plants can operate continuously for long periods, providing a stable and reliable source of electricity, unlike some renewable sources that depend on weather conditions.

Disadvantages

Nuclear energy depends on uranium, which is a finite and non-renewable resource. Extracting and processing uranium also has environmental impacts. In addition, nuclear reactors produce radioactive waste, which remains hazardous for thousands of years. Safe disposal and management of this waste are significant challenges. Building and maintaining nuclear plants are costly and time-intensive. Initial construction and future decommissioning expenses are substantial. Another significant disadvantage is the risk of accidents which can have devastating environmental and health impacts.

Renewable Energy Resources

Pakistan possesses a wealth of renewable energy resources, which present substantial opportunities to fulfill the nation's escalating energy requirements in an environmentally sustainable manner. Renewable energy resources offer both clean and sustainable energy, decrease the country's dependence on imported fuels, improve energy security, and aid in environmental conservation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These renewable resources include hydroelectric energy, wind energy, solar energy, and bio-fuels.

Hydroelectric Energy

Hydroelectric power is an important and renewable energy source in Pakistan that utilises the energy from rivers to produce electricity. Significant dams such as Tarbela, Mangla, and Ghazi Barotha make a considerable contribution to the national power system.



Tarbela Dam

Advantages

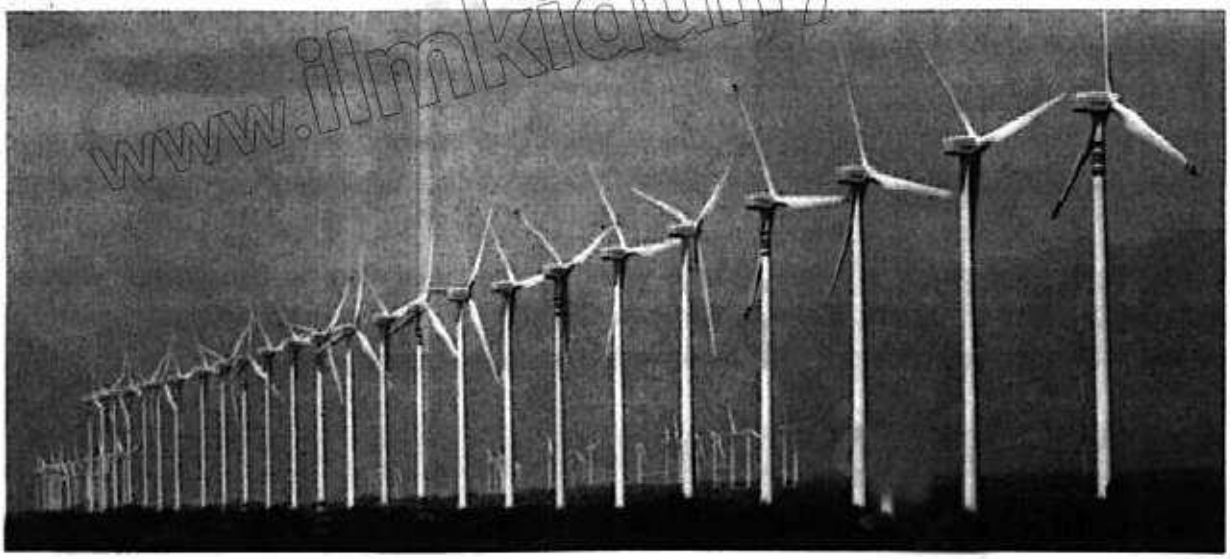
The advantages of hydroelectric energy include their being renewable and sustainable. This energy has low operational costs once established and provides a reliable and stable source of electricity. On the environmental side, they reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Disadvantages

The disadvantages of hydroelectric energy include their high initial construction costs. Due to such huge plans, a considerable number of people are displaced, and their resettlement requires huge funds. In addition, while dams and barrages help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, they have an environmental impact on aquatic ecosystems. Another disadvantage of over-dependence on hydroelectric energy is the seasonal variability in water flow which can affect energy production.

Wind Energy

Pakistan possesses substantial wind energy potential, particularly along the coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan. Most of the wind power plants are in Jhampir Sindh. The Gharo-Keti Bandar wind corridor in Sindh is one of the most promising sites, with consistent wind speeds favorable for energy generation. This region alone has the potential to generate thousands of megawatts of electricity, making it a cornerstone of Pakistan's renewable energy strategy.



Wind Power Project Jhampir

Advantages

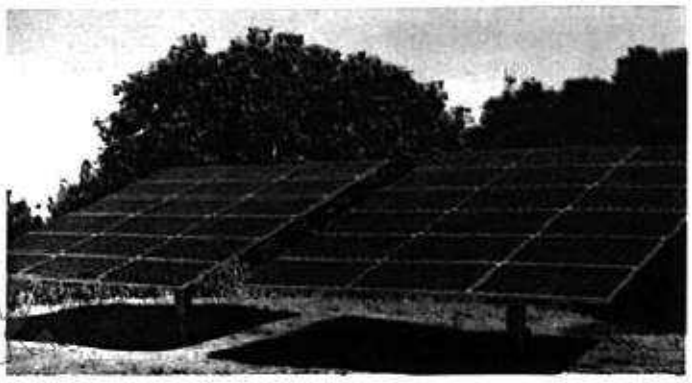
Wind energy in Pakistan offers several significant advantages. As a renewable and sustainable energy source, it ensures an inexhaustible supply of power. Once wind turbines are installed, they incur low operational and maintenance costs, making them economically viable in the long run. Wind energy production emits no greenhouse gases or pollutants, contributing to environmental conservation and combating climate change. Moreover, developing wind energy reduces Pakistan's reliance on imported fossil fuels, enhancing national energy security and reducing exposure to global energy price fluctuations. The establishment of wind farms can also create

local jobs and stimulate economic growth in rural and remote areas.

Disadvantages

Wind energy also presents some disadvantages. Its intermittent and variable nature means that energy production can fluctuate daily and seasonally, posing challenges for ensuring a consistent power supply. The initial installation and infrastructure costs for wind turbines are high, requiring substantial capital investment. Wind farms require large land areas, which can lead to land use conflicts, especially in densely populated or agriculturally important regions. Additionally, wind turbines can be visually unappealing and produce noise, which may be a concern for nearby residents. There are also potential risks to wildlife, particularly birds and bats, which can experience habitat disruption and mortality due to turbine operations.

Solar Energy



Pakistan is endowed with significant solar energy potential, notably in its arid and semi-arid regions. With an average of over 300 sunny days per year, places like Sindh, Balochistan, and parts of Punjab are excellent for generating solar electricity. Large-scale solar farms are being created in these locations, alongside smaller, decentralized solar projects for rural and off-grid people. The government has been encouraging solar energy through various measures and incentives, recognizing its potential to contribute considerably to the national energy mix and reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels.

Examples of solar power projects include Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park in Bahawalpur with an installed capacity of 100 MW, Bhalwal Solar Power Plant in Sargodha with an installed capacity of 90 MW, and Matiari Solar Power Plantin Sindh with an installed capacity of 60 MW.

Do You Know?

Pakistan has immense potential for solar energy, with the ability to generate over 2.9 million megawatts annually. The country receives sunlight for about 300 days a year, averaging around 5.5 kilowatt-hours per square meter per day, making it one of the most solar-rich regions in the world. Government of Pakistan has taken significant steps of converting its government buildings on solar energy and provision of solar energy for domestic users on subsidized rates.

Advantages

The advantages of solar energy in Pakistan are enormous. Solar power is a clean and renewable energy source, meaning it creates electricity without generating greenhouse gases or pollutants, therefore helping to combat climate change and improve air quality. The quantity of sunlight in Pakistan makes solar energy a reliable and continuous power source, particularly in places with limited access to traditional energy infrastructure. Solar installations, ranging from big solar

farms to tiny residential systems, may be rapidly erected and expanded, providing adaptable solutions to suit various energy needs. Additionally, solar energy installations generate local employment possibilities in installation, maintenance, and manufacture, promoting economic growth and development.

Disadvantages

Solar energy also has some disadvantages. The initial expenses of solar panel installation and accompanying infrastructure are relatively costly, which can be a barrier for wider adoption. Although the operational expenses are cheap, the intermittency of solar power—due to daily and seasonal variations in sunlight—requires effective storage solutions or backup systems to maintain a consistent power supply. Large-scale solar farms require considerable land tracts, which might lead to land use conflicts, particularly in agriculturally fertile regions. Furthermore, the effectiveness of solar panels can be impacted by dust and pollution, demanding constant cleaning and maintenance. Despite these limitations, continuous technology breakthroughs and supportive legislation can help alleviate these disadvantages and expand the role of solar energy in Pakistan's sustainable energy future.

Biofuel

Biofuel resources are mostly obtained from agricultural waste, animal manure, and other organic elements. The country's enormous agricultural industry produces large quantities of biomass, including crop wastes from wheat, rice, sugarcane, and maize, which can be transformed into biofuels. Biofuel projects are backed by both government programmes and private sector investments aimed at promoting renewable energy sources and reducing dependency on imported fossil fuels.

Pakistan has implemented several notable biogas projects including the Punjab Biogas Pilot Project, the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (UAF) biogas initiative, the Rural Support Programs Network (RSPN), the Pakistan Domestic Biogas Program (PDBP), and the Pakistan Dairy Development Company (PDDC). These projects collectively demonstrate the potential of biogas technology to promote sustainable energy practices and improve rural livelihoods in Pakistan.

Advantages

The advantages of biofuels in Pakistan are noteworthy. As a renewable energy source, biofuels help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change by recycling carbon dioxide that plants absorb during their growth. Utilizing agricultural waste for biofuel production provides an effective way to manage waste, reducing environmental pollution and enhancing sustainability in the agricultural sector. Biofuels can also promote rural development by creating local job opportunities in the collection, processing, and distribution of biomass. Furthermore, biofuels can enhance energy security by diversifying the country's energy mix and reducing dependence on imported oil and gas.

Disadvantages

The development of biofuels in Pakistan faces several disadvantages. The production of biofuels can compete with food production for land and resources, potentially leading to higher food prices and food security concerns. The variability in the quality and energy content of biomass feedstock can affect the efficiency and consistency of biofuel production. Additionally, the initial

investment costs for biofuel infrastructure and technology are high, which can be a barrier for widespread adoption. The environmental impact of large-scale biomass cultivation, such as deforestation and soil degradation, must also be carefully managed to avoid negative ecological consequences. Despite these challenges, with appropriate policies and sustainable practices, biofuels can play a significant role in Pakistan's renewable energy landscape.

Telecommunication

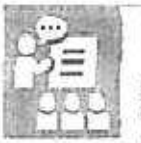
Telecommunication refers to the transmission of information over vast distances via electronic methods, permitting communication between people and devices. It comprises a wide range of technologies, including telephones, fax machines, radios, televisions, and the internet. Telecommunication systems use wired or wireless networks to transport voice, data, text, pictures, and video, enabling real-time communication and data sharing.



Importance of Telecommunication

The value of telecommunication rests in its ability to connect people and businesses across great distances, revolutionizing how we communicate and interact in today's globalized society. It provides real-time communication through voice conversations, video conferencing, and instant messaging, promoting seamless collaboration and information exchange.

Telecommunication is crucial for economic growth, as it promotes the digital economy, increases company processes, and fosters innovation. It plays a significant role in emergency response and



Note For Teachers:

Remind students that it is important to consider installation, operational and maintenance cost carefully while choosing the best form of energy source to be used. It depends on initial resources available, location where energy plant is to be installed and availability of maintenance or operational cost.

catastrophe management by providing rapid communication channels. Additionally, communications span geographical and social divisions, enhancing access to education, healthcare, industry, commerce, and government services, so supporting inclusive growth and societal advancement.

Due to advancement in telecommunication the world has turned into a global village. This asks for understanding the requirements of global citizenship that are based on mutual respect and understanding.

Role of Telecommunication in the Development of Pakistan

Communication technologies such as radio, television, phones, fax machines, emails, and the internet play pivotal roles in Pakistan's development across multiple sectors. These technologies facilitate education and e-learning, drive industrial efficiency, enhance service delivery, and expand trade and e-commerce opportunities. By connecting people, businesses, and institutions, they contribute significantly to the country's economic growth and societal progress, transforming how information is shared and business is conducted in an increasingly digital world.

Let's discuss them one by one.

Radio

Radio has been a crucial tool in Pakistan's educational and industrial development. In education, radio broadcasts have historically supplied instructional information, especially in remote places where access to schools is limited. It acts as a venue for educational programs, news, and public service announcements, helping to promote awareness on many problems.

In the industrial sector, radio is utilised for conveying information on market trends, weather forecasts, and agricultural suggestions, directly affecting productivity and efficiency.

Television

Just like radio, television has a crucial role in education and public awareness in Pakistan. Educational channels and programs broadcast educational content, making learning accessible to students who may not have access to regular schools. During Covid 19 pandemic, television continued the education of millions of Pakistani students through recorded lectures and animated videos.



Phone

The proliferation of phones has transformed communication in Pakistan. In education, phones provide e-learning through applications and online resources, allowing students to access instructional materials anytime and anywhere.

In the industrial and service sectors, mobile phones offer real-time communication, boosting operational efficiency and customer service. For trade and e-commerce, phones provide a platform for mobile banking, online shopping, and digital transactions, boosting market reach

Expand Your Horizon

Pakistan has experienced a remarkable surge in internet usage, with over 124 million internet users as of 2024, *representing* nearly 55% of the population. This rapid digital expansion has positioned Pakistan as one of the fastest-growing internet markets in the world. Learn more about the trends.

and economic potential.

Though not very common these days, Fax machines also play an important role in communication of important documents, especially where internet services are either not available or not reliable.

Internet and Email

The Internet is a cornerstone of modern development in Pakistan, fuelling growth throughout education, industry, services, and trade. In education, the internet offers e-learning platforms, online courses, and access to a large array of educational resources, fostering digital literacy and lifelong learning.

In the industrial sector, the internet helps automation, supply chain management, and access to global markets, boosting efficiency and competitiveness. In the service sector, the internet provides online services, customer assistance, and digital marketing, enhancing service delivery and consumer satisfaction. In trade and e-commerce, the internet provides a platform for online shopping, digital payments, and worldwide trade, expanding market access and supporting economic growth.

Impact of Telecommunications on a Country

Telecommunications have a major impact on a country's development, promoting economic growth, social improvement, and political engagement. By facilitating real-time communication and information exchange, telecommunications promote productivity, efficiency, and innovation across diverse sectors such as education, healthcare, industry, and commerce. They transcend geographical and social divisions, giving rural and underprivileged populations with access to crucial services and opportunities. Telecommunications promote worldwide connectivity, allowing firms to extend their markets and compete internationally. They also play a significant role in disaster response and emergency management, ensuring fast dissemination of critical information.

Potential Negative Effects of Telecommunication

Telecommunications can also have detrimental consequences on social and political aspects of society. On a social level, the ubiquitous use of digital communication can lead to difficulties such as less face-to-face encounters, weakening of personal relationships, and increasing social isolation.

The dissemination of misinformation and fake news through digital channels can heighten social tensions and undermine trust in institutions. Additionally, excessive screen time and dependency on digital gadgets can damage mental health and well-being.

Politically, telecommunications can impact public opinion and political processes in both positive and negative ways. While they provide platforms for free expression and political activity, they

can also be utilised for monitoring, censorship, and manipulation. Different groups can leverage telecommunications to promote propaganda, launch cyber-attacks, and infringe on privacy rights.

The digital divide, when certain groups lack access to telecommunications, can lead to unequal political involvement and worsen existing social inequities. Thus, while telecommunications offer various benefits, it is vital to address these possible negative repercussions through effective regulation, digital literacy initiatives, and policies that encourage fair access and ethical use of technology.

Challenges of Providing Telecommunications

Pakistan is facing a variety of issues in constructing telecommunication effectively. Some of the issues are discussed here.

Economic Constraints

The high expense of developing telecommunications infrastructure in sparsely populated locations can be a considerable impediment. The return on investment in these places is generally low, preventing private enterprises from expanding services. Government subsidies and incentives are sometimes important, but limited public finances might constrain the extent and speed of development. This is the reason that some economically deprived areas of Pakistan face low connectivity issues.

Geographical Barriers

Pakistan's diversified geography, including harsh mountains, deserts, and distant rural areas, poses considerable challenges for the construction and maintenance of telecommunications equipment. Regions like the northern mountainous regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan and parts of Balochistan are extremely difficult to access, making it challenging to lay down cables, establish towers, and provide constant service.

Security Concerns

Certain regions of Pakistan, particularly in Balochistan and the erstwhile Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), face security difficulties due to continuous conflicts and insurgencies. This volatility can limit the development of telecommunications infrastructure, since service providers may be unwilling to invest in locations with a high risk of damage or disruption. Similarly in regions close to international borders and line of control also face connectivity issues. It is pertinent to mention here that in certain areas of Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Special Communication Organization (SCO) plays a crucial role in connecting these areas with Pakistan and rest of the world as many private cellular companies do not venture there.

Power Supply Issues

A reliable electricity supply is vital for telecommunications infrastructure. However, many rural



Note For Teachers:

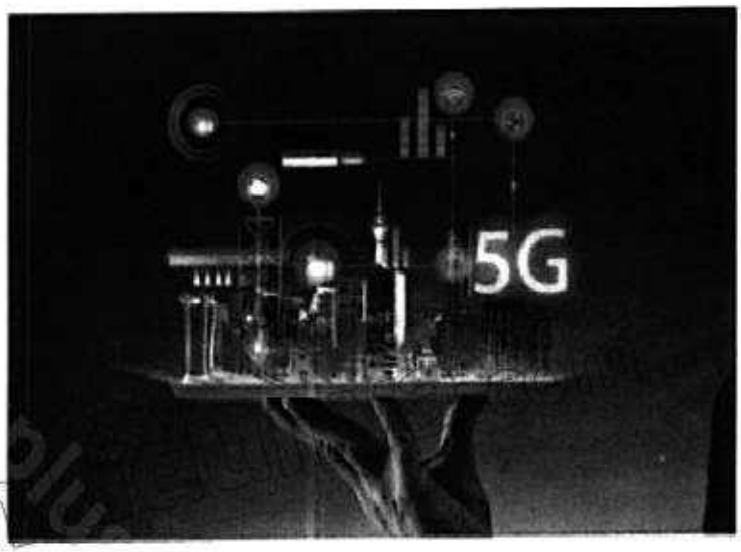
Ask students to investigate the most crucial negative effects of the internet on the lives of people and suggest solution to the issues identified.

and remote locations in Pakistan suffer from regular power outages or lack access to energy completely, making it tough to operate and maintain telecom equipment.

Recent Improvements in the Telecommunications Sector

In recent years, Pakistan's telecommunications industry has witnessed significant growth and transformation. This growth is driven by technological innovations, regulatory reforms, and increasing investments. Here are some key highlights:

Increased Investment



The telecommunications sector has drawn significant foreign investment, contributing to the development of infrastructure. International corporations perceive Pakistan as a viable market due to its big population and growing demand for data services. Moreover, collaborations between the government and private sector have led to the construction of essential infrastructure projects, including fiber optic networks and satellite communication systems.

Regulatory Reforms and Policies

The government's recent telecommunication policies focus on fostering innovation, enhancing competition, and ensuring affordable access to services. These policies include incentives for operators to improve their infrastructure and services.

Unprecedented Surge in Users

The number of telecom users in Pakistan has climbed by an amazing 25 percent in the last five years, reaching 192.3 million. Cellular mobile services are currently accessible to 90 percent of Pakistan's population, with 3G and 4G signals spreading to over 80 percent.

Affordability

Pakistan has some of the most affordable telecom data rates ranking Pakistan as one of the lowest data rates countries. This is the reason that internet connectivity is available in every corner of Pakistan.

Expansion of 4G Services

Over the past few years, Pakistan has significantly expanded its 4G network coverage. Major telecom operators have invested heavily in infrastructure, leading to broader and more reliable 4G and 5G services across urban and rural areas.

Growth in E-Commerce and Digital Services

Improved telecommunications infrastructure has helped Pakistan's e-commerce industry grow

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rapidly. Online shopping and digital transactions have become more convenient because of reliable internet connectivity and mobile payment options. Moreover, the expansion of digital platforms for education, healthcare, and entertainment has been aided by reliable telecommunications services, which have improved quality of life and economic opportunities.

Improvements in the Telecommunications Sector Concerning Education

Pakistan's telecommunications sector has made great progress in recent years, affecting education. These advancements have improved access to educational resources, permitted distant learning, and increased digital literacy across the country.

Expansion of Internet Connectivity in Educational Institutions

The proliferation of broadband networks has connected several educational institutions across Pakistan, notably in urban and semi-urban areas. This connectivity enables students and teachers to access online educational resources, do research, and participate in digital learning platforms.

In addition, efforts have been made to extend internet connectivity to rural and distant educational institutions. This effort strives to bridge the digital divide and ensure that students in less accessible places have same possibilities as their metropolitan peers.

Growth of E-Learning Platforms

The increased availability of high-speed internet has driven the creation of e-learning platforms, offering a wide selection of courses and instructional content. Platforms such as Coursera, Khan Academy, and local alternatives have grown more accessible, giving students with chances for self-paced study.

With the advancement of connectivity, many institutions in Pakistan have developed online degree programs, allowing students to pursue higher education remotely. These programs cater to both local and international students, enabling flexibility and widening access to great education.

Digital Classrooms

Telecommunications improvements have permitted the installation of smart classrooms equipped with interactive whiteboards, projectors, and high-speed internet. These classrooms enhance the teaching and learning experience by adding multimedia materials and enabling real-time collaboration. In addition, digital tools and high-speed internet have permitted the use of virtual labs and simulations, notably in scientific and engineering education. These tools allow students to conduct experiments and engage in practical learning experiences without the requirement for actual lab infrastructure.

Distance Learning

During the COVID-19 epidemic, the government introduced educational TV channels and radio programs to facilitate distance learning. These projects guaranteed continuity in education when traditional classroom teaching was disrupted. Moreover, video conferencing platforms have become crucial to distance learning. Enhanced telecommunications infrastructure has encouraged the widespread adoption of these tools, enabling live classes, webinars, and virtual office hours.

A spike in mobile learning applications has been noted, fueled by enhanced mobile internet

access. These applications offer a variety of educational materials, including interactive lessons, quizzes, and practice exercises, accessible from anywhere at any time.

Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing the telecommunications sector, enhancing both service quality and customer experience. In Pakistan and globally, AI technologies are being used by telecom companies to improve network management, optimize services, and provide more personalized experiences to users. These advancements contribute to a faster, more reliable telecommunications infrastructure, benefiting millions of users in Pakistan by keeping them connected and improving their digital experiences.

Artificial Intelligence is also playing a transformative role in Pakistan's education sector by enhancing personalized learning, improving accessibility, and supporting teachers with automated grading and administrative tasks. AI-powered platforms provide students with customized learning experiences, while virtual tutors and chatbots offer 24/7 assistance, helping students overcome challenges outside of regular school hours. Additionally, AI tools enable educators to analyze student performance data to identify learning gaps and adjust teaching strategies. These advancements make education more efficient, accessible, and tailored to individual needs, ultimately raising the quality of education across Pakistan.

The telecommunications sector in Pakistan has played a major role in reshaping the educational landscape. The future expansion of the telecommunications sector in Pakistan contains great potential, driven by continued technology advancements and increased demand for connection. With the approaching implementation of 5G technology, Pakistan is ready to enjoy a huge increase in internet speeds and network stability, which will drive the development of smart cities, Internet of Things (IoT) applications, and advanced digital services.

Furthermore, continuing investments in fiber optic infrastructure and satellite communications are expected to boost rural connectivity, bridging the digital divide. The government's supportive policies and regulatory reforms, coupled with public-private partnerships, will further drive innovation and competitiveness within the sector. These advancements will not only increase communications services but also stimulate economic growth, expand access to education and healthcare, and foster a more digitally inclusive society.

What I have Learned

- Pakistan possesses significant mineral resources including coal, natural gas, copper, gold, and gemstones.
- Mineral resources play a crucial role in Pakistan's industrial sector, contributing to sectors like cement, steel, and fertilizer production.
- The mining industry supports employment and generates revenue crucial for the national economy.
- Essential minerals like limestone for cement, coal for energy, and copper for manufacturing are pivotal.
- Challenges include infrastructural limitations, legal frameworks, and environmental impacts.

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- Environmental impacts include land degradation, water pollution, and habitat destruction.
- Protective measures involve sustainable mining practices, environmental impact assessments, and community engagement.
- Non-renewable sources include coal and natural gas, contributing significantly to the energy mix.
- Renewable sources such as hydroelectricity, wind, and solar power are increasingly utilized.
- Advantages include reduced greenhouse gas emissions and energy independence.
- Disadvantages include intermittency for renewables and environmental impacts like habitat disruption.
- Telecommunications revolutionized education through e-learning platforms and distance education.
- Industry benefits from improved communication networks boosting efficiency and connectivity.
- Services like banking and healthcare benefit from enhanced communication channels.
- Trade and e-commerce thrive due to improved internet penetration and digital connectivity.
- Socially, telecommunications promote connectivity, bridging urban-rural divides and fostering social cohesion.
- Economically, telecommunications stimulate business growth, facilitate access to markets, and enable entrepreneurship.
- Challenges include the digital divide and potential negative effects on privacy and data security.
- Challenges include inadequate infrastructure in rural and remote areas.
- Education sector improvements include online learning platforms and digital literacy programs.
- Future growth potential lies in expanding broadband access and enhancing digital infrastructure.

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. **The Salt Range is famous for:**
   a. granite and gypsum b. rock salt and limestone
   c. limestone and lead d. rock salt and gypsum
2. **Copper and gold mines are located in:**
   a. Khewra b. Swat
   c. Saindak d. Lakhra
3. **Pakistan's largest coal reserves are in:**
   a. Quetta b. Malakand
   c. Thar d. Larkana
4. **Methane leak is one of the disadvantages of:**
   a. rock salt b. natural gas
   c. copper d. gypsum

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5. **Which of the following statements is true regarding the energy minerals found in Pakistan?**

   a. Coal is only found in the Tharparkar region.

   b. Sui gas field accounts for the majority of Pakistan's gas production

   c. Coal mining does not lead to land degradation.

   d. Natural gas extraction has no environmental disadvantages.

6. **Which gemstone is famously extracted from the Swat Valley in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?**

   a. Ruby b. Emerald

   c. Topaz d. Aquamarine

7. **Which of the following is a significant environmental impact of Pakistan's mining industry?**

   a. Urbanization b. Deforestation

   c. Desertification d. Overfishing

8. **Which of the following is an effective approach to mitigating the environmental impacts of mining in Pakistan?**

   a. Increasing mining production

   b. Regulatory enforcement

   c. Expanding urban development

   d. Raising mineral prices

9. **Which of the following is a disadvantage of hydroelectric energy in Pakistan?**

   a. Low operational costs

   b. Renewable and sustainable

   c. Seasonal variability in water flow

   d. Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions

10. **Which of the following is an advantage of solar energy in Pakistan?**

    a. High operational expenses

    b. Generates greenhouse gases

    c. Creates local employment opportunities

    d. Requires considerable land tracts

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Evaluate the impact of using coal as an energy source on both the environment and the economy.
2. How can we improve the productivity and efficiency of the mining industry in Pakistan?
3. Analyze the role of renewable energy resources in Pakistan's future energy needs.

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4. What are the potential negative effects of modern means of telecommunication?
5. What is the role of telecommunication in e-learning?

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Analyze the keyways Pakistan's mining industry can drive economic growth. What specific policies or practices could the government and industry leaders implement to maximize these benefits while minimizing environmental impacts?
2. Evaluate how Pakistan can strategically balance its diverse energy resources—such as fossil fuels, hydropower, and renewables—to promote long-term sustainable growth.
3. Examine the role of telecommunications in Pakistan's development. How does enhanced connectivity contribute to improvements in areas like education, healthcare, and economic opportunity?
4. Discuss how the telecommunications sector can drive both social and economic progress in Pakistan.
5. Assess the impact of recent telecommunications advancements on education in Pakistan, especially in remote regions. How have these improvements addressed access challenges, and what further steps could be taken to expand educational opportunities?

Relevance across Time

Energy Resources in Pakistan

Historical Context: Assess the evolution of energy resources in Pakistan, highlighting key milestones in the development of renewable (e.g., hydroelectricity, wind, solar power) and non-renewable (e.g., coal, oil, natural gas) energy sources.

Current State: Evaluate the current mix of energy resources in Pakistan, including their advantages and disadvantages. How have recent policies and technologies influenced this sector?

Project

Explore the environmental impact of mining activities. Address ecological consequences and measures to mitigate environmental damage. Based on your research, propose protective measures for sustainable economic development.

Compare and Contrast

Analyze the challenges of providing telecommunications in remote parts of Pakistan versus urban areas. Discuss recent improvements and advancements in the telecommunications sector.

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Glossary

Mineral Resources: Naturally occurring substances found in the earth's crust that are extracted for economic and industrial purposes.

National Industry: The aggregate of manufacturing and production activities within a country, which contribute to its economy and employment.

Mining Industry: The sector of the economy involved in the extraction of minerals from the earth, which includes exploration, extraction, processing, and marketing of minerals.

Renewable Energy Resources: Energy sources that are naturally replenished, such as solar power, wind power, hydroelectricity, and bio-fuel.

Non-Renewable Energy Resources: Energy sources that cannot be replenished in a short period of time, such as coal, natural gas, oil, and nuclear energy.

Hydroelectricity: Electricity produced from the energy of moving water, typically from rivers or dams.

Solar Power: Energy harnessed from the sun using solar panels or other technologies.

Wind Power: Energy generated by wind turbines that convert kinetic energy from the wind into electrical power.

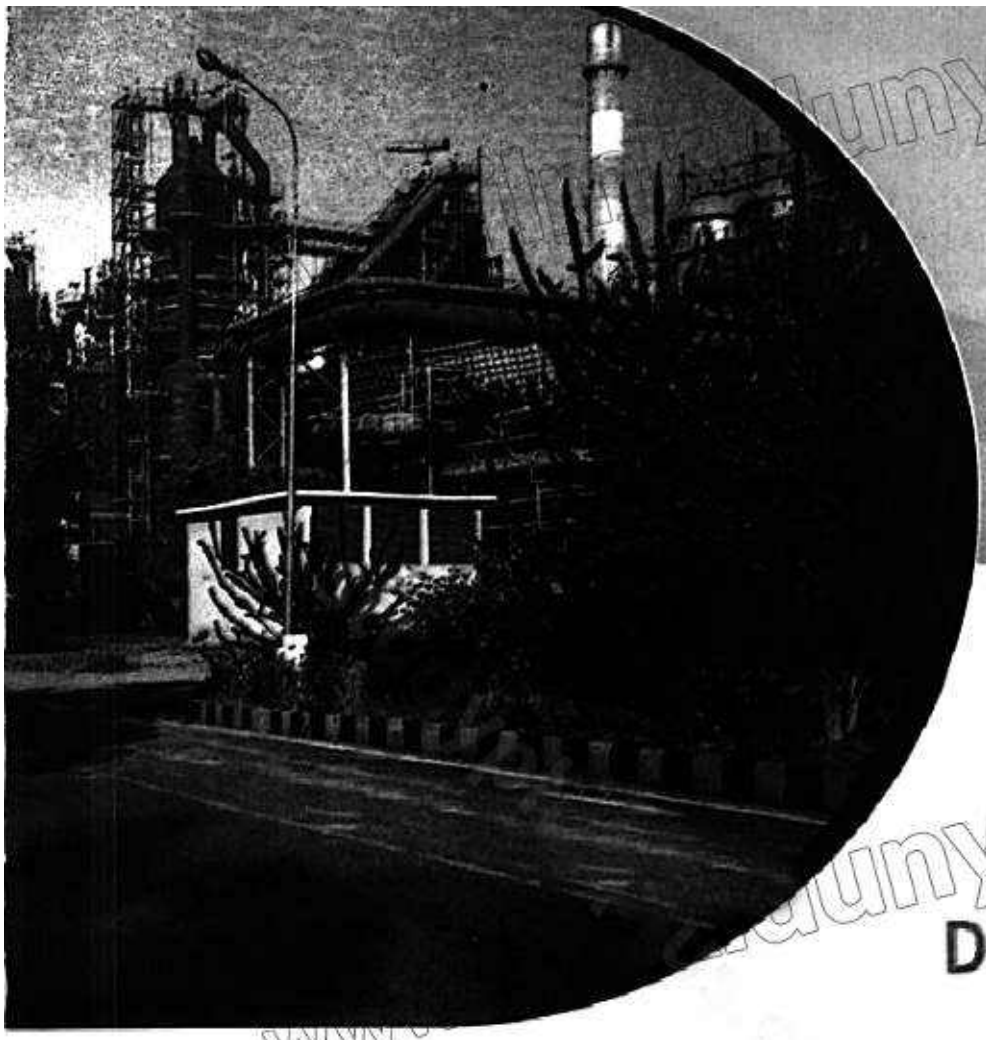
Bio-Fuel: Fuels derived from organic materials, such as plant and animal matter, used as an alternative to fossil fuels.

E-learning: Learning conducted via electronic media, typically on the internet.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country's borders over a specific period

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this unit.

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UNIT
06

Section 3
Resources and Economic Development of Pakistan

Industry, Livestock and Fish Farming

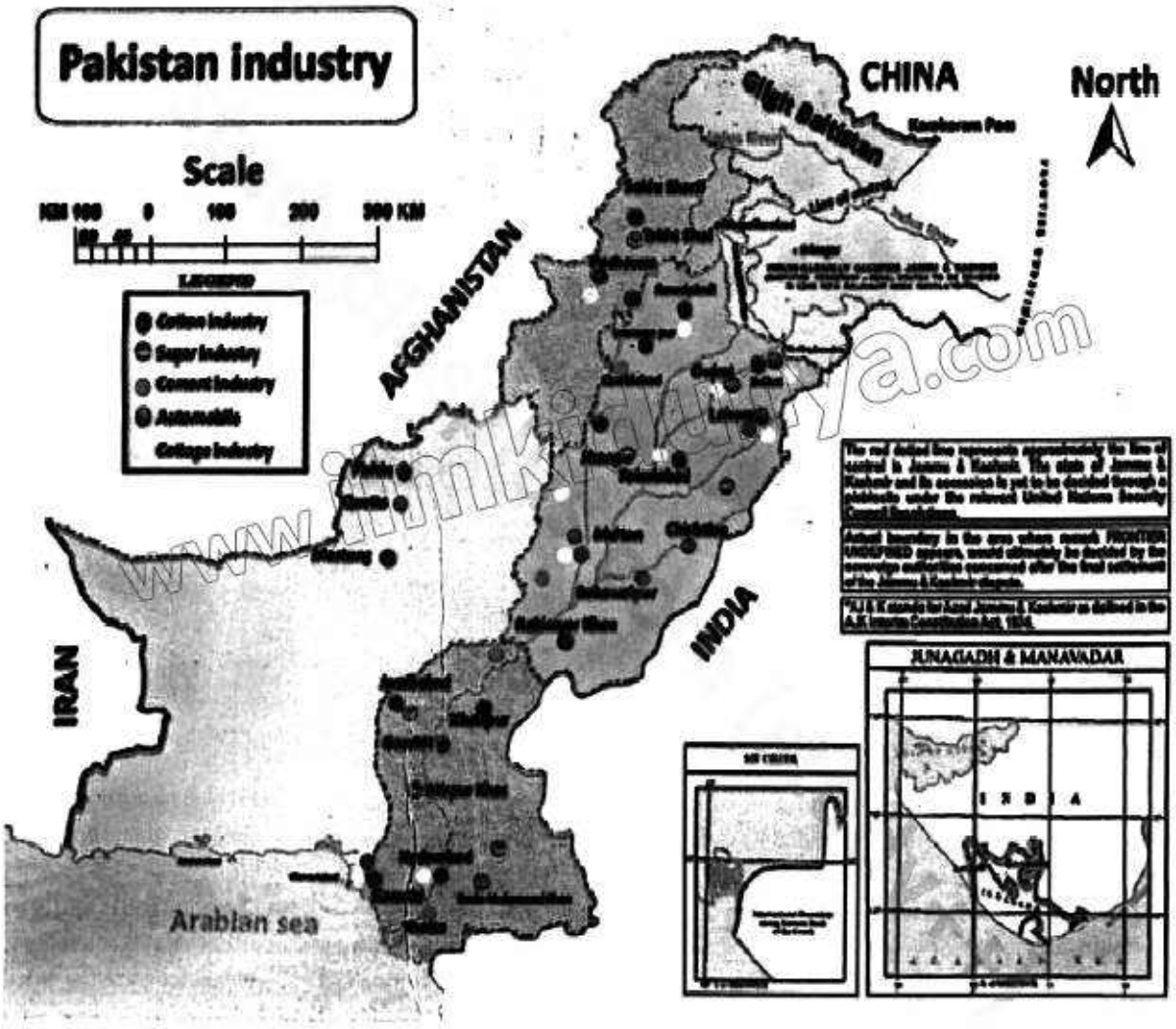
In this unit the students will be able to:

- Recognize Pakistan's principal industries such as sugar, cement, cotton, fertilizer, and steel evaluating their spatial distribution, significance, challenges, advantages, and disadvantages with reference to their economic, environmental, and social impacts.
- Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of cottage, small, and large-scale industries in Pakistan, and evaluate the effectiveness of government policies towards them with reference to government led industrial estates and zones.
- Analyze the impact of underemployment and unemployment on a micro and macro level and recognize the crucial role of literacy, skill development, and training in the development of Pakistan.
- Develop a comprehensive understanding of the distinct classifications of farming, including livestock farming and fish farming, with a focus on animal husbandry and fish farming and their distinctive features.
- Investigate the major obstacles in the livestock industry of Pakistan, such as disease outbreaks, limited market access, and inadequate infrastructure. Also, develop sustainable strategies to promote livestock practices and minimize environmental and social impacts.
- Assess the possible economic impact of the fishing industry in Pakistan, including the socio-economic advantages of fish farming while analyzing infrastructure development initiatives such as the Gwadar Port, CPEC, Makran Coastal Highway, and fishing markets to support sustainable fisheries and suggest potential solutions for achieving this goal.

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Pakistan's Principal Industries

Pakistan is an agricultural country but the economy of the country is also supported by a diverse array of industries, each playing a crucial role in the nation's development and prosperity. Among the most significant are the sugar, cement, cotton, fertilizer, and steel industries. These industries not only contribute substantially to the country's GDP but also provide employment opportunities, drive technological advancements, and influence trade patterns. Understanding the spatial distribution of these industries reveals how geographical factors and resource availability shape their locations and operations.



Evaluating their economic, environmental, and social impacts uncovers the multifaceted challenges they face, such as resource management, pollution control, and market fluctuations. Additionally, examining the advantages and disadvantages of each industry highlights their potential for growth and areas needing improvement. Through this analysis, we gain insights into how these principal industries underpin Pakistan's economic framework and their role in fostering sustainable development.

Here we will learn about these principal industries one by one.

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Sugar Industry

Do You Know?

Pakistan is among the top ten producers of sugar in the world. Find out the list of other countries in the list.

The sugar industry in Pakistan is primarily located in the Punjab and Sindh provinces, where the climate and soil conditions are ideal for sugarcane cultivation. Major sugar mills are situated in areas such as Rahim Yar Khan, Faisalabad, and Badin. Economically, the sugar industry contributes significantly to the agricultural GDP and provides employment to millions, particularly in rural areas. It also supports allied sectors, such as paper and ethanol production.

The sugar industry also faces several challenges, including fluctuating sugarcane yields due to water scarcity and climatic changes, inefficiencies in sugar mills, and outdated technology. Issues related to pricing and payment delays to farmers further complicate the situation. Despite these challenges, the sugar industry generates substantial revenue through exports and supports rural development and infrastructure.

This industry also has some disadvantages, such as environmental concerns due to excessive water usage and pollution from mills, as well as social issues related to labour conditions and wage disparities. The economic, environmental, and social impacts of the sugar industry are multifaceted. Economically, it is vital for rural economies, but environmentally, it poses challenges like water depletion and soil degradation. Socially, it provides significant employment opportunities but also faces issues of labour exploitation.

The following table shows sugarcane plantation area, sugarcane production, yield and utilization by Sugar Mills from 2009 to 2023:

Pakistan

Area: Hect
Prod: Tonnes
Yield: Tonnes/Hect

Year	Area	Production	Yield	Utilization % by mills
2009-10	942,870	49,372,900	52.36	70.09
2010-11	987,700	55,442,100	56.13	80.47
2011-12	1,046,000	58,038,200	55.48	83.13
2012-13	1,128,098	63,718,523	56.48	79.00
2013-14	1,171,687	67,427,975	57.55	84.00
2014-15	1,113,161	62,794,827	56.41	80.90
2015-16	1,130,820	65,450,704	57.88	76.45
2016-17	1,216,894	75,450,620	62.00	94.00
2017-18	1,340,926	83,289,340	62.11	78.81
2018-19	1;101,073	67,129,645	60.97	74.13
2019-20	1,038,879	66,334,369	63.85	73.44
2020-21	1,164,112	80,963,078	69.55	72.38
2021-22	1,259,594	88,615,674	70.35	89.96
2022-23	1,318,143	87,947,967	66.72	74.55

Source: Pakistan Sugar Mills Association (PSMA)

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Cement Industry

The cement industry in Pakistan is mostly located in the provinces of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, due to the availability of raw materials like limestone and gypsum. Cement plants are strategically situated in these areas to facilitate easy access to these essential resources. Economically, the cement industry is crucial for the construction and infrastructure sectors, significantly contributing to national development. It also has significant export potential, especially to neighboring countries, and contributes to industrial growth and urbanization.

Expand Your Horizon

Pakistan is the 14th largest cement producer globally, with an annual production capacity exceeding 69 million tons as of 2024. Find out which countries import cement from Pakistan.

At present, there are 104 cement industries in Pakistan that are operating at their highest capacity as a result of the significant growth in commercial and industrial building. The industry makes a significant contribution of more than Rs 50 billion to the national treasury through tax payments. It fulfills its national duty by creating employment possibilities for more than 170,000 workers, both directly and indirectly.

However, the cement industry faces several challenges, including the energy-intensive nature of the production process and high production costs due to energy and raw material prices. Compliance with environmental regulations also adds to the costs. Despite these challenges, the cement industry has notable advantages, such as boosting the construction industry and supporting large-scale infrastructure projects, which in turn creates jobs in both manufacturing and construction sectors.

On the downside, the cement industry has a significant environmental footprint due to carbon emissions and dust pollution, as well as high energy consumption and reliance on non-renewable energy sources. The economic, environmental, and social impacts of the cement industry are substantial. Economically, it is critical for national development projects, but environmentally, it presents challenges due to emissions and resource consumption. Socially, while it provides job opportunities, it can also affect community health due to pollution.

Cotton Industry

The cotton and textile sector in Pakistan is a crucial component of the country's economy, making up a substantial 11% of the GDP and accounting for approximately 60% of export earnings. The industry employs a substantial labor force, representing 38% of the overall workforce, and possesses significant production capabilities in spinning, weaving, processing, and garment manufacturing. Cotton, the fundamental raw material of the sector, serves as both a significant cash crop and positions Pakistan as the third largest exporter worldwide.

Cotton is primarily grown in the provinces of Punjab and Sindh, which together account for nearly all of Pakistan's cotton production. In Punjab, districts such as Multan, Bahawalpur, Rahim Yar Khan, and Faisalabad are key producers. In Sindh, the main cotton-growing areas include Sanghar, Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas, and Nawabshah. The climatic conditions and fertile soils in these regions provide an ideal environment for cotton cultivation.



Cotton Mills in Pakistan

The cotton industry holds significant importance for Pakistan's economy. Cotton and its products, including yarn and textiles, account for a substantial portion of Pakistan's export earnings. The industry supports millions of jobs in farming, ginning, spinning, weaving, and garment manufacturing. Moreover, the textile sector is one of the largest industries in Pakistan, driving economic growth and industrial development. Despite its importance, the cotton industry faces several challenges. Cotton crops are highly susceptible to pests like bollworms, which can drastically reduce yield and quality. Cotton cultivation requires substantial water, and water scarcity due to inefficient irrigation and climate change poses a significant threat. Moreover, labor exploitation, poor working conditions, and the use of child labor are serious social issues that need to be addressed.

Fertilizer

The fertilizer industry in Pakistan plays a vital role in supporting the country's agricultural sector. Fertilizers are essential for enhancing crop yields and ensuring food security.

The fertilizer industry in Pakistan is concentrated in various regions. As the most extensive agricultural province, Punjab accommodates several fertilizer plants, primarily in towns such as Faisalabad, Sheikhupura, and Lahore. Sindh, specifically Karachi and its neighbouring regions, play a crucial role in the manufacture of fertilizers and utilise the port facilities for both importing and exporting operations.

The fertilizer industry has a vital and dual impact on both global food production and environmental sustainability. Its primary role is to manufacture and distribute fertilizers that are crucial for crop growth, thereby enhancing agricultural productivity and addressing the needs of a rapidly expanding global population. Nevertheless, the utilization of fertilizers can have adverse effects on the environment, such as water contamination and the release of greenhouse gases.

Due to increasing food demand and security concerns, this industry plays a crucial role in the national economy. With a contribution of around 4.4% to the large-scale manufacturing sector and 0.9% to the overall GDP, equivalent to PKR 100 billion, it is one of the major contributors. This impact transcends just financial metrics. The sector has a direct workforce of around 100,000 people and also has an indirect impact on more than 200,000 jobs in transportation, marketing, and retail. Furthermore, it provides a significant amount of tax money, surpassing PKR 100 billion, which aids in funding government operations.

The fertilizer industry is confronted with numerous obstacles, despite its significance. Supply-demand imbalance is one of the issues as farmers frequently experience higher prices as a result of fertilizer shortages, which are frequently caused by production constraints and import restrictions. Moreover, the fertilizer production process is energy-intensive, and the industry is significantly dependent on natural gas, which is susceptible to price fluctuations and supply disruptions.

In addition to its benefits, there are also some drawbacks. Overuse of fertilizers can result in soil degradation, water pollution, and the loss of biodiversity, all of which are examples of environmental degradation. The use of chemical fertilizers can result in respiratory and skin issues for producers and communities.

By ensuring balanced use and adopting sustainable practices, Pakistan can secure its agricultural future and promote overall development.

Iron Industry

Pakistan's steel industry is a critical component of the nation's industrial sector, making a substantial contribution to its economic growth. Steel is indispensable for the construction of infrastructure, such as bridges, structures, roads, and railways, which are indispensable for national advancement.

The steel industry in Pakistan is predominantly concentrated in a few key regions. Karachi, the industrial centre of Pakistan, is home to the country's major steel manufacturing facilities, such as the Pakistan Steel Mills, which is located in Bin Qasim. The port's proximity to this city facilitates the importation of basic materials and the exportation of finished products.



Pakistan Steel Mills Karachi

Punjab is also home to substantial steel production activities, particularly in locations such as Lahore, Gujranwala, and Sheikhupura. These regions are situated in close proximity to significant transportation networks and markets. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar and the adjacent areas are home to smaller steel manufacturing facilities that meet the local demand.

Advantages

Advantages of this industry include its support to the livelihoods of thousands of individuals across the country by providing employment opportunities in production, distribution, and sales. Moreover, steel is a critical component of a variety of industries, such as shipbuilding, machinery, automotive, and construction.

Disadvantages:

Along with its advantages, there are numerous challenges confronting the steel industry. The efficacy of steel manufacturing in Pakistan is impeded by frequent power shortages and high energy costs, as the process is energy-intensive. Insufficient supply of raw materials is yet another challenge. The reliance on imports is necessitated by the limited local availability of basic materials such as iron ore and scrap steel, which results in supply chain and cost issues.

The production of steel has the potential to cause substantial environmental damage, such as high carbon emissions and air and water pollution. Moreover, workers in steel mills may be exposed to health hazards as a result of high temperatures, heavy metals, and other pollutants. Economic Vulnerability: The industry is susceptible to global market fluctuations and supply chain disruptions due to its reliance on imported raw materials and energy.

Pakistan can revitalize its iron and steel industry by taking certain measures. Restructuring loans,

introducing policy reforms, taking care of workers' welfare, technology adoption and similar other steps may ensure better prospects for Pakistan's economy thorough this important industry.

Cottage and Small-Scale Industries in Pakistan

Cottage industries, also known as household industries, are small-scale, home-based manufacturing units that typically require minimal capital investment and utilize traditional skills. In Pakistan, cottage industries play a vital role in the economy by providing employment opportunities, preserving cultural heritage, and contributing to regional economic development.



Carpet Weaving in Pakistan

The most common cottage industries in Pakistan include **carpet weaving**, where intricate designs are crafted into carpets for local use and export. **Hand-embroidery** work by skilled artisans produces beautiful patterns on textiles. Traditional crafts like **brassware** and **pottery** yield utensils, decorative items, and jewelry. **Handicrafts**, such as woodwork, leather goods, and bangles, are popular domestically and internationally. Additionally, **candle-making**, **rug weaving**, **cotton weaving**, and even **surgical instrument production** contribute to employment and cultural heritage. These cottage industries play a vital role in local economies and preserve traditional craftsmanship.

Advantages

- Cottage industries provide significant employment opportunities, particularly in rural areas, helping to reduce poverty and improve living standards.
- Cottage industries provide employment opportunities for women, particularly in rural areas, by providing income and a platform to showcase their talents.
- Cottage industries also help preserve and promote traditional crafts and skills, contributing to cultural heritage.
- Their flexibility and adaptability is yet another advantage as small-scale operations can quickly adapt to changes in market demand and trends.
- Enhanced living standards and poverty reduction are the result of the growth of cottage industries, which promote development in rural and underprivileged regions by increasing economic activity, consumption, investment, and aggregate demand.

Disadvantages:

Along with advantages, the cottage industries also have some disadvantages.

- Cottage industries typically operate on a small scale, limiting their production capacity and market reach.
- These industries often lack access to modern technology and machinery, resulting in lower productivity and efficiency.
- Cottage industry products may also struggle to compete with mass-produced goods, limiting their market potential.

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- Due to the artisanal nature of production and inadequate technical training, maintaining consistent product quality can be challenging.
- Lack of storage facilities impedes production expansion.

Large-Scale Industries in Pakistan

Large-scale industries are significant manufacturing and production units that operate on a national or international scale. These units require considerable capital investment, advanced technology, and a large workforce. These industries are essential for the country's economic development, as they generate substantial employment opportunities, promote industrial expansion, and contribute to the GDP.

Pakistan's economy thrives on several key industries. **Textile and Garments** play a crucial role,

Expand Your Horizon

Pakistan's automobile industry has seen substantial growth and in recent years, the country has made significant strides towards adopting EV technology, with the government approving the National Electric Vehicle Policy (NEVP) to promote the use of electric cars and reduce carbon emissions. This policy aims to have 30% of all vehicles running on electricity by 2030.

with spinning, weaving, and garment manufacturing units contributing significantly. These textiles are both used domestically and exported globally. The **automobile manufacturing** sector produces cars, motorcycles, and commercial vehicles, with major players like Toyota, Honda, Hyundai, and Suzuki. Cement factories across the country meet domestic demand and also export to neighboring countries. **Steel mills** manufacture steel bars, sheets, and other construction materials. The **chemical and petrochemical industry** produces fertilizers, plastics, and pharmaceuticals. Large-scale power plants in the **energy sector** generate electricity from various sources, including hydro, thermal, and nuclear. Lastly, **food processing** units handle dairy, fruits, and grains. These industries collectively contribute to Pakistan's economic growth and provide employment opportunities.

Advantages

- Large-scale industries can produce goods on a mass scale, meeting high market demand and achieving economies of scale.
- These industries typically have access to the latest technology and machinery, enhancing productivity and efficiency.
- These industries can produce goods for export, contributing to foreign exchange earnings and economic growth.
- They provide substantial employment opportunities, supporting urbanization and industrialization.



Note For Teachers: Encourage students to learn more about the cottage industry of Pakistan through different sources. Find out geographical specialties such as Ajrak in Sindh. What other products are famous in other parts of Pakistan?

Disadvantages:

- Large-scale industries require significant investment, making them less accessible to small entrepreneurs.
- These industries can have a substantial environmental footprint, including pollution and resource depletion.
- Large-scale industries may dominate the market, reducing competition and potentially leading to monopolistic practices.
- These industries can be highly sensitive to global market fluctuations, impacting their stability and profitability
- Getting government approvals for establishment of large scale industries is mostly a time consuming process that discourages the potential industrialists.

Government Policies and Industrial Zones

The government's policies play a crucial role in shaping the effectiveness of cottage, small, and large-scale industries in Pakistan. The government of Pakistan has implemented a variety of policies to encourage the development of industries.

One such policy is **National Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Policy 2021.** The main aim of this policy is to strengthen the country's industrial and manufacturing base by promoting SME growth. Through this policy, the government ensured reducing regulatory interference including an inspector-less inspection regime, lifting the requirement of no objection certificate (NOC) for startups and low-risk business expansions, tax facilitation where the tax was reduced for manufacturing sector SMEs, the introduction of simplified one-page tax return form, provision of low-interest loans up to Rs. 10 million.

Another important step in this direction is the establishment of industrial estates and Special Economic Zones (SEZ's). The objective of these estates and zones is to establish a conducive environment for industrial development, as well as to provide infrastructure and facilities.

Special Economic Zones are created to address the challenges of industrialization, low investments, and exports. These zones mitigate these concerns by guaranteeing a business-friendly environment within an institutional, legal, and infrastructural architecture that facilitates the establishment of a designated boundary. Pakistan initiated the establishment of Industrial Estates in the 1960s to encourage industrialization and exports, and Export Processing Zones in the 1980s. Nevertheless, these initiatives could not bring their intended goals as a result of the poor infrastructure and the absence of a business-friendly environment.

Pakistan enacted the SEZ Act in 2012 amended 2016 facilitated the establishment of SEZs. However, the potential of the SEZs in the country has been limited because of complex processes and procedures for approvals and insufficient supply of skilled labour. Technical hurdles in the financing of zone enterprises, and ineffective monitoring mechanisms are also hurdles in the success of such zones.

Despite many challenges, Pakistan has approved several Special Economic Zones (SEZs) under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and other initiatives. These include Rashakai SEZ in



Nowshera, Dhabeji SEZ in Thatta, Allama Iqbal Industrial City in Faisalabad, Bostan Industrial Zone in Pishin, Balochistan, China Special Economic Zone Dhabeji in Thatta, Karachi Industrial Park, Quaid-e-Azam Apparel Park in Sheikhupura, ICT Model Industrial Zone in Islamabad, Mohmand Marble City in Mohmand, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Pakistan Steel Mills Industrial Park in Karachi. In addition to these there are many other industrial zones and special economic zones have been approved by the government.

Advantages

Industrial estates provide essential infrastructure, including transportation networks, water supply, and electricity. These zones foster innovation, collaboration, and resource sharing by grouping industries together. Economic development is stimulated by the attraction of both domestic and foreign investment to well-developed industrial zones. Industrial estates frequently offer simplified regulatory procedures, which minimize the bureaucratic obstacles that businesses encounter.

Disadvantages

The concentration of industrial zones in specific regions may result in inconsistent economic development throughout the country. Moreover, underutilized industrial estates may fail to accomplish their intended objectives due to inadequate planning and execution. The absence of appropriate safeguards in industrial zones can result in environmental degradation.

Pakistan can fully realize the potential of its diverse industrial sector by fostering innovation, assuring equitable development, and implementing sustainable practices.

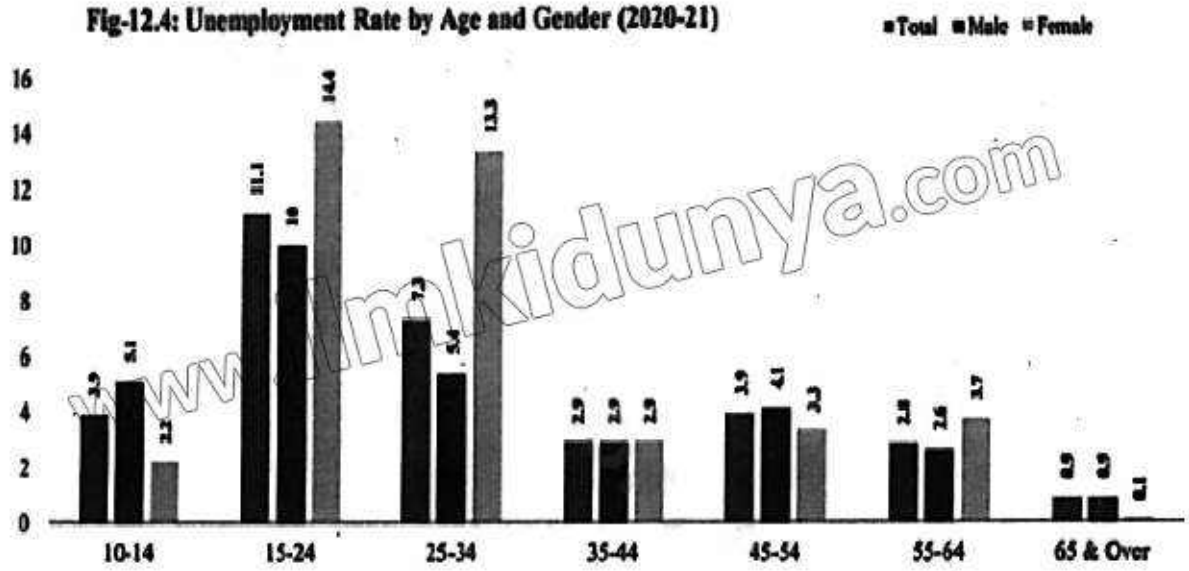
Unemployment and underemployment in Pakistan

Pakistan's economy and society are significantly impacted by unemployment and underemployment. It is essential to comprehend the effects of these challenges at both the micro (individual and domestic) and macro (national) levels in order to promote economic development and address them.



Heavy Electrical Complex Hattar Industrial Zone

Fig-12.4: Unemployment Rate by Age and Gender (2020-21)



Source: Labour Force Survey

The overall unemployment rate of Pakistan in 2024 is approximately 8%. There are several reasons behind this figure including lack of literacy, insufficient skill development, and lack of appropriate training to establish a more resilient and prosperous Pakistan. This relatively high unemployment rate underscores ongoing economic challenges and the need for structural reforms to stimulate job creation and economic growth.

Impacts at the Micro-Level

Unemployment has several impacts on individual and household level. Let's examine some of the most significant impacts.

Financial Pressures on Families

Household incomes are diminished as a result of unemployment and underemployment, which complicates the ability of families to satisfy their fundamental requirements. Poverty, malnutrition, and inadequate access to healthcare and education may be the consequences of this financial strain.

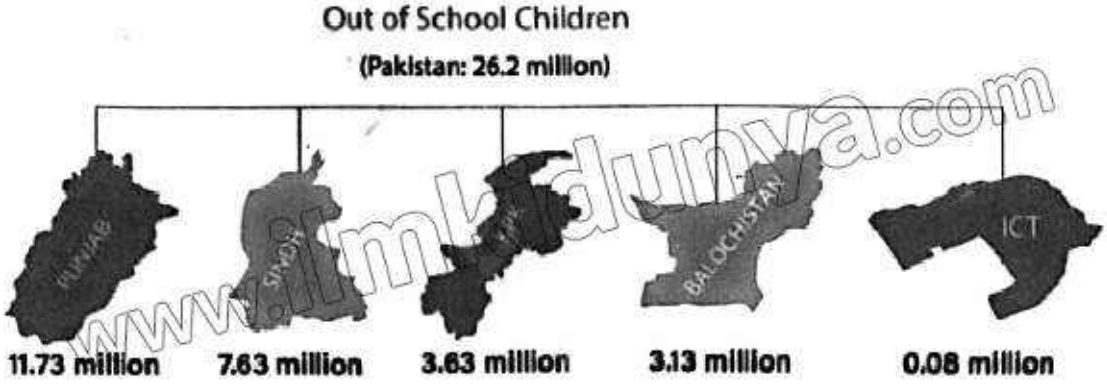
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Diminished Quality of Life

Stress, anxiety, and a diminished quality of life are frequently experienced by individuals who are unemployed or underemployed. Their self-esteem and general well-being may be adversely affected by their inability to secure suitable employment. This sometimes results in drug abuse, involvement in anti-state activities and even committing suicide. There is a greater need to promote entrepreneurship so that educated and skilled individuals can create jobs for others instead of looking for one.

Access to Education is Limited

Children from families that are either unemployed or underemployed are less likely to attend school regularly or pursue higher education. At present, there are more than 26 million children out of school in Pakistan and one of the major reasons is economic constraints due to the unemployment of parents. This perpetuates the cycle of destitution and restricts the future opportunities of these children.



Impacts at the Macro Level

Decreased Economic development

The overall productivity and development of the economy are diminished by high levels of unemployment and underemployment. The economy operates below its potential when a substantial portion of the workforce is not fully utilized.

Enhanced Social Welfare Costs

To assist individuals who are unemployed or underemployed, the government may need to increase its expenditures on social welfare programs. This can result in a diversion of resources from other essential services and a strain on public finances.

Social Instability

Social unrest, increased crime rates, and political instability can result from widespread unemployment and underemployment. Protests and challenges to governance may arise as a consequence of dissatisfaction among the population.

Factors to Improve Employment Situation

A multifaceted approach is necessary to reduce unemployment in Pakistan. These include investment in decent employment, particularly for women and adolescents, social protection

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Do You Know?

Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) is one of the largest social safety net programs in South Asia. BISP has reached over 5.7 million families, making significant contributions towards poverty alleviation and women's empowerment in Pakistan.

programmes for the most impoverished and vulnerable members of society, support of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to generate employment opportunities, and social dialogue as a strategy for addressing employment challenges and improving social stability.

Role of Skills, Training, and Literacy

The main factors in dealing with the situation of unemployment are improving literacy rate and its quality, adequate skill development, and appropriate training. Education planners need to focus more on skilled base and vocational education and target the skills required for future jobs. Let's examine the effects of these on dealing with the issue of unemployment:

Enhancing Employability

It is imperative to enhance employability through the acquisition of skills, training, and literacy. Education provides individuals with the fundamental knowledge required for a variety of occupations, while vocational training and specific skills prepare them for the demands of the job market.

Increased Productivity

A workforce that is both literate and competent is more efficient and productive. The overall economic output can be enhanced by the ability of skilled workers to adapt to new technologies and processes, thereby spurring innovation.

Reducing Unemployment and Underemployment

By offering pertinent education and training, individuals are more adequately equipped to satisfy the demands of the labour market. This results in decreased unemployment and underemployment rates by reducing the discrepancy between the skills of the workforce and the available positions.

Economic Development

The development of a knowledgeable and competent workforce is facilitated by the investment in literacy, skills, and training. This, in turn, attracts investment, promotes industrial development, and strengthens the nation's competitive position in the global market.



Pakistan can establish a productive workforce that encourages economic expansion, mitigates poverty, and improves social cohesion by investing in vocational training and education.

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Farming in Pakistan

Farming plays a vital role in Pakistan's economy, serving as a key source of food, employment, and raw materials for different industries. There are two main categories: crop farming and animal farming. Animal farming encompasses various types, including livestock farming and fish farming. This section delves into the fascinating world of livestock farming and fish farming, shedding light on the unique characteristics and significance of these practices. Let's first discuss livestock farming.



Farms in Pakistan

Significance of Livestock and Fish Farming

Livestock farming and fish farming are both crucial components of Pakistan's agricultural sector. Essential sources of protein and other nutrients are provided, contributing to the nation's food security. In terms of economic development, it's worth noting that these farming practices have the potential to create income and employment opportunities, especially in rural areas. Livestock farming holds great cultural significance, as it is intricately woven into the fabric of rural traditions and livelihoods.

By engaging in animal husbandry and aquaculture, Pakistan has the potential to achieve food security, foster economic development, and uphold sustainable agricultural practices. By tackling the obstacles in these industries, such as effectively managing diseases and efficiently allocating resources, we can significantly boost their productivity and long-term viability, ultimately benefiting the entire nation.

Livestock Farming

The extensive livestock population in Pakistan plays a crucial role in its agricultural economy, especially in rural regions where farmers rear animals for both self-sufficiency and business ventures.

Table 2.5: Estimated Livestock Population million numbers

Species	2021-22[1]	2022-23[1]	2023-24[1]
Cattle	53.4	55.5	57.5
Buffalo	43.7	45.0	46.3
Sheep	31.9	32.3	32.7
Goat	82.5	84.7	87.0
Camels	1.1	1.1	1.2
Horses	0.4	0.4	0.4
Asses	5.7	5.8	5.9
Mules	0.2	0.2	0.2

[1]: Estimated figure based on inter-census growth rate of Livestock Census 1996 & 2006

Source: Ministry of National Food Security & Research

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In this section, we will examine Pakistan's livestock capacity, encompassing a wide range of species such as buffalo, sheep, cow, goat, camel, equine, and poultry. It also covers the production of various raw materials like skin, wool, and hides, as well as the significant contributions of the livestock sector to the agro-based industry through the production of milk, eggs, butter, meat, and oils.

Animal Husbandry

In the world of agriculture, animal husbandry plays a crucial role. It involves the art and science of breeding and raising livestock, which are essential for various purposes. It encompasses the management of animals for a multitude of purposes, including the production of meat, milk, wool, and their utilisation for labour. In Pakistan, livestock commonly found includes cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep, and poultry.



Livestock Farm in Pakistan

Characteristics of animal husbandry include selective breeding which is a technique employed to enhance favourable characteristics in animals. This method aims to increase milk production or improve the quality of meat. Feeding and nutrition also play a crucial role in maintaining the health and productivity of livestock. This involves offering well-rounded nutrition and additional dietary support. Moreover, healthcare is of utmost importance when it comes to taking care of animals. It is crucial to provide regular veterinary care and vaccinations to prevent diseases and ensure the overall welfare of the animals. Providing appropriate housing is also crucial for the well-being of livestock, as it safeguards them from harsh weather and potential threats from predators.

Livestock farming plays a crucial role in the financial well-being of numerous rural households and makes a substantial contribution to the overall national economy. This is achieved through the production of meat, dairy products, and leather goods.

Challenges to Animal Husbandry

- Controlling diseases in livestock poses a significant challenge that necessitates the use of effective vaccination and veterinary services.
- Resource Management is another crucial aspect of maintaining sustainable livestock farming. It is imperative to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of water, feed, and grazing land for the livestock.
- Farmers frequently encounter challenges when it comes to accessing markets in order to sell their products at equitable prices.

Fish Farming

Fish farming, also known as aquaculture, is the practice of cultivating fish and other aquatic organisms in controlled environments such as ponds, tanks, or cages. It involves breeding, rearing, and harvesting fish to meet the demand for food and other products. This method allows

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Expand Your Horizon

Did you know that Pakistan's fish farming industry is rapidly growing? One of the most interesting developments is the introduction of shrimp farming in the coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan. Learn more about this and share with the class.

for the efficient production of fish species like carp, tilapia, and catfish, which are commonly farmed in Pakistan.

Fish farming is crucial for ensuring food security, providing employment, and supporting the economy through both local sales and exports. Key aspects include maintaining water quality, providing appropriate nutrition, and managing disease, making it a sustainable alternative to traditional fishing methods.

Ensuring the quality of water is of utmost importance in order to promote the well-being and development of fish. Monitoring oxygen levels, temperature, and pH is an essential part of the process. Moreover, ensuring the right kind of feed is crucial for the growth and well-being of fish. There are a variety of options available, ranging from commercial pellets to natural food sources. In selective breeding programmes, the main goal is to improve growth rates, disease resistance, and other desirable traits in fish. Fish farming also plays a crucial role in ensuring food security, generating employment opportunities, and bolstering the economy through both exports and local sales.

Challenges to Fish Farming in Pakistan

- Maintaining optimal water conditions can be quite a challenge and requires constant monitoring and management.
- Fish can be vulnerable to a range of diseases and parasites, which calls for the implementation of effective strategies to keep them healthy.
- In order to achieve long-term success, it is crucial to prioritize sustainable practices that aim to minimize environmental impact and preserve biodiversity.
- Lack of modern preservation and marketing techniques also pose a great challenge for fish farming in the country.

Sustainable Livestock Practices

Sustainable livestock practices refer to methods of raising animals for food production that prioritize environmental conservation, animal welfare, and economic viability. These practices aim to minimize negative impacts on the environment while ensuring the long-term health and productivity of livestock.

Promoting sustainable livestock practices in Pakistan is crucial for addressing environmental degradation, improving animal welfare standards, and ensuring the economic sustainability of the livestock sector. By adopting these practices, Pakistan can mitigate the effects of climate change, enhance food security, and contribute to a more sustainable future for both the environment and the livestock industry.

Here are several strategies that can help achieve these goals:

Implementation of Agroecological Practices



Practices such as rotational grazing and integrated pest management can help improve soil health and reduce the need for chemical inputs, leading to long-term sustainability in the livestock industry. Furthermore, supporting small-scale farmers in adopting these sustainable strategies can also enhance their livelihoods and contribute to poverty alleviation in rural areas.

Promotion of Organic Farming Methods

This can also play a crucial role in reducing environmental impact and promoting animal welfare. By avoiding synthetic pesticides and fertilizers, organic farming helps maintain ecosystem balance and ensures the production of healthier food products for consumers.

Use of Renewable Energy Sources in Livestock Operations

This strategy can further reduce carbon emissions and decrease reliance on fossil fuels, contributing to overall environmental sustainability. Implementing solar panels or wind turbines can help farms become more energy-efficient and cost-effective in the long run.

Improved Breeding Techniques

Implementing selective breeding programs can improve livestock productivity and disease resistance. By choosing animals with desirable traits, farmers can enhance meat, milk, and wool yields while reducing the need for chemical inputs.

Water Conservation

Adopting water-saving techniques such as drip irrigation for forage crops and efficient water use practices in animal husbandry can help conserve this vital resource. Rainwater harvesting and constructing water reservoirs can also provide sustainable water supplies.



Water Conservation in Poultry Farms

Feed Management

Using locally available and sustainably sourced feed reduces the environmental footprint of livestock farming. Integrating crop residues, agro-industrial by-products, and balanced rations can improve feed efficiency and reduce waste.

Manure Management

Properly managing animal manure through composting and anaerobic digestion can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and produce valuable organic fertilizers for crops. This reduces the reliance on chemical fertilizers and improves soil health.

Veterinary Services

Providing regular veterinary care, vaccination programs, and disease surveillance improves animal health and productivity. Healthy livestock are more efficient in converting feed into meat, milk, and other products, reducing the overall environmental impact.

Animal Welfare

Ensuring high standards of animal welfare, including adequate housing, nutrition, and humane handling, enhances productivity and reduces stress-related losses. This also addresses ethical concerns related to livestock farming.

Farmer Education

Training programs for farmers on sustainable practices, resource management, and animal health can empower them to adopt eco-friendly techniques. Extension services and farmer field schools can disseminate knowledge and innovations effectively.

Research and Development

Investing in research and development to innovate and adapt sustainable livestock practices to local conditions can drive progress. Collaborations between research institutions, government, and the private sector are vital for success.

These strategies not only enhance livestock productivity but also minimize environmental degradation and promote social well-being.

Pakistan's Fishing Industry

The fishing industry in Pakistan holds immense importance for the nation's economy, making substantial contributions to food security, employment opportunities, and export earnings. Pakistan is situated along the Arabian Sea and has a coastline that stretches for approximately 1,050 kilometres. This vast coastline provides abundant marine resources.



Pakistani fishermen in Gwadar

The industry includes both marine and inland fisheries, with significant fishing activities focused in the coastal provinces of Sindh and Balochistan. The fishing sector is known for its diverse range of fish species, including prawns, tuna, mackerel, and various freshwater fish. These abundant resources contribute to the richness of the industry.

Economic Impact of the Fishing Industry

Contribution to GDP

The fishing industry significantly contributes to Pakistan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It supports various related industries, such as processing, marketing, and export, thereby adding substantial value to the economy. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey, the fisheries sector contributes about 1% to the national GDP, reflecting its importance within the broader agricultural and industrial sectors.

Employment Opportunities

The fishing industry is a major source of employment, particularly in coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan. It provides direct employment to approximately 390,000 fishermen and indirect employment to around 500,000 people involved in ancillary activities such as boat building, net making, and processing. This sector is vital for rural development, offering livelihoods to millions and helping to alleviate poverty in coastal communities.

Export Revenues

Fish and seafood products are significant export commodities for Pakistan, contributing to valuable foreign exchange earnings. The country exports variety of fish products to international markets, including China, the Middle East, the European Union, and the United States. In the fiscal year 2022-2023, Pakistan's seafood exports amounted to over $450 million. These exports are crucial for the country's trade balance and economic stability, demonstrating the global demand for Pakistani seafood.

- **Fish Farming:**
    - Benefits of fish farming (aquaculture) in Pakistan.
    - Comparison of wild fishing vs. fish farming.
    - Case studies of successful fish farming initiatives.

Infrastructure Development Initiatives

The Pakistani government has launched several infrastructure development initiatives to boost the fishing industry and enhance its export capabilities. Following are few of such initiatives:

Gwadar Port

Gwadar Port is a deep-sea port located in Balochistan. It is a strategic hub for trade and commerce, connecting Pakistan to the Middle East, Africa, and Central Asia. Gwadar Port has significantly improved Pakistan's fishing industry by providing a modern and efficient export facility. It has increased the country's fish and seafood exports, generating valuable foreign exchange earnings.



Gwadar Port

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

CPEC is a comprehensive development project aimed at upgrading Pakistan's infrastructure. It has invested heavily in modernizing the fishing industry's

infrastructure, including cold storage facilities, processing plants, and transportation networks. This has improved the quality and safety of fish and seafood products, increasing their global market competitiveness.

Makran Coastal Highway

The Makran Coastal Highway connects the fishing communities along the Arabian Sea coast, providing a vital transportation link for the fishing industry. It has enhanced accessibility to markets, reduced transportation costs, and increased the industry's efficiency.



Makran Coastal Highway

The Makran Coastal Highway has significantly reduced transportation costs and time, enabling fishermen to sell their catch quickly and efficiently. This has improved the freshness and quality of fish and seafood products, increasing their market demand.

Do You Know?

The Makran Coastal Highway, has significantly reduced the travel time between Karachi and Gwadar from 48 hours to just 7 hours. This remarkable transformation is not only a feat of engineering but also a game-changer for economic development in the region.

Fishing Markets

The government of Pakistan has developed and modernized local fishing markets, providing a platform for fishermen to sell their catch. These markets have improved the quality and safety of fish and seafood products, increasing consumer confidence.

Modern fishing markets have promoted sustainable fishing practices, reduced post-harvest losses, and improved market access. They have also increased the availability of fresh fish and seafood products, supporting the local economy and consumer demand.

Potential Solutions for Sustainable Fisheries

Regulation and Management

Effective fishing regulations are crucial to prevent overfishing and ensure the long-term sustainability of fish stocks. By setting catch limits, enforcing seasonal bans, and restricting the use of harmful fishing gear, Pakistan can protect its marine biodiversity and allow fish populations to recover. This approach also includes monitoring and penalizing illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing activities to maintain the ecological balance of marine ecosystems.

Technological Advancements

Modernizing the fishing industry with advanced techniques and equipment can enhance efficiency and reduce environmental impact. Using selective fishing gear, such as circle hooks and escape panels, can minimize bycatch and protect juvenile fish. Modern boats equipped with GPS, sonar, and fish-finding technologies can help fishermen locate and catch target species more effectively, reducing waste and overfishing.

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Capacity Building

Educating fishermen about sustainable fishing practices is essential for long-term industry viability. Training programs can cover topics such as responsible fishing techniques, the importance of marine conservation, and compliance with regulations. These programs empower fishermen to adopt environmentally friendly practices, ensuring the sustainability of their livelihoods and marine resources.

Infrastructure Investment

Investing in infrastructure, such as modern port facilities, efficient highways, and well-equipped markets, is crucial for the fishing industry's growth. Improved infrastructure reduces post-harvest losses, enhances market access, and ensures the timely transportation of fish products. Such investments also support the economic development of coastal communities and contribute to the national economy.

Adopting these sustainable strategies can significantly improve the fishing industry in Pakistan, ensuring its long-term viability and ecological balance.

What I have Learned

- Pakistan's key industries include sugar, cement, cotton, fertilizer, and steel, each with specific geographic distributions based on resource availability and infrastructure.
- These industries significantly contribute to the country's GDP, employment, and export revenues but also face challenges such as resource shortages, environmental concerns, and economic vulnerabilities.
- The economic impact of these industries includes job creation and foreign exchange earnings.
- Environmental concerns involve pollution and resource depletion, while social impacts include community development and employment opportunities.
- Cottage industries preserve traditional crafts and provide employment in rural areas.
- Small-scale industries contribute to economic diversification and innovation.
- Large-scale industries drive mass production and export but require significant investment and can dominate markets.
- Government-led industrial estates and zones, such as SEZs, aim to provide infrastructure and support for industrial growth.
- Effective policies are crucial for addressing challenges like resource management, market access, and regulatory frameworks.
- Unemployment and underemployment affect both individuals and the economy, leading to financial strain and reduced economic growth.
- Addressing these issues through literacy, skill development, and training is essential for economic stability and growth.
- Education and vocational training enhance employability and productivity, driving economic development.
- These initiatives are critical for transitioning to more advanced industrial and agricultural practices.
- Farming in Pakistan includes livestock farming and fish farming, each with unique features and economic contributions.
- Animal husbandry focuses on breeding and raising livestock, while fish farming involves

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cultivating fish in controlled environments.

- Major obstacles in the livestock industry include disease outbreaks, limited market access, and inadequate infrastructure.
- Sustainable strategies, such as improved breeding techniques, better resource management, and veterinary care, can mitigate these challenges.
- The fishing industry contributes to food security, employment, and export revenues.
- Fish farming, in particular, offers socio-economic advantages by providing reliable protein sources and creating jobs.
- Projects like Gwadar Port, CPEC, Makran Coastal Highway, and modern fishing markets are crucial for supporting sustainable fisheries.
- These initiatives enhance connectivity, reduce transportation costs, and improve market access for fish products.
- Implementing effective fishing regulations, adopting modern techniques, and investing in infrastructure are key strategies for sustainable fisheries.
- Capacity building through training and support for fish farmers promotes sustainable practices and long-term industry viability.
- Integrating literacy, skill development, and infrastructure improvements is essential for the sustainable growth of Pakistan's primary industries.
- Collaborative efforts between the government, private sector, and communities can address challenges and harness opportunities for economic development.

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. **As of 2024, Pakistan's annual production capacity of cement is about"**

   a. 39 million tons b. 69 million tons

   c. 99 million tons d. 129 million tons

2. **Which province in Pakistan is the largest producer of sugar?**

   a. Balochistan b. Sindh

   c. Punjab d. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

3. **Which of the following industries is most associated with traditional crafts in Pakistan?**

   a. Steel industry b. Cement industry

   c. Cottage industry d. Fertilizer industry

4. **What is the primary focus of animal husbandry in Pakistan?**

   a. Breeding and raising livestock

   b. Cultivating crops

   c. Manufacturing fertilizers

   d. Mining for minerals

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5. **Which strategy would be most effective for the government to support small-scale industries in Pakistan?**
   a. Increasing import tariffs
   b. Providing tax incentives and facilitating access to credit
   c. Encouraging large-scale mergers
   d. Limiting exports to focus on domestic markets

6. **Which of the following infrastructure projects is most important for the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)?**
   a. Makran Coastal Highway
   b. Gwadar Port
   c. Thar Coal Project
   d. Karakorum Highway

7. **How can literacy and skill development help reduce unemployment in Pakistan?**
   a. By improving employability
   b. By increasing foreign aid
   c. By reducing birth rates
   d. By promoting urbanization

8. **Which challenge is commonly faced by the livestock industry in Pakistan?**
   a. Excessive rainfall
   b. Disease outbreaks
   c. Overfishing
   d. Soil depletion

9. **Which factor is most critical in determining the location of large-scale industries such as steel and cement in Pakistan?**
   a. Proximity to urban centers
   b. Availability of raw materials and energy resources
   c. Government policies
   d. Climate conditions

10. **How can sustainable practices in livestock farming mitigate the environmental impact in Pakistan?**
    a. By increasing the use of chemical fertilizers
    b. By adopting rotational grazing and improving waste management
    c. By expanding the number of livestock
    d. By reducing veterinary care

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What are the main geographic regions in Pakistan known for sugar production? You may show them on the map of Pakistan on page 127.
2. How do cottage industries contribute to rural development in Pakistan?
3. What are some common environmental challenges faced by Pakistan's cement industry?

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4. How does fish farming help improve food security in Pakistan?
5. What role does the Makran Coastal Highway play in supporting the fishing industry in Pakistan?

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Evaluate the economic, environmental, and social impacts of Pakistan's key industries and discuss how these industries contribute to the country's overall development.
2. Discuss the significance of government policies in promoting the growth of cottage and large-scale industries in Pakistan.
3. Analyze the role of literacy, skill development, and training in addressing the issues of underemployment and unemployment in Pakistan.
4. Compare and contrast livestock farming and fish farming in Pakistan, focusing on their distinctive features, economic contributions, and challenges.
5. Assess the impact of major infrastructure development initiatives, such as the Gwadar Port, CPEC, Makran Coastal Highway, and fishing markets, on the fishing industry in Pakistan.

Compare and Contrast

Compare and contrast the economic, environmental, and social impacts of Pakistan's cottage industries and large-scale industries. Use specific examples and data to support your points.

Relevance across Time

Investigate how the significance and challenges of Pakistan's livestock and fish farming have evolved from their inception to the present day. Focus on historical context, economic evolution, technological advancement, and environmental impact. Reflect on how past lessons can inform future strategies for livestock and fishing in Pakistan.

Project

Find out the problems of fishermen in different coastal areas of Pakistan. Based on your findings, propose corrective measures.

Glossary

Spatial Distribution: The arrangement and spread across a geographic area.

Cottage Industry: Small-scale, home-based manufacturing and production activities, often involving traditional methods.

Industrial Estates and Zones: Designated areas for industrial development, often provided with infrastructure and services to support businesses and manufacturing.

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Underemployment: A situation in which individuals are employed in jobs that do not fully utilize their skills or abilities, often part-time or low-wage positions.

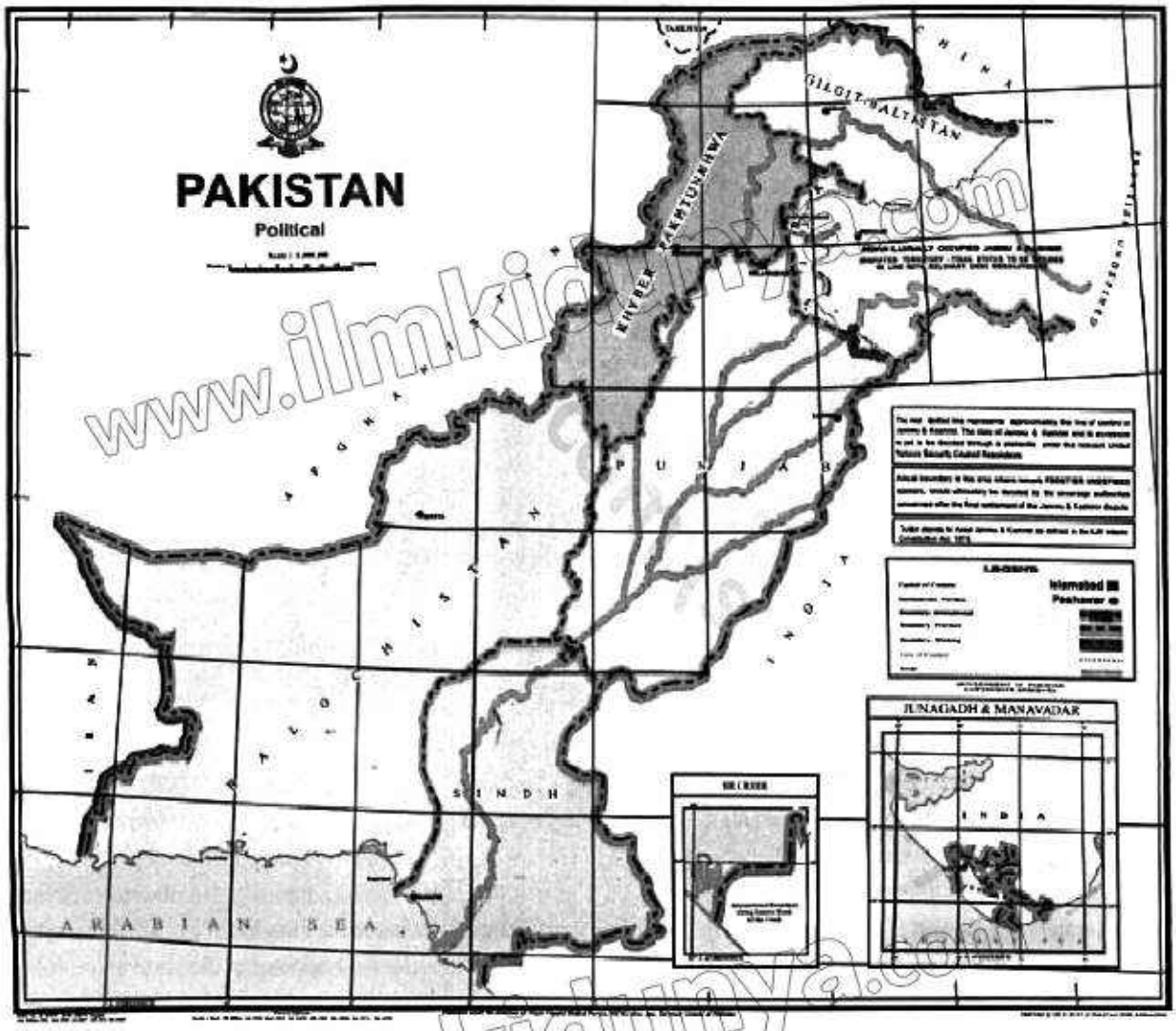
Unemployment: The state of being jobless and actively seeking employment.

Micro Level: Refers to individual or small-scale economic activities and impacts.

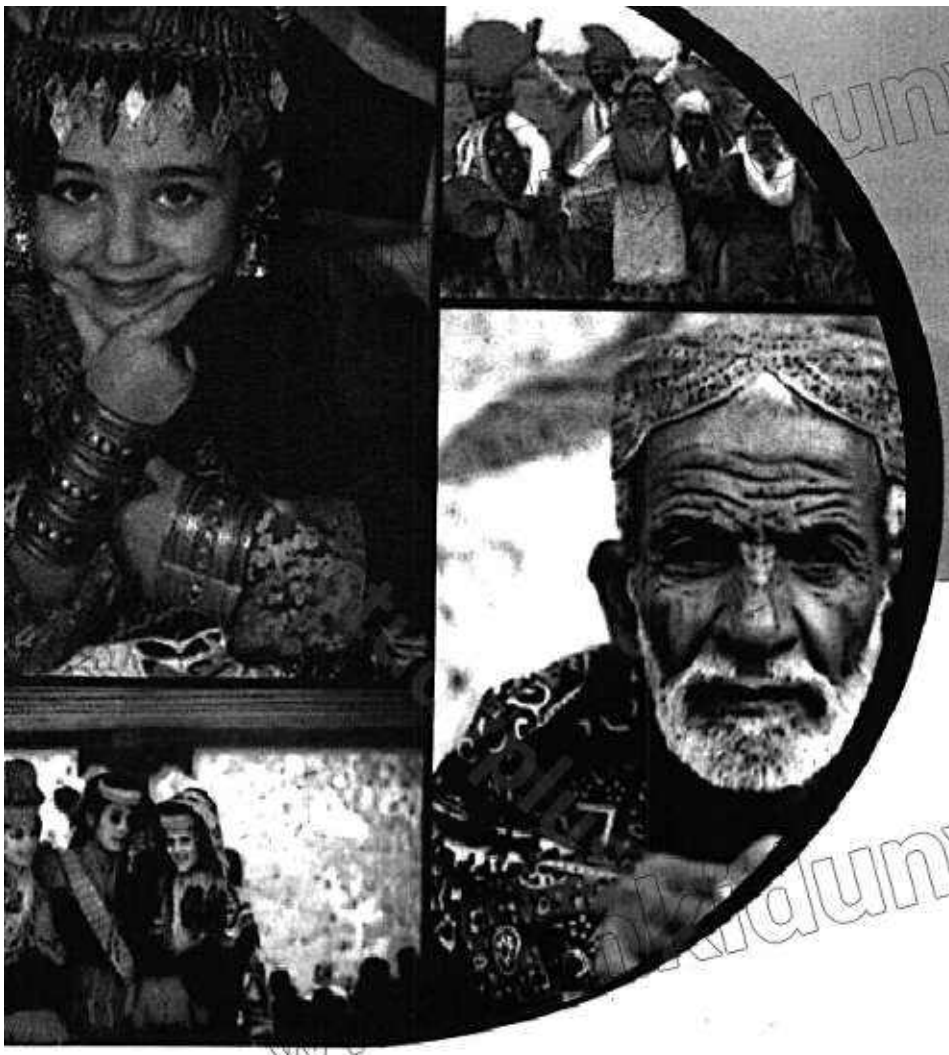
Macro Level: Refers to large-scale economic activities and impacts, often at the national or global level.

Skill Development: Training and education aimed at enhancing individuals' abilities to perform specific tasks or jobs.

Animal Husbandry: The branch of agriculture concerned with the breeding and caring of farm animals



List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this unit.



UNIT
07

Section 4

Cultural Diversity in Pakistan

National Integration and Social Cohesion

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Explain the significance of individuals in shaping a meaningful society, community, and state.
- Enumerate the constraints of an individual's contribution in fostering national cohesion and integration while emphasizing the importance of supplementary measures in contributing to a country's socio-economic progress.
- Acknowledge the significance of the mutual respect and understanding exhibited among the diverse regional, cultural, religious, and ethnic identities in Pakistan, and the way it contributes to the creation of a peaceful society.
- Evaluate Quaid's vision for religious freedom and the role of minorities in the development of the state and culture of peace.
- Compare and distinguish the role of the state, society and government in establishing a welfare state that ensures equality, equity and justice on issues of gender, religion and social classes.
- Examine the elements that contribute to the unification and solidarity of a nation and their correlation with the challenges that impede these processes, specifically within the context of Pakistan.

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Role of Individuals in Shaping a Meaningful Society, Community, and State

Individuals play a crucial role in shaping a meaningful society, community, and state. Each person's actions, values, and contributions collectively weave the fabric of society, driving progress and fostering unity.

Society

A society is characterised as a collection of individuals who interact with one another in a particular geographic or social setting and who share a shared culture, set of values, customs, and institutions. With numerous social, economic, and cultural facets, societies are intricate systems. They can be grouped according to mutual hobbies, language, race, or religion.

Community

A community is a more intimate, smaller group within a society. Commonly used characteristics include a sense of belonging, a shared geographic location, and shared hobbies. Communities might be based on the same goals, shared living areas, or cultural or religious customs. Compared to the rest of society, members of a community frequently engage with one another more directly and frequently.



Pakistan Monument Islamabad

State

A state is a geographically defined political entity with a steady population, a system of government, clearly defined borders, and the capacity to interact with other states. Typically, the government, judicial system, and security forces are the institutions through which the state exercises authority over its territory and citizens. States, which can be democratic or autocratic, are crucial for maintaining law and order, providing for the needs of the general public, and advancing the interests of the populace internationally.

Role of Individuals in Society

Individuals who participate actively in civic duties, such as voting, volunteering, and engaging in community activities, help build a vibrant and democratic society. Their involvement ensures that diverse voices are heard and that societal decisions reflect the collective will. Moreover, by upholding and promoting values such as tolerance, respect, and empathy, individuals create a more inclusive and harmonious society. These values are essential for reducing conflicts and fostering a sense of belonging among all members of society.

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Do You Know?

Organs of the State of Pakistan are:

Executive: It includes the President, Prime Minister, Federal Cabinet, and Provincial Governors and Chief Ministers.

Legislature: Comprises the bicameral Parliament (Senate and National Assembly) and Provincial Assemblies.

Judiciary: Consists of the Supreme Court, High Courts, District and Session Courts, and special courts and tribunals.

Role of Individuals in Community

Engaging in community service and local initiatives allows individuals to address specific needs and challenges within their communities. This involvement not only improves local conditions but also strengthens community bonds. In addition, individuals who take on leadership roles or serve as positive role models inspire others to contribute positively. Community leaders can mobilize resources, advocate for change, and guide their communities towards common goals.

Role of Individuals in the State

Through entrepreneurship, innovation, and hard work, individuals contribute to the economic growth and stability of the state. A strong economy supports national development and enhances the quality of life for all citizens. Individuals who engage in political processes, whether by running for local, provincial, or national assembly elections, supporting candidates, or participating in policy discussions, help shape the governance of the state. Their involvement ensures that government actions align with the needs and aspirations of the people.



Abdul Sattar Edhi- the Pride of Pakistan

Individuals also have an important role in the cultural and social heritage of their nation. They help preserve and promote cultural heritage, traditions, and languages that contribute to the rich diversity of the state. Cultural contributions foster

Activity:

Think about a time when you, or someone you know, engaged in humanitarian activities. These could include volunteer work, helping those in need, community service, or acts of kindness. Write a brief paragraph describing your experience and share with the class.

After sharing, discuss the following questions:

- How do individual actions contribute to the overall welfare of the state?
- What motivates people to engage in humanitarian efforts?
- How can we encourage more individuals to participate in such activities?

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national pride and a sense of identity. In addition, through artistic, scientific, and technological innovations, individuals drive progress and inspire societal advancements. Their creativity enriches the cultural and intellectual landscape of the state.

Constraints of an Individual's Contribution to Fostering National Cohesion

Although individuals are essential in promoting integration and national cohesion, there are a number of obstacles that may restrict their impact. In order to overcome these obstacles and improve the total effect of individual efforts, it is essential to comprehend these limitations.

Economic and Social Barriers

A person's capacity to advance society and the country may be limited by **financial difficulties.** People who have difficulty meeting their fundamental requirements might not have the time or finances to participate in civic duties or community activities.

A person's capacity to contribute meaningfully to both neighbourhood development and national debate may be hampered by **limited access to education.** Education gives people the information and abilities they need to contribute significantly.

Social and Cultural Restraints

People might be marginalized and impeded from fully engaging in national integration initiatives by social barriers such as discrimination based on socioeconomic class, gender, race, or religion. Moreover, customs and traditions might also occasionally dissuade individuals from actively participating, particularly women and minorities, which can limit their potential contributions. People from various linguistic origins may find it challenging to communicate and effectively connect with one another due to language disparities. Forming meaningful connections and relationships can be challenging for people with language problems.

Expand Your Horizon

From a linguistic point of view, Pakistan is a culturally rich country where around 70 languages are spoken. Through different sources, search the details of top 10 spoken languages of Pakistan.

Institutional and Political Barriers

Lack of political representation is another barrier. People who think their opinions are not heard in the political process may feel disenfranchised. This may result in disinterest in and apathy towards initiatives to promote national unity. In addition, by refusing to back measures that foster unity and integration, ineffective or dishonest individuals and institutions can sabotage individual efforts.

Barriers Related to Geography and Infrastructure

It may be difficult for residents of undeveloped or remote places to obtain resources and take part in national activities. Communities might become isolated and find it difficult to integrate into the larger national framework due to inadequate infrastructure.



Note For Teachers: Encourage students to discuss other such constraints that restrict the impact of individuals to fostering national cohesion

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Measures to Meet the Challenge

In order to get beyond these limitations and make the most of each person's contribution, steps must be taken. These actions can improve national integration and cohesiveness as well as socioeconomic advancement.

Initiatives for Education

Providing *everyone*, regardless of socioeconomic status, with high-quality education equips them with the information and abilities necessary to make meaningful contributions to the growth of their country. There needs to be standards which are common for everyone so that everyone feels included. Moreover, encouraging civic education may help increase involvement in local and national events and increase understanding of the value of engaged citizenship.

Expand Your Horizon

Article 25 (A) of the Constitution of Pakistan guarantees free and compulsory education to all children between 5 and 16 years of age. In the financial year 2024-25, the education budget of Pakistan has been increased from 1.5 % of the GDP to around 1.9 % of the GDP. Find more about the international commitments for education budget allocation.

Economic Empowerment

Putting in place initiatives that generate employment opportunities and offer skill development can help reduce poverty and empower people to make more meaningful contributions to the advancement of society. Providing resources and capital to small enterprises and entrepreneurs can boost local development and spur economic progress.

Appreciation of Diversity

Anti-Discrimination laws can help reduce disparity. By enforcing laws that oppose discrimination and advance inclusion, we can make sure that everyone has the chance to fully engage in national life. Moreover, various groups across the country might feel more united and a part of one another when cultural diversity is celebrated and supported.

Developing Institutions

Good governance is the key to the success of the institutions. Increasing accountability, openness, and effectiveness in governmental institutions can boost public confidence and stimulate more civic participation. In addition, community-based organisations can also play a significant role. Individual efforts can be amplified and a more cohesive society can be created by supporting community organisations that promote integration and community development.

Enhancing Infrastructure Facilities

Connectivity and access are also important to ensure inclusion of all communities in the national cause. Public infrastructure development, including public transport, communication networks, and roadways, can help to reduce distances between people and encourage involvement from

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outlying populations. The more they keep in contact with different communities of the same nation, the more they understand each other.

By taking the above-mentioned measures, we can build an atmosphere where people may effectively contribute to the nation's socio-economic progress and national unity by putting policies and programmes that support economic empowerment, inclusivity, strong institutions, and improved infrastructure into place.



Pakistan Motorways

Diversity of Pakistan

Pakistan is a country abundant in cultural, religious, ethnic, and regional diversity. Embracing this difference with mutual respect and understanding can transform it into a powerful force that unifies us. It is imperative to acknowledge and appreciate the diverse identities present in Pakistan in order to establish a society that is characterised by harmony and peace.

Let's have a look at different kinds of diversity we have in Pakistan:

Ethnic Diversity

Pakistan is home to a rich tapestry of ethnic groups, including Punjabis, Sindhis, Pashtuns, Baloch, Saraiki, Hindku, Kashmiri, Gilgiti, Balti, and other such ethnic groups. Each group brings its own unique traditions, customs, and social structures, contributing to the vibrant mosaic of Pakistani society. This ethnic diversity is a source of cultural richness and plays a vital role in the nation's identity and social fabric.

Cultural Diversity

The cultural diversity of Pakistan is a reflection of its varied ethnic groups and historical influences. From the traditional dresses, music and dance forms like Bhangra and Khattak to the diverse culinary traditions found in different regions, Pakistan's cultural landscape is both dynamic and colorful. Festivals such as the Horse & Cattle Show, Sibi Mela, Shindoor Festival and other such events are celebrated with enthusiasm, showcasing the country's deep-rooted cultural heritage.

Religious Diversity

While Islam is the predominant religion in Pakistan, the country also has significant populations of Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, and other religious communities. This religious diversity is protected under the Constitution of Pakistan, which guarantees freedom of religion. The presence of various religious communities contributes to promoting a culture of coexistence and mutual respect.



Kalasha Community Pakistan

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Linguistic Diversity



Pakistan's linguistic diversity is extensive, with several major languages spoken across the country, including Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, Brahvi, Saraiki, Hindku, Kashmiri, Pahari, Shina, Broshiski, Persian and Khwar, among others. Urdu serves as the national language and a symbol of unity, while each region proudly uses its own language for everyday communication and cultural expression. This multilingualism enhances the cultural depth and connectivity of the Pakistani people.

Geographical Diversity



Geographically, Pakistan boasts a diverse landscape that includes the towering peaks of the Himalayas and Karakoram ranges, the fertile plains of Punjab and Sindh, the arid deserts of Thar and Cholistan, and the scenic coastal areas along the Arabian Sea in Balochistan. This geographical diversity supports a wide range of ecosystems and climates, fostering a rich biodiversity and providing numerous opportunities for agriculture, tourism, and economic development.

This diversity must be welcomed and celebrated if Pakistan is to develop a strong and comprehensive national identity. A concerted effort to promote cross-cultural dialogue, understanding, and respect for other identities contributes to social harmony and national unity.

Mutual Respect for a Peaceful Society

Understanding and respect for one another are fundamental components of a strong and cohesive community. Respect for one another and an effort to understand one another among individuals and groups foster a positive atmosphere that increases collaboration, reduces conflict, and strengthens social cohesion.

Mutual respect is essential for promoting social harmony, building trust and cooperation among diverse groups, reducing conflicts, strengthening national unity, enhancing socio-economic development, fostering peaceful coexistence, and breaking stereotypes and prejudices. It is crucial to incorporate diversity in education, public awareness campaigns, community engagement, and supportive policies and leadership.

Education should teach students about the importance of diversity, respect, and understanding from a young age, promoting empathy and inclusivity. A rich curriculum should be developed that gives liberty to think and analyse. Public awareness campaigns can raise awareness about the benefits of mutual respect and understanding, while community engagement can be fostered

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through interfaith and intercultural dialogues. Community events and celebrations can provide opportunities for people to learn about and appreciate each other's traditions.

Government policies should promote inclusion and protect the rights of all citizens, ensuring equal opportunities and fair treatment for everyone. Leaders at all levels should model mutual respect and understanding, inspiring their communities to adopt similar attitudes.

By fostering a culture of mutual respect and understanding, Pakistan can foster a more inclusive and peaceful society.

Role of Minorities in Creation and Development of Pakistan

As mentioned earlier, Pakistan has a rich religious diversity and the Constitution of Pakistan gives rights to all its citizens irrespective of their religious background. The people belonging to religions other than Islam also played a significant role earlier in the creation and then in the development of Pakistan.

Let's have a look at their contributions to economy, education, healthcare, public service, governance, arts, culture and sports.

Economic Contributions

Minorities in Pakistan have made significant contributions to the economy through various industries, including business, agriculture, and manufacturing. Notable minority communities, such as the Parsis, Christians, and Hindus, have been instrumental in establishing and growing businesses that provide employment and drive economic growth.

Education and Healthcare

Minority communities have played a crucial role in the development of Pakistan's education and healthcare sectors. Many schools, colleges, and hospitals established by Christian missionaries and other minority groups have been at the forefront of providing quality education and healthcare services to people of all backgrounds.

Public Service and Governance

Individuals from minority communities have held important positions in public service and governance, contributing to the administration and development of the state. Their participation in politics, civil service, and the judiciary has enriched the governance framework with diverse perspectives and expertise.



Justice Rana Bhagwan Das

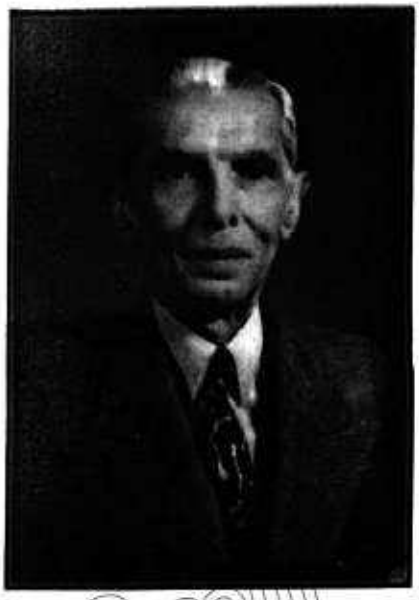
Art and Culture

Minorities have significantly enriched Pakistan's cultural landscape through their contributions to arts, literature, music, and sports. Celebrated artists, writers, musicians, and athletes from minority backgrounds have brought national and international recognition to Pakistan.

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Quaid-e-Azam's Vision for Religious Freedom

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah envisioned a state where religious freedom and equality were paramount.



Quaid e Azam believed that minorities played a crucial role in the development of Pakistan. He envisioned a nation where every citizen, irrespective of their religious or ethnic background, would have equal opportunities to contribute to the socio-economic and cultural growth of the country. Quaid's vision was for a pluralistic society where minorities could participate fully in public life, government, and the economy. He believed that by ensuring equal rights and protections for all, Pakistan could harness the talents and contributions of its diverse population, leading to a stronger, more cohesive nation.

During a press conference in July 1947, Quaid-e-Azam said while replying to a question related to minority rights:

> *"There will be no interference of any kind with their freedom of worship. They will have their protection with regard to their religion, faith, their life, their property and their culture. They will be in all respects treated as citizens of Pakistan without any distinction of caste, colour, religion or creed. They will have all their rights and privileges and also the obligations of citizenship. Therefore, the minorities have their responsibilities also and they will play their part in the affairs of the state. As long as the minorities are loyal to the state and owe true allegiance to it and as long as I have any power, they need have no apprehension of any kind."*

In his historic speech on August 11, 1947, Jinnah articulated his vision for Pakistan, emphasizing that all citizens, regardless of their religious beliefs, would be free to practice their faith without fear or discrimination. He said:

> *"You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed—that has nothing to do with the business of the State."*

This commitment to religious freedom was intended to foster an inclusive society where diversity was respected and all citizens could contribute to the nation's development.

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Quaid-e-Azam's vision for Pakistan included the establishment of a culture of peace and harmony. He understood that respect for religious freedom and the inclusion of minorities were essential for social stability and national unity. By promoting tolerance and understanding among different religious and ethnic groups, Quaid e Azam aimed to create a peaceful society where conflicts were minimized, and cooperation was maximized. This vision of a peaceful and inclusive Pakistan was rooted in the principles of justice, equality, and human dignity, which Jinnah believed were essential for the nation's prosperity and cohesion.

Welfare State

A welfare state is a governmental system that prioritizes the well-being and prosperity of its citizens by ensuring equal opportunities, equitable resource distribution, and social justice. In such a state, the government actively works to reduce inequalities and provide a safety net for all, particularly addressing issues related to gender, religion, and social classes.

In this state, equality means that all citizens have equal rights and opportunities regardless of their gender, religion, or social class. This includes equal access to education, healthcare, employment, and political participation. The state enacts laws and policies that prohibit discrimination and promote equal treatment for everyone.

Expand Your Horizon

Article 37 of the Constitutions of Pakistan outlines the state's responsibilities to promote educational and economic interests of backward classes, remove illiteracy, provide free and compulsory education, ensure just and humane conditions of work, and provide maternity benefits for women in employment. Can you find other Articles regarding a welfare state.

In a welfare state equity is also ensured that goes beyond equality by recognizing that different individuals and groups may have different needs and starting points. A welfare state ensures that resources are distributed in a way that addresses these disparities. This might involve targeted programs and support for marginalized or disadvantaged groups, such as women, religious minorities, and lower social classes, to level the playing field and provide everyone with fair opportunities to succeed.

Justice is another quality of a welfare state that involves creating a legal and social environment where everyone is treated fairly and with respect. This includes the protection of human rights, access to legal recourse, and the assurance that societal institutions are transparent and accountable. The state works to eliminate systemic biases and prejudices, ensuring that all citizens can live with dignity and security.

Who Establishes a Welfare State?

Establishing a welfare state does not just rest on the shoulders of a government. This task is equally shared by both the state and society. Establishing and functioning a welfare state necessitates collaboration and interaction among the government, society, and state. Each person makes a distinct and valuable contribution to creating and maintaining a system that prioritizes the well-being of its residents.

The state formulates broad policies and constitutional provisions to ensure a framework of equality, equity, and justice. In contrast, the government is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of these policies through legislation and public services. Society plays a crucial role in advocating for these rights and holding the state and government accountable.

For instance, while the state ensures constitutional rights for all citizens, the government enacts specific laws like the Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act to address gender equality practically. Civil society organizations advocate these rights and take necessary steps when these rights are violated.

Role of the State

The state in Pakistan plays a crucial role in framing the overarching policies and constitutional framework necessary for establishing a welfare state that ensures equality, equity, and justice. The state sets the direction for social and economic development, enshrining fundamental rights in the Constitution of Pakistan.



Parliament of Pakistan

Constitutional guarantees like Article 25 ensure equality of all citizens before the law and prohibit discrimination based on sex alone. Similarly, Articles 21 and 36 protect the rights of minorities, ensuring their inclusion and safeguarding their cultural, religious, and educational rights.

In addition to the constitutional framework, national policies also play an important role in a welfare state. National commissions on child rights and on status of women are to promote and safeguard child and women's rights.

Role of Society

Society in Pakistan, through its various civil society organizations, community groups, and informal networks, plays a pivotal role in advocating for and implementing the principles of a welfare state at the grassroots level. Societal attitudes and collective actions can significantly influence the realization of equality, equity, and justice.

There are many nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and civil society platforms that work on gender equality and women's empowerment, advocating for women's rights and providing support services for victims of gender-based violence. Similarly, platforms like the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) focus on promoting human rights and addressing issues related to social justice, including the rights of marginalized communities.

In addition, there are many community initiatives such as Edhi Foundation that provide extensive welfare services, including healthcare, orphanages, and emergency relief, embodying the spirit of social justice and equity.

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Role of the Government

The government of Pakistan is responsible for implementing state policies, enacting laws, and providing public services that ensure equality, equity, and justice. Government actions directly affect the daily lives of citizens and their access to essential services.

Certain legislative measures have been taken by the government of Pakistan such as "the Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010", which was enacted to provide a safe working environment for women and ensure their protection against harassment. To ensure minority rights, the Hindu Marriage Act 2017, Sikh marriage Act 2018, and Christian Marriage and Divorce Act, 2019 are important milestones that modernize and ensure fairness in the legal treatment of marriage and divorce for the communities belonging to different religions in Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan also initiated important public services and social programs, such as the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). This program aims to provide financial assistance to low-income families, particularly targeting women to enhance their economic stability and empowerment. Similarly Kisan Card, Hari Card, Sehet Sahulat, low cost housing scheme, youth entrepreneurship programs and other targeted programs are some other examples of steps taken by the Government of Pakistan.



Unification and Solidarity of a Nation

Protecting the country against internal and foreign threats to its security depends on the national identity being consolidated by national integration. There is a subtle difference between centripetal and centrifugal forces; the former creates an adverse environment with certain properties. This setting so affects several languages, cultures, races, and religions, all of which having the possibility to either contribute to national unity or fracture.

Elements Contributing to Solidarity

There are several elements that contribute to national unity and cohesion. Understanding these elements is crucial for fostering a strong and united Pakistan.

National Identity and Patriotism

Promoting a sense of shared identity and pride in being Pakistani helps unite diverse groups. Celebrating national symbols, history, and achievements fosters a collective national , consciousness. Incorporating patriotism into the education system through history lessons, national heroes, and the significance of independence can instill a sense of unity and pride.

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Inclusive Governance and Political Stability



Strong, transparent, and inclusive democratic institutions that represent all segments of society contribute to national unity by ensuring that everyone has a voice. Efficient and corruption-free governance that delivers public services equitably helps build trust in the state and promotes solidarity. In Pakistan, the upper house, the Senate is the symbol of equal representation of federating units.

Cultural and Religious Harmony



Kartarpur Corridor Pakistan

Promoting dialogue and understanding among different religious communities helps build respect and reduce tensions. Encouraging the celebration of cultural diversity through festivals, arts, and cultural exchanges enhances mutual respect and understanding. Moreover, helping the youth to discover the diversity of the country by exposing them to different cultures may bring fruitful results.

Social and Economic Equity

Ensuring that all regions and communities have access to economic opportunities and development projects reduces disparities and fosters a sense of belonging. Implementing social welfare programs that address the needs of the poor and marginalized groups helps create a more cohesive society. In this regard, it is crucial that more focus should be given to equity than equality.

Awareness through Education

Educating citizens about their rights, responsibilities, and the importance of unity in diversity fosters informed and engaged citizenship. Responsible media and positive communication campaigns can promote unity by highlighting common goals and values.

Challenges Impeding Unification and Solidarity

The processes related to the unification and solidarity of the nation are often challenged by various impediments. Some of these challenges are as under:

Ethnic and Sectarian Divisions

Pakistan's diverse ethnic composition can sometimes lead to tensions and conflicts, particularly when certain groups feel marginalized or discriminated against. Religious and sectarian differences, if not managed carefully, can lead to violence and division, undermining national solidarity. The faith leaders from different sects and media must play a responsible role in meeting this challenge successfully.

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Political Instability and Corruption

Political instability, power struggles, and lack of consensus among political leaders can weaken national unity. This gets worse when the political leaders take extreme position that causes further polarization. Corruption erodes trust in government institutions and creates a sense of injustice, contributing to social fragmentation. Another adverse effect of the situation is when the government-allotted funds for marginalized communities do not reach them because of corruption.

Economic Inequality

Unequal economic development across different regions can lead to feelings of neglect and resentment, undermining national cohesion. High levels of poverty and unemployment can lead to social unrest and hinder efforts to build a unified nation. It is important to offer special initiatives for such regions such as Aghaz e Haqooq e Balochistan and special initiatives for erstwhile FATA.

External Threats



Extended external threats or disputes with neighbouring countries have the ability to divert attention and resources, therefore fostering an attitude of external adversary rather than internal cohesiveness. Pakistan borders India, hence previous conflicts and boundary disputes there, might sour diplomatic ties. With different regimes coming and going, strained relations with Afghanistan also pose threat to national security off and on. Periodic escalations or continuous confrontations can deflect national focus and resources away from domestic problems, therefore, affecting attempts towards unity.

Social Exclusion and Discrimination

Discrimination against women and gender-based violence impede social cohesion by marginalizing half of the population. Similarly, the exclusion of ethnic groups from mainstream results in feeling of being neglected. Failure to protect the rights of religious and ethnic minorities can also lead to social exclusion and tension, weakening national solidarity.

Extremism and Terrorism

The presence of extremist ideologies and terrorist activities poses a significant threat to national unity by creating fear and division among the population. Pakistan has been a victim of such ideologies for the last few decades. It is crucial to adopt a clear strategy against such ideologies with political consensus.

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To achieve unification and solidarity, Pakistan must address these challenges through comprehensive and inclusive strategies. Pakistan can build a stronger, more united nation by fostering a shared national identity, promoting inclusive governance, ensuring economic equity, and encouraging cultural and religious harmony.

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What I have Learned

- Individuals play a crucial role in shaping society, community, and state by participating in civic duties, promoting social values, and contributing to economic growth.
- Active citizenship and leadership are essential for a vibrant, democratic, and cohesive society.
- Socio-economic barriers, cultural norms, and political instability can limit individual contributions to national cohesion.
- Supplementary measures such as equitable education, economic empowerment programs, and inclusive policies are necessary to overcome these constraints and promote socio-economic progress.
- Mutual respect and understanding among Pakistan's diverse regional, cultural, religious, and ethnic identities are vital for creating a peaceful and cohesive society.
- Promoting tolerance, cultural exchange, and interfaith dialogue helps to reduce conflicts and build social harmony.
- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's vision emphasized religious freedom and the inclusion of minorities in the development of Pakistan.
- Minorities have significantly contributed to Pakistan's socio-economic development and the promotion of a culture of peace through their active participation in various sectors.
- The state provides the constitutional framework for equality, equity, and justice, while the government implements these policies through legislation and public services.
- Society plays a crucial role in advocating for rights and supporting marginalized groups, complementing state and government efforts.
- Elements contributing to national unification and solidarity include national identity, inclusive governance, social and economic equity, cultural and religious harmony, and education.
- Challenges such as ethnic and sectarian divisions, political instability, economic inequality, social exclusion, and extremism impede these processes.
- Addressing these challenges through comprehensive strategies can enhance national unity and cohesion.

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EXERCISE

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. **What is one of the ways individuals contribute to the shaping of a meaningful society?**
   a. By isolating themselves from community activities
   b. By participating in civic duties and promoting social values
   c. By focusing solely on personal gain
   d. By avoiding political engagement

2. **Which of the following is a constraint that limits an individual's contribution to national cohesion?**
   a. Access to quality education
   b. Socio-economic barriers
   c. Effective governance
   d. Community support

3. **How does mutual respect among diverse groups in Pakistan contribute to a peaceful society?**
   a. By promoting economic inequality
   b. By fostering conflicts and misunderstandings
   c. By building trust and reducing tensions
   d. By encouraging social exclusion

4. **What was a key aspect of Quaid-e-Azam's vision for Pakistan?**
   a. Exclusive rights for the majority religion
   b. Religious freedom and inclusion of minorities
   c. Segregation of different religious communities
   d. Limited roles for minorities in state development

5. **Which entity is primarily responsible for implementing laws and public services in a welfare state?**
   a. The state
   b. Society
   c. The government
   d. International organizations

6. **Which of the following is a challenge that impedes national unification and solidarity in Pakistan?**
   a. National identity and patriotism
   b. Inclusive governance
   c. Ethnic and sectarian divisions
   d. Cultural and religious harmony

7. **Which of the following best describes the role of individuals in promoting a vibrant society?**
   a. Ignoring community issues
   b. Engaging in volunteer work and community service

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c. Prioritizing personal wealth over community welfare

d. Avoiding participation in civic activities

8. **Which supplementary measure can help overcome socio-economic barriers to foster national cohesion?**

a. Increasing political fragmentation

b. Providing equitable access to education and healthcare

c. Encouraging social exclusion

d. Reducing support for marginalized communities

9. **What role does interfaith dialogue play in promoting peace in Pakistan?**

a. It exacerbates religious tensions

b. It helps build respect and reduce misunderstandings

c. It promotes religious exclusivity

d. It diminishes cultural diversity

10. **Which of the following actions aligns with Quaid-e-Azam's vision for minorities in Pakistan?**

a. Limiting educational opportunities for minorities

b. Encouraging minorities to participate in all aspects of national life

c. Segregating communities based on religion

d. Restricting minority rights to property ownership

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How do active citizenship and community service contribute to the development of a meaningful society in Pakistan?
2. What are some socio-economic barriers that can limit an individual's contribution to national cohesion?
3. Why is mutual respect and understanding among different cultural and religious groups important for creating a peaceful society in Pakistan?
4. What was Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's vision for religious freedom in Pakistan?
5. How do the roles of the state, society, and government differ in establishing a welfare state?

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Discuss the significance of individuals in shaping a meaningful society, community, and state. Provide examples from Pakistani history or current events.
2. Identify and analyze the various constraints that limit an individual's contribution to fostering national cohesion and integration in Pakistan.
3. Evaluate the role of mutual respect and understanding among Pakistan's diverse regional, cultural, religious, and ethnic identities in promoting a peaceful society.

4. Reflect on Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's vision for religious freedom and the inclusion of minorities in Pakistan. How has this vision been realized over the years?
5. Discuss specific policies and initiatives that have been implemented to address issues related to gender, religion, and social classes, and evaluate their effectiveness.

Compare and Contrast

Compare and contrast the roles of the state, society, and government in establishing a welfare state in Pakistan. Your comparison should focus on how each entity contributes to ensuring equality, equity, and justice, particularly concerning issues of gender, religion, and social classes.

Relevance across Time

Explore the relevance of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's vision for religious freedom and the inclusion of minorities in Pakistan from its inception to the present day. Analyze how this vision has been upheld or challenged over different periods in Pakistan's history.

Project

Work in groups to develop comprehensive strategies aimed at promoting national cohesion and integration in Pakistan. Your strategies should address the key elements discussed in this chapter, including the roles of individuals, state, society, and government in fostering unity and solidarity.

Glossary

Cultural Diversity: The existence of a variety of cultural or ethnic groups within a society, reflecting differences in race, religion, language, and traditions.

National Cohesion: The process of bringing together various groups within a nation to create a sense of unity and common purpose.

Integration: The process of combining or coordinating different groups into a unified whole, especially within a society or nation.

Equality: The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities.

Equity: The quality of being fair and impartial, often involving the recognition of different needs and circumstances and providing resources accordingly to ensure fair outcomes.

Justice: The principle of fairness and moral rightness, including the administration of laws and the upholding of individuals' rights.

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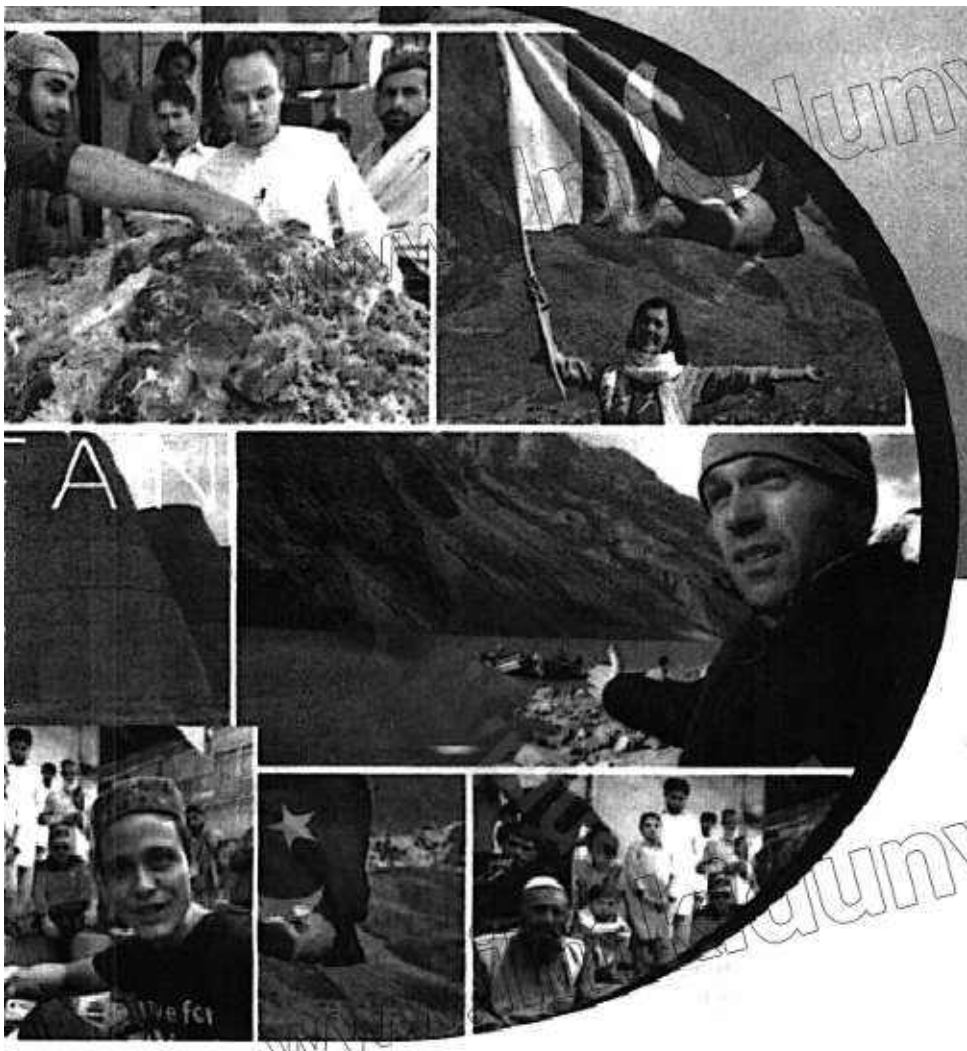
Gender Issues: Social and cultural issues related to differences in gender, including equality and equity between men and women.

Ethnic Identities: The identity of a person or group based on shared cultural, linguistic, or ancestral heritage.

Unification: The process of making or becoming a single unit, often referring to the merging of different groups or regions within a nation.

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this unit.

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UNIT
08

Section 4

Cultural Diversity in Pakistan

Recreation - Tourism

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Acknowledge the significance of tourism as a crucial recreational pursuit, and identify renowned historical, religious, and commercial tourist destinations in Pakistan.
- Analyze the importance of Tourism as an industry in Pakistan supported by the data of revenue generation and its role in the economic development of that particular area as well as for the country on the whole.
- Assess the challenges encountered by the tourism industry in Pakistan, and propose viable and sustainable measures to foster tourism development.

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Tourism

Tourism is the act of visiting a place outside of one's usual surroundings in order to pursue various goals, including leisure, business, religion or education. The economy, society, culture, and environment of the destination as well as the place of origin of the visitors can benefit or suffer from tourism.

Types of Tourism

Sightseeing, cultural exploration, adventure tourism, eco-tourism, and beach holidays are just a few of the several activities and experiences that make up tourism. Since it is so important for promoting economic development, creating job possibilities, and enabling cultural connection, the worldwide business is of tremendous relevance. Travellers, sometimes referred to as tourists, engage in travel for a variety of reasons including relaxation, exploration of new locations, professional conference attendance, cultural exchange, and pursuit of fresh interactions.

Significance of Tourism

Tourism plays a vital role in recreation, offering individuals the opportunity to explore new cultures, relax, and break from their daily routines. It not only rejuvenates the mind and body but also fosters cultural exchange and understanding among different communities. In Pakistan, tourism is especially significant due to its rich cultural heritage, diverse landscapes, and historical landmarks that attract both domestic and international tourists.

Apart from improving human well-being, tourism is a significant leisure activity that significantly influences global understanding, economic development, and preservation of cultural legacy. Travel is interesting since it offers a broad spectrum of events fit for the goals and interests of people from many backgrounds.

Tourism contributes to the economy by generating revenue, creating jobs, and promoting local

businesses. It also plays a crucial role in preserving cultural heritage and natural beauty, as these assets become valued attractions that need to be maintained and protected.

Do You Know?

France consistently ranks as the world's most visited country. According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), France attracts around 90 million international tourists annually.

Famous Tourist Destinations of Pakistan

From historical civilizations and architectural marvels to spiritual sanctuaries and contemporary business hubs, tourism destinations of Pakistan highlight the numerous attractions. Apart from leisure enjoyment, visiting these locations enhances knowledge of Pakistan's cultural and historical inheritance.

Celebrated for their special beauty and relevance, Pakistan boasts a range of historical, religious, and commercial tourism destinations. Among the most well-known ones are these:

Historical Destinations of Pakistan

Pakistan features a great number of historical tourism destinations displaying the rich and varied cultural past of the country. Significant historical sites include:

Taxila

The archaeological site Taxila chronicles the evolution of ancient civilization from the Indus culture. It presents quite thorough proof of the several phases of development as shaped by Persia, Greece, and Central Asia. Furthermore, it is thought that Alexander the Great visited this location at one time during his conquest of the area. It is a also UNESCO World Heritage Site. The site has stupas, monastic buildings, finely kept relics, Gandhara era sculptures.

Mohenjo-Daro

Located in Sindh, Mohenjo-Daro is one of the world's oldest planned cities, dating back to the Indus Valley Civilization around 2500 BCE. It is a UNESCO World Heritage site known for its advanced urban planning, complex drainage system and architecture. Made of mud and baked bricks, Mohenjo-Daro is thought to have been one of the very first cities that spurred the Indus Valley Civilization and among the ancient major urban centres whose designs other civilizations, including Old Egypt, adopted.



Mohenjo-Daro

Mehrgarh

Located in the Balochistan, Mehrgarh is one of the most important Neolithic (7000 BCE to 2500 BCE) sites in South Asia, providing crucial insights into the early development of human civilization in the region. At Mehrgarh, archaeological discoveries include complex pottery, tools, and the first known evidence of dentistry. These finds point to sophisticated social, economic, and technological systems even before Indus Valley urban centres began to grow.

Lahore Fort

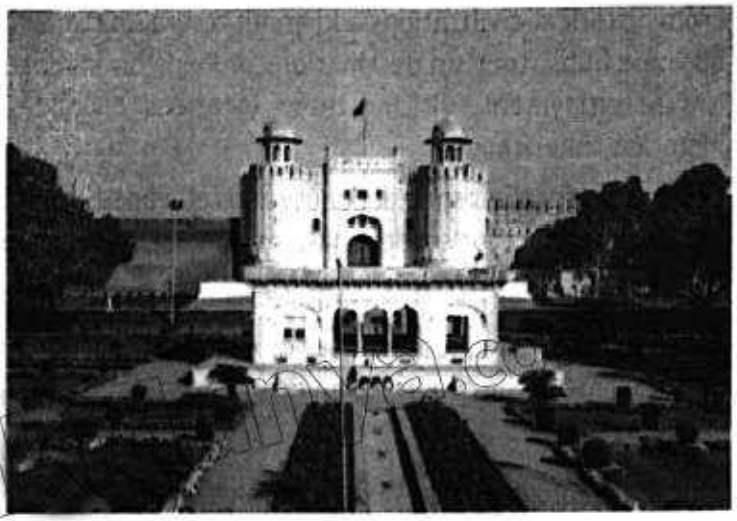
Also known as Shahi Qila, the Lahore Fort is a perfect example of the rich architectural and cultural legacy of the Mughal Empire. It is also one of the UNESCO World Heritage sites. Originally constructed under Emperor Akbar's tenure in the 16th century, the fort was improved under later Mughal leaders, especially Emperor Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, who erected elaborate palaces, pavilions, and gardens.

Do You Know?

A number of teeth found from Mehrgarh show drilling marks. It provides an evidence that during that time dentistry was common among people of Mehrgarh.

Shalimar Gardens

Situated in Lahore, this UNESCO World Heritage site is a stunning example of Mughal garden design, reflecting the grandeur and sophistication of the Mughal Empire. Constructed in 1641 by Emperor Shah Jahan, the gardens are laid out in the traditional Persian style. The gardens feature 410 fountains, making it one of the most elaborate and beautiful Mughal gardens in the subcontinent. This UNESCO World Heritage site not only offers a glimpse into the opulence of the Mughal era but also serves as a serene retreat for visitors, showcasing the perfect blend of nature and architectural splendor.



Lahore Fort



Shalimar Gardens

Takht-i-Bahi

Takht-i-Bahi, located near Mardan, is one of the most well-preserved Buddhist monastic complexes in the Gandhara region. Dating back to the 1st century CE, this UNESCO World Heritage site is perched atop a hill and offers a panoramic view of the surrounding area. The complex includes stupas, meditation cells, assembly halls, and living quarters, showcasing the architectural brilliance of ancient Buddhist monastic life.

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The Rohtas Fort

Rohtas Fort, located near Jhelum, is a magnificent example of military architecture. Built under Afghan king Sher Shah Suri in the sixteenth century, this UNESCO World Heritage Site is known for its wonderful design. During the Mughal-Afghan wars the fort served as a fortified stronghold.



Rohtas Fort Jehlum

Religious Tourism Destinations of Pakistan

Rich in both religious and cultural legacy, Pakistan hosts many sites of religious tourism drawing millions of people annually. Reflecting its diversified civilization, the nation's varied historical tapestry consists in important sites for Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, and Buddhists.

Some of the famous religious tourism sites of Pakistan are as under:

The Badshahi Mosque

Located in Lahore, the Badshahi Mosque is a site with amazing construction. Built during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir, this massive mosque distinguishes itself among all the established mosques in Pakistan. The architecture of this mosque is its main draw; while it was built in 1671, the type of workmanship and skill used in its building is still a wonder.



Badshahi Masjid Lahore

Kartarpur Sahib

Located near Narowal, it is a significant pilgrimage site for Sikhs, especially with the development of the Kartarpur Corridor. It allows Sikh pilgrims from India and other parts of the world to visit the historic Gurdwara Darbar Sahib.

The Katas Raj Temples

The Katas Raj Temples, located in the Chakwal, are a complex of ancient Hindu temples that date back to the Mahabharata era. The temples are centered around a sacred pond. The site holds immense religious significance for Hindus and is a popular pilgrimage destination.



Kartarpur- Sacred Place for Sikhs

Gurdwara Panja Sahib

One of the holiest Sikh sanctuaries, Gurdwara Panja Sahib sits near Hasan Abdal, Punjab. It is linked to Sikhism's founder, Guru Nanak Jee, who is thought to have left his footprint on a boulder

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near the spot. Particularly on the Baisakhi celebration, the gurdwara draws thousands of Sikh pilgrims from all around.

Jaulian

Jaulian, another important site in the Taxila valley, is known for its well-preserved monastery ruins. It features several stupas and numerous sculptures of Buddha, along with inscriptions and artifacts that offer a glimpse into the Buddhist culture and education system of the time.

Expand Your Horizon

Using different means find more about the religious tourism sites for Hinduism, Sikhism, and Buddhism in Pakistan.

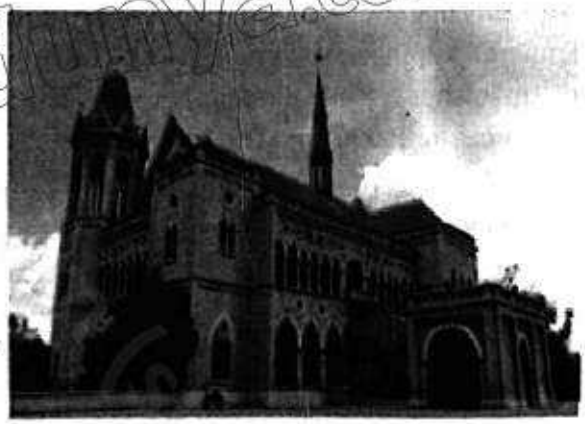
Commercial Tourism Destinations of Pakistan

Pakistan boasts several cities that serve as major commercial tourism destinations, attracting visitors with their bustling markets, modern shopping malls, and vibrant cultural scenes. These cities highlight the commercial vibrancy and economic potential of Pakistan, offering tourists a mix of traditional markets and modern shopping experiences. They are crucial for promoting tourism, supporting local businesses, and showcasing the diverse urban culture of Pakistan.

Here are some of the key commercial tourist destination cities in Pakistan:

Karachi

Karachi, the largest city and economic hub of Pakistan, offers a diverse array of commercial attractions. Key destinations include Frere Hall, Zainab Market, Dolmen Mall, Sadar Bazar and Tariq Road.



Frere Hall Karachi

Lahore

Lahore, the cultural capital of Pakistan, is renowned for its historical landmarks and lively markets. Major commercial spots include Anarkali Bazar, Liberty Market, Fortress Stadium, Emporium Mall etc.

Islamabad

The capital city of Islamabad is known for its modern infrastructure and upscale shopping destinations. Key spots include Aabpara Market, Centaurus Mall, Safa Gold Mall featuring numerous shops, restaurants, and recreational activities.

Rawalpindi

Adjacent to Islamabad, Rawalpindi is known for its bustling bazaars and commercial centers. Famous attractions include Saddar Bazaar, Giga Mall, Raja Bazar and other such shopping attractions.

Gujranwala

Gujranwala is well-known for both its strong sports culture and its industrial strength, particularly in the production of ceramics and pottery. The city has a mix of traditional bazaars and modern shopping centres, giving travellers a diversified shopping experience.

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Sialkot



Sialkot is well-known for both its historical importance and active sports goods sector. Discover the old Iqbal Manzil, the birthplace of poet Allama Iqbal, and have a distinctive shopping experience for leather products and sporting equipment.

Gwadar

Driven by its deep-sea port, Gwadar is fast becoming into a vibrant commercial centre with modern amenities and great economic opportunities. Gwadar is an economically interesting area because of its strategic orientation and future development possibilities.

Faisalabad

Faisalabad, an industrial city, also has vibrant commercial areas. Clock Tower Market surrounding the iconic Clock Tower with eight bazaars, each specializing in different goods is the most famous commercial attraction of Faisalabad.

Importance of Tourism as an Industry in Pakistan

Tourism is a vital sector for Pakistan, that greatly boosts its regional development and national economy. Following are the areas related to promotion of tourism in Pakistan:

Revenue Generation

With more domestic and foreign visitors, Pakistan's tourism has exhibited notable rise throughout the years. The Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC) estimates that the travel industry brought about almost $1 billion in income in 2019. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), travel and tourism account for roughly 2.8% of Pakistan's GDP overall, or roughly $7.9 billion. This revenue is generated through a variety of channels, such as souvenir sales, food and beverage sales, accommodation, and travel and tourism services.

Pakistan Visitor Spending

2019	2023	2024 (E)	2034 (F)
International Visitor Spending:			
PKR273.6BN (USD 967.5MN) 3.4% of total exports	PKR459.5BN (USD 1.6BN) Annual Change: 40.7% (67.9% vs 2019)	PKR473.3BN (USD 1.7BN) Annual Change: 3.0% (73.0% vs 2019)	PKR561.5BN (USD 2.0BN) 5.6% of total exports CAGR (2024 - 2034): 1.7%
Domestic Visitor Spending:			
PKR3.34TN (USD 11.8BN)	PKR3.85TN (USD 13.6BN) Annual Change: 5.1% (15.2% vs 2019)	PKR4.12TN (USD 14.6BN) Annual Change: 7.0% (23.2% vs 2019)	PKR6.91TN (USD 24.4BN) CAGR (2024 - 2034): 5.3%

Pakistan Visitor Spending - World Travel & Tourism Council 2024 Annual Research

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By means of several projects, including the construction of tourism infrastructure, simplification of visa regulations, and promotion of Pakistan as a safe and appealing country, the government has been aggressively pushing tourism. These initiatives have resulted in higher tourism industry expenditure and more visitor visits, therefore augmenting income generation in the sector. According to the "World Tourism Barometer" published by the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) of the United Nations, Pakistan was the "best performing destination" in terms of tourism during the first nine months of 2023.

Do You Know?

The United States is the top earner from international tourism in the world. In 2023, the United States' tourism revenue reached approximately $207 billion.

Employment Opportunities

One major employment source in Pakistan is tourism. From hotels and travel to local artists and guides, the sector offers a broad spectrum of employment. The World Travel and Tourism Council(WTTC) estimates that around 3.8 million jobs in Pakistan in 2019 (about 6.3% of all employment) were related to tourism.

Infrastructure Development

As tourism grows, so does infrastructure including roads, airports, hotels, and leisure facilities. High tourist areas like Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Kashmir have experienced improvements in infrastructure, which in turn helps local businesses and improves resident quality of life.

Cultural Interaction and Maintenance

Travel helps to preserve cultural legacy and fosters cross-cultural communication. Attracting visitors to historical and cultural monuments allows Pakistan to support their upkeep and repair. Local businesses also gain boost because of cultural events, handcrafted goods, and local cuisine.

Local Development

Through visitor spending and investment, tourism helps to boost local businesses. Tourism has brought economic uplifting to areas including Swat Valley, Hunza Valley, and the coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan. This progress helps to lower regional inequalities and encourage national balanced economic development.

Challenges to the Tourism Industry in Pakistan

In recent years, due to change in different policies, Pakistan's tourism sector has demonstrated promising development. Nevertheless, its complete potential has not been realised in terms of economic and social progress. Despite its vast potential, the tourism industry in Pakistan faces several significant challenges that hinder its growth and development. These challenges include:

Infrastructure Deficiencies

Many tourist destinations in Pakistan suffer from inadequate infrastructure. Poor road conditions, limited access to remote areas, lack of quality accommodations, and insufficient public amenities are common issues. These deficiencies make travel difficult and uncomfortable for tourists, reducing the attractiveness of these destinations.

In order to improve the situation of infrastructure in the tourist points of Pakistan, ample funds

need to be allocated so that better roads, transportation networks, and high-quality accommodations could be built or improved. In this regard, public-private partnerships can be encouraged to invest in tourism infrastructure, such as hotels, resorts, and recreational facilities.





Tourism Police in Pakistan

Security Concerns

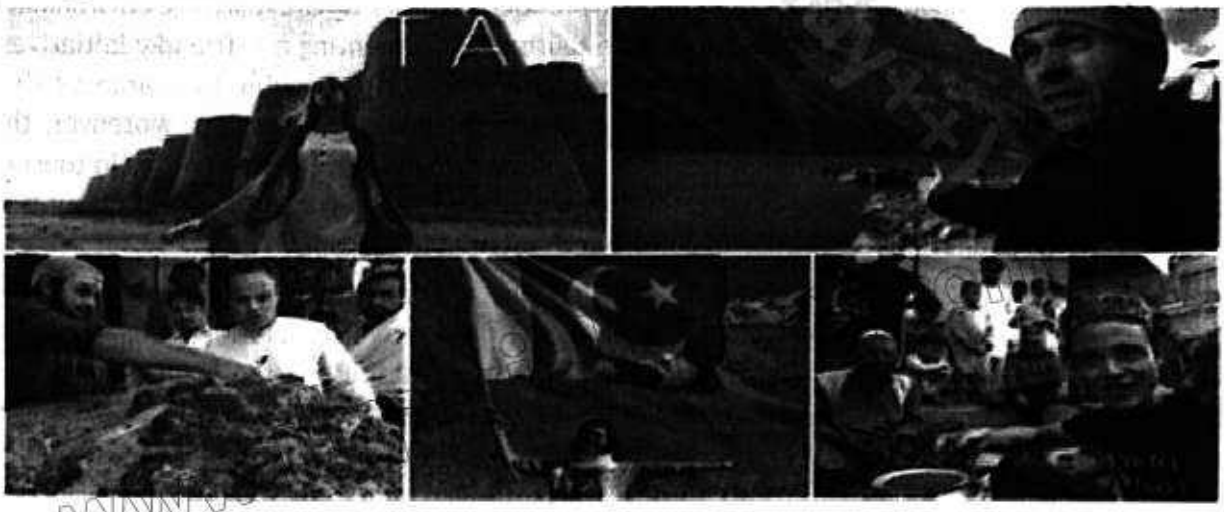
Security has remained a major concern for tourists visiting Pakistan. The country has faced issues related to terrorism and bad governance, which have negatively impacted its image as a safe tourist destination. Although the security situation has improved in recent years, the perception of risk still deters many potential visitors.

These concerns may be tackled by improving the security situation through robust measures, ensuring that tourist areas are safe and well-protected. In order to guarantee the safety of foreign tourists and mountaineers in the Gilgit-Baltistan region, the Gilgit-Baltistan Police Department has implemented a high-altitude police unit. Similarly, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Murree Tourism Police have also been launched to facilitate and protect tourists in the resort station.

Another step could be launching international campaigns to highlight the improved security landscape and success stories of tourists who have visited Pakistan safely may also help improving the situation.

Lack of Promotion and Marketing

Pakistan has not effectively marketed itself as a tourist destination on the global stage. There is a lack of coordinated efforts to promote the country's diverse attractions, ranging from historical sites to natural landscapes and religious tourism. This results in low awareness and visibility among international tourists.



International Travel Vloggers Showing Beauty of Pakistan

In order to deal with the challenge, global marketing campaigns may be launched to promote Pakistan's tourist attractions globally. Government needs to utilize social media, travel blogs, and partnerships with international travel agencies to reach a wider audience. Moreover, a strong tourism brand for Pakistan is to be created that highlights its unique cultural and natural assets. Participation in international tourism fairs and exhibitions to showcase the country's offerings and organizing road shows may also be helpful.

A more balanced and accurate representation of Pakistan on the international stage can be achieved through the promotion of Pakistan through word of mouth and positive tourist experiences. Tourists can contribute to the transformation of global perceptions and the attraction of additional visitors by emphasising the country's cultural richness, natural attractiveness, and hospitality.

Complicated Visa Processes

Complicated visa processes can discourage tourists from visiting Pakistan. Lengthy and cumbersome visa procedures, coupled with inconsistent policies, make it difficult for tourists to plan their trips efficiently.

In the recent years, Pakistan has taken significant steps in this directions. The E-Visa facility has been extended to one hundred and seventy-five countries, while the citizens of fifty countries will be issued visas upon arrival, in accordance with recent policies. Ensuring consistent and clear visa policies to facilitate easy access for tourists is very important to meet the challenge.



Environmental and Cultural Preservation

Tourist activities can sometimes lead to environmental degradation and cultural erosion. Overcrowding, pollution, and the commercialization of cultural sites pose significant risks to the sustainability of tourism in Pakistan. Excessive construction in Murree and Galliat is an example of the threat posed to environment.

Measures to Foster Sustainable Tourism

It is imperative to encourage sustainable tourism practices in order to safeguard the environment and cultural heritage. By promoting responsible tourism, implementing eco-friendly initiatives, and increasing awareness of the significance of conservation, it is possible to guarantee that tourism development is sustainable and advantageous for future generations. Moreover, the preservation of cultural heritage may be encouraged by involving local communities in tourism development. Promotion of responsible tourism that respects local traditions and cultures is extremely important for preservation of culture and sustainable tourism.

Pakistan has the potential to establish its tourism industry as a significant economic generator through the collaborative efforts of the government, private sector, and local communities. Pakistan can attract tourists from around the globe and establish a more prosperous and promising future by showcasing its rich cultural heritage, hospitality, and beauty.

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What I have Learned

- Tourism is vital for recreation, offering relaxation, cultural exchange, and educational experiences.
- Pakistan boasts a variety of renowned historical destinations such as Mehrgarh, Taxila, and Lahore Fort.
- Important religious sites include Badshahi Mosque, Panja Sahib, and Katas Raj Temples.
- Commercial tourist hubs like Saddar Bazar in Karachi, Centaurus Mall in Islamabad, and Anarkali in Lahore attract numerous visitors for shopping and entertainment.
- Tourism significantly contributes to Pakistan's economy, generating substantial revenue and supporting millions of jobs.
- The industry encourages infrastructure development and cultural preservation.
- Regional economies benefit from tourism through increased investment and spending, reducing regional disparities.
- Security concerns have historically deterred tourists, although the situation is improving.
- Inadequate infrastructure in remote areas makes travel challenging.
- Lack of effective promotion and marketing reduces international visibility.
- Complicated visa processes and bureaucratic hurdles hinder tourist planning.
- Environmental degradation and cultural erosion are risks of unmanaged tourism growth.
- Enhancing security measures and promoting a positive international image can help improve tourism.
- Investment in infrastructure development and public-private partnerships can help improve tourism facilities in Pakistan.
- Implementation of global marketing campaigns and create a strong tourism brand may help spread Pakistan's message across the globe.
- Promotion of sustainable tourism practices are needed to protect the environment and cultural heritage.

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. Which of the following is a renowned historical tourist destination in Pakistan?

a) Faisal Mosque b) Mall Road

c) Harappa d) Centaurus Mall

2. What is the primary architectural style of the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore?

a) Persian b) Mughal

c) Gothic d) Modern

3. Which city is known for its vibrant Liberty Market?

a) Islamabad b) Karachi

c) Lahore d) Murree

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4. **Which of the following is a key challenge faced by the tourism industry in Pakistan?**

a) Excessive marketing b) Overpopulation

c) Security concerns d) Abundant infrastructure

5. **What measure is suggested to improve the security perception for tourists in Pakistan?**

a) Reduce visa requirements

b) Enhance marketing campaigns

c) Increase security measures and promote a positive image

d) Lower accommodation prices

6. **What is the significance of the Katas Raj Temples in Chakwal?**

a) They are a major Buddhist site

b) They are an important Hindu pilgrimage site

c) They are a modern commercial complex

d) They are a Mughal-era garden

7. **What is a recommended sustainable tourism practice for Pakistan?**

a) Encouraging mass tourism in all regions

b) Promoting eco-friendly tourism and protecting cultural heritage

c) Increasing hotel construction without regulations

d) Focusing only on urban tourism

8. **Analyze the potential effects of simplifying visa processes on the tourism industry in Pakistan. Which of the following is the most likely outcome?**

a) A decrease in the number of international tourists due to reduced security measures

b) An increase in international tourist arrivals, boosting local businesses and revenue

c) No significant change in tourism patterns

d) An increase in short-term tourism but a decrease in long-term economic benefits

9. **Considering the challenges faced by the tourism industry in Pakistan, which strategy would be most effective in ensuring long-term sustainable tourism growth?**

a) Increasing the number of tourist visas issued annually

b) Implementing comprehensive marketing campaigns without addressing infrastructure issues

c) Developing eco-friendly tourism policies and investing in local community training

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d) Encouraging only luxury tourism to attract high-spending tourists

10. How might improving infrastructure in remote tourist areas impact the local communities economically and socially?

a) It would lead to overcrowding and diminish the local culture

b) It would provide economic opportunities and improve the standard of living

c) It would increase pollution and environmental degradation

d) It would discourage tourists due to increased commercialization

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Name key historical tourism destinations of Pakistan. Also mention their location.
2. Enumerate the main challenges facing the tourism industry in Pakistan.
3. What sustainable measures can be implemented to promote tourism in Pakistan?
4. How does tourism contribute to the economic development of specific regions in Pakistan?
5. What is the role of religious tourism in Pakistan, and which sites are most significant?

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Discuss the significance of tourism as a recreational pursuit in Pakistan. Identify and elaborate on at least three renowned historical, religious, and commercial tourist destinations in the country.
2. Evaluate the challenges encountered by the tourism industry in Pakistan and propose sustainable measures to address these challenges.
3. Analyze the economic impact of tourism on specific regions in Pakistan with reference to revenue generation and job creation.
4. How can Pakistan balance the need for tourism development with environmental sustainability and cultural preservation?
5. Considering the global trends in tourism, what innovative approaches can Pakistan adopt to enhance its appeal as a tourist destination?

Compare and Contrast

Analyze the differences and similarities between historical and commercial tourism destinations in Pakistan based on their significance, visitor experience, and economic impact.

Relevance across Time

Analyze how historical, religious, and commercial tourism destinations in Pakistan have remained relevant over time and their significance in different historical contexts. Choose one sight of Pakistan and analyze its historical relevance. Later, examine its contemporary relevance followed by comparing and contrasting relevance across times.

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Project

Choose a historical, religious, or commercial tourist site in your local area. Gather information about the history, significance, and current status of the chosen site. Use online resources, local libraries, and interviews with local residents or site managers. Prepare a brief presentation that includes name and location of the destination, its key historical facts and significance, present-day importance and visitor experience, contribution to the local economy and your thoughts on the importance of this site and any suggestions for improving its tourism potential. Include pictures, maps, or videos to make your presentation engaging. Present your findings to the class. Be prepared to answer questions and engage in a discussion about the site's significance and tourism impact.

Glossary

- **Archaeological Site:** A location where evidence of past human activity is preserved and studied by archaeologists. Examples include ancient cities, burial sites, and artifacts.
- **Cultural Heritage:** The legacy of physical artifacts (such as buildings, monuments, and artworks) and intangible attributes (like traditions, languages, and folklore) passed down through generations.
- **Eco-Tourism:** Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education.
- **Historical Tourism:** Tourism focused on visiting historical sites and monuments to learn about past cultures, events, and civilizations. It often involves museums, heritage sites, and ancient ruins.
- **Infrastructure:** The basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society or enterprise, such as roads, bridges, water supply, and electrical systems.
- **Mughal Architecture:** A style of architecture that flourished in the Indian subcontinent under the Mughal Empire (16th-18th centuries). Notable features include large domes, slender minarets, and ornate decorations.
- **Pilgrimage Site:** A place of special religious significance where people travel to for spiritual reasons, often associated with a holy person or event. Examples include shrines, temples, and mosques.
- **Public-Private Partnership (PPP):** A cooperative arrangement between one or more public and private sectors, typically of a long-term nature, to fund and operate projects like infrastructure and public services.
- **Revenue Generation:** The process of creating income for a business or government through various activities, including tourism, which involves spending by visitors on accommodations, food, entertainment, and more.
- **Sustainable Tourism:** Tourism that meets the needs of present tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunities for the future. It aims to manage all

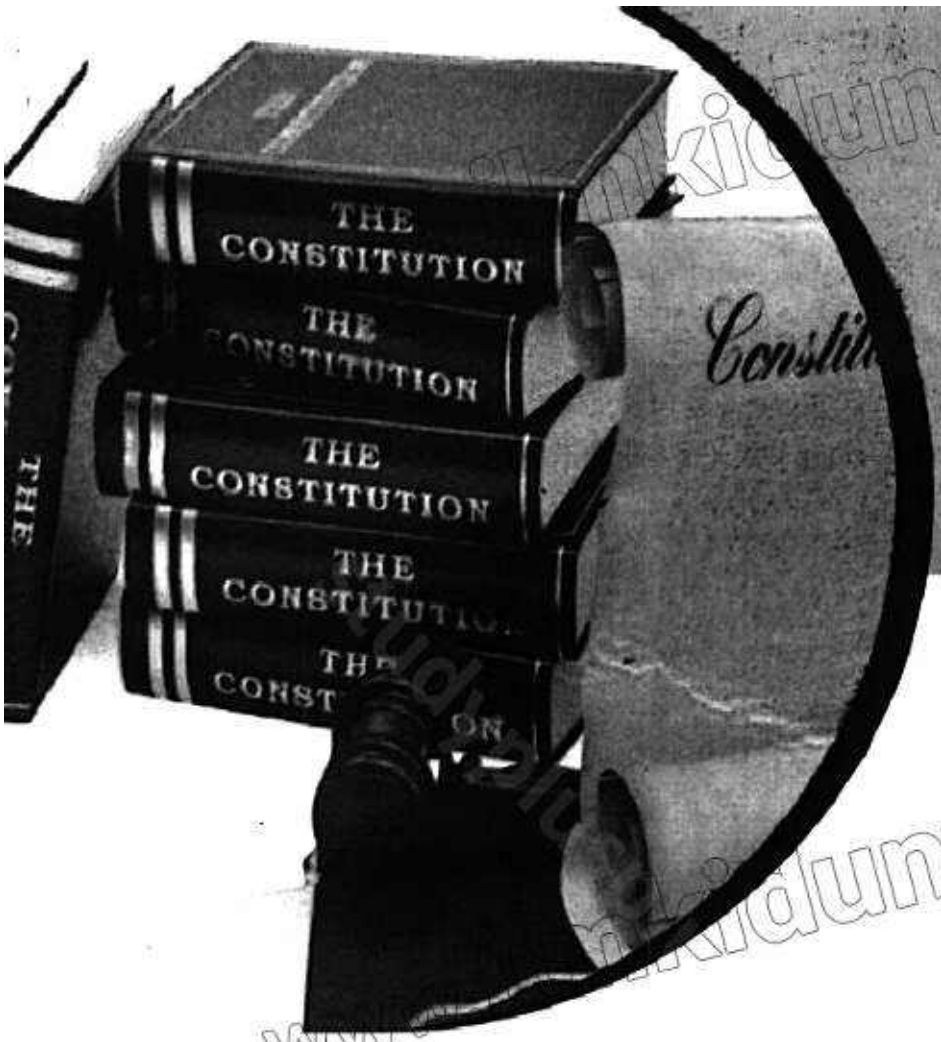
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resources so that economic, social, and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, and biological diversity.

- **UNESCO World Heritage Site:** A landmark or area recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for its cultural, historical, scientific, or other forms of significance. These sites are legally protected by international treaties.

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this unit.

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UNIT
09

Section 5
Constitution of Pakistan

Constitutional Development

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Discuss the salient features of 1973 Constitution particularly focusing on incorporating fundamental human rights, Islamic features and major amendments.
- Infer the responsibilities of good citizen, women rights, and rights of minorities in the light of 1973Constitution.
- Explain the federal structure of the government of Pakistan and its functioning in the light of 1973 Constitution.

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Historical View

The Constitution is the basic law of any state and is an expression of the thinking and aspiration of a nation. It contains the list of human rights and also explains the structure of a state and the form of government. The British Government entrusted the responsibility of drafting the constitution to the Constituent Assembly under the 3rd June 1947 Plan. On August 14, 1947, the Government of India Act of 1935 was adopted as an Interim Constitution. It remained functional with certain amendments until 1956.

The Objective Resolution (1949)

The Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan presented the aims and objectives of the constitution before the Constituent Assembly. After the debate, a resolution was passed on 12th March 1949 and was known as the Objective Resolution. It was a significant and first step towards constitution-making in Pakistan. The salient features of the resolution are mentioned below.

1. Sovereignty: Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah, and the people of Pakistan will exercise governmental powers as a sacred trust within limits prescribed by Him.

2. The Constitution: The Constituent Assembly will frame the constitution for the sovereign independent State of Pakistan.

3. The Sate Authority: The State shall exercise its powers and authority through the elected representatives of the people of Pakistan.

4. The Islamic Principles: The Islamic principles of social justice, equality, democracy and freedom as articulated by Islam shall be fully observed in the country.

5. The Individual and Collective Lives of the Muslims: The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings of Islam.

6. Rights of Minorities and Marginalized Groups: The minorities will be given opportunities to freely profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures. Provisions shall be made to protect the lawful interests of minorities, backward and depressed classes.

7. The Federation: The areas currently part of Pakistan and any new areas that join will form a federation. The provinces will enjoy autonomy as prescribed in the constitution.

8. Fundamental Rights of the Citizens: The citizens of Pakistan will enjoy fundamental rights such as equality before the law, social, political and economic justice, freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, and association, subject to law and public morality.

9. The Judiciary: The independence of the judiciary shall be protected.

10. The Integrity of the Federation: The integrity of the territories of the federation, its independence and all its rights including its sovereign rights on land, sea and air shall be safeguarded.

Importance:

The Objective Resolution has great importance in the political landscape of Pakistan. It laid the foundation for the future constitution of Pakistan. It was made part of the Constitutions of 1956 and 1962 as the 'Preamble'. It was declared as the 'Operative Clause' of 1973 Constitution during the rule of general Zia ul Haq.

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Delay in Constitution-Making

The 1935 Act was passed by the British Government to meet its colonial needs. There was an utmost need for a new constitution in Pakistan that could meet its political, social and ideological requirements. Soon after its creation, Pakistan faced gigantic problems, and the process of constitution-making was delayed. The following were the main reasons for the delay in constitution-making.

1. Initial Problems:

In the initial years, Pakistan has to face multidimensional problems. These issues delayed in the constitution-making.

2. Efforts for Constitution-Making: The following efforts were made to reach a consensus over the draft of the constitution. However, consensus could not be achieved, causing delay in the constitution-making process.

A. The Basic Principle Committee's First Report (September 1950): After the approval of the Objective Resolution in March 1949, the Basic Principle Committee was instituted under the headship of Liaqat Ali Khan. The important task of the committee was to determine principles for the future constitution. The committee instituted sub-committees to examine certain significant issues separately. The Basic Principle Committee presented the draft constitution in the Constituent Assembly in September 1950. The representatives of East Pakistan opposed the draft constitution. One of the important reasons for their opposition was the recommendation of Urdu as the national language. The draft of the new constitution was not passed by the Constituent Assembly. Liaqat Ali Khan was assassinated on October 16, 1951, and the process of constitution-making was delayed.

B. The Basic Principle Committee's Second Report (December 1952): Khawaja Nazimuddin became the Prime Minister after the assassination of Liaqat Ali Khan. He presented the second draft constitution in the Constituent Assembly on December 22, 1952. A Few recommendations are mentioned below.

I. The central legislature shall consist of two houses. Both houses shall enjoy equal powers.

II. The term of both houses will be five years.

III. The head of the state will be a Muslim.

IV. The head of the state will be elected by both houses of the central legislature.

V. The term of office of head of the state will be five years.

The leaders of the West Pakistan criticized the second draft. East Pakistan's leadership also spoke against equal representation of both wings in the central legislature. Criticism continued on the second draft constitution and Prime Minister Khawaja Nazimuddin was removed from office on April 16, 1953.

C. Muhammad Ali Bogra Formula: After removal of Khawaja Nazimuddin, Muhammad Ali Bogra became the Prime Minister in 1953 and presented the third draft constitution in the Constituent Assembly on October 7, 1953. It was named as 'Muhammad Ali Bogra Formula'. Some of its features are given below.

i. There will be two houses of the central legislature.

ii. Both houses will enjoy equal powers.

iii. The seats of the upper house 'House of Units' will be divided among the five provinces on an equal basis. The total membership of upper house will be fifty members.

iv. The seats of the lower house 'House of the People' will be divided on the basis of population. The total membership of the house will be three hundred. One hundred and sixty five seats will be given to East Bengal (East Pakistan) and one hundred and one hundred and thirty five seats will be given to the province of West Pakistan, including the princely states and the federal capital.

v. Urdu and Bengali will be the official languages.

Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra Formula warmly announced that the new constitution will be promulgated in December 1954. However, Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Constituent Assembly on October 24, 1954 and the first constitution could not be promulgated.

The Constitution of 1956

After a lengthy period of almost nine years, Pakistan was able to frame a constitution that was promulgated on March 23, 1956. The salient features of the constitution are mentioned below.

1. Written and Flexible: It was a written constitution and contained 234 Articles. It was flexible constitution that could be amended by 2/3 majority of the National Assembly.

2. Federal Structure: Pakistan was a federal state and powers and functions were divided between the federal government and the provinces.

3. Parliamentary System: A Parliamentary System was introduced. The Prime Minister was the head of the executive and was to be elected by the National Assembly.

4. The Unicameral Legislature: There was unicameral legislature called the National Assembly. Its tenure was five years. There was equal representation of both Wings (East and West) in the National Assembly.

5. The President: The President was head of the state and enjoyed nominal powers. The candidate of the presidency had to be a Muslim.

6. The Governor: The Governor of a province was appointed by the president and was a representative of the federation. There was no fix tenure for the governor. He could serve at the pleasure of the president.

7. National Languages: Urdu and Bengali were declared as the national languages of Pakistan.

8. The Judiciary: The Supreme Court was the highest court of the country and the High Court was the highest court of the province.

9. Fundamental Rights: The 1956 Constitution contained a list of fundamental rights. A few are mentioned below.

A. All citizens were equal before the law.

B. There should not be discrimination on the basis of race, religion, caste and place of birth etc.

C. No person could be deprived of life and liberty.

D. No person could be deprived of legal property.

E. All citizens would enjoy freedom of expression and association.

10. Islamic Provisions

A. An Islamic Advisory Council was established.

B. The name of the country was 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan'.

C. The Objective Resolution of 1949 was declared as the 'Preamble' of the constitution.

D. The candidate for the presidency had to be a Muslim.

E. Laws had to be made according to the teachings of Islam.

The 1962 Constitution

On October 7, 1958, President Iskandar Mirza abrogated the 1956 Constitution, imposed martial law and appointed Ayub Khan as Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA). Ayub Khan prepared a new Constitution and implemented it in 1962. The main features of the 1962 were as follows:

1. Written: The 1962 Constitution was in written form and contained 250 Articles.

2. Federal System: There was a federal system under the 1962 Constitution. Pakistan had two provinces: East and West Pakistan. There was only one list of powers and functions and the central government enjoyed extensive powers.

3. Unicameral Legislature: There was a single house of the legislature called the National Assembly. Its tenure was five years. There was equal representation of both the Wings (East and West) in the National Assembly.

4. Presidential System: In contrast to the 1956 Constitution, there was a presidential system under the 1962 Constitution. The president was head of the state and also head of the executive. He was elected by the members of Basic Democracies for a period of 5 years. He could be removed by the National Assembly through impeachment.

5. Indirect Elections: Under the constitution, the members of the National Assembly and the Provincial Assembly were elected by the members of Basic Democracies. Each province had its separate Provincial Assembly. There was also an indirect election for the president.

6. National Languages: Urdu and Bengali were declared as the national languages of Pakistan.

7. The Judiciary: The Supreme Court was the highest court of the country and the High Court was the highest court of the province.

8. Fundamental Rights: The 1962 Constitution contained a list of fundamental rights.

9. Rigid Constitution: The National Assembly had the power to amend the Constitution by 3/4 majority with concurrence of the President.

10. Islamic Provisions:

A. The official name of the country was 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan'.

B. The Objective Resolution of 1949 was declared as the 'Preamble' of the constitution.

C. The president was to be a Muslim.

D. The laws had to be made according to the teachings of Islam.

E. An Islamic Advisory Council was established. The president, the provincial governor, the National Assembly, and the Provincial Assembly could seek guidance from the council regarding the Islamic nature of any law. The council had advisory role and its opinion was not binding.

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Analysis

The 1962 Constitution was framed by Ayub Khan and it was not prepared by any assembly. The President had extensive powers related to the executive and legislation. The process of removing the President was difficult. Ayub Khan introduced an indirect election method for the President, the National Assembly and the Provincial Assembly. Provincial autonomy was not ensured, and the federal government frequently intervened unnecessarily in provincial matters. Ayub Khan did not strengthen the system but rather strengthened the office of the President. On March 25, 1969, General Yahya Khan imposed martial Law and abrogated the 1962 Constitution.

The 1973 Constitution

The 1973 Constitution was a consensus-based Constitution and was prepared and passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan. It was promulgated on August 14, 1947. It is comprehensive and democratic compare to previous constitutions. The following are the salient features (Post-18th Amendment) of the 1973 Constitution.

1. Written: The constitution is available in written form and contains 280 Articles, 12 Parts and 5 Schedules.

2. Federal System: Under Article 1, Pakistan is a federal state. There are four provinces: Balochistan, Khayber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh. Islamabad is the federal capital.

3. High Treason: The Constitutions of 1956 and 1962 were abrogated by former military dictators. Under Article 6, if a person suspends, conspires or abrogates the 1973 Constitution, he will be guilty of high treason. The 18th Amendment 2010 strengthened democracy.

4. The Parliament: The Parliament consists of two Houses. The National Assembly is the Lower House and is elected for a period of 5 years. 336 seats are divided among the provinces and the federal area Islamabad based on population. The Senate is the Upper House and is a permanent institution. The total seats for the Senate are 96, out of which 92 are equally divided among four provinces whereas 4 seats are for the federal area Islamabad. Each senator is elected for a period of 6 years.

5. Parliamentary Form of Government: The Prime Minter is head of the executive and enjoys real powers. . The National Assembly elects leader of the house (the prime minister) and can also remove him from office.

6. The President: The President is head of the state and enjoys nominal powers. He is elected for a period of 5 years by the Parliament and the four provincial assemblies.

7. The Judiciary: The Supreme Court is the highest court, and there are five High Courts: one in each province and one in federal area Islamabad. The Supreme Court has the power to interpret the 1973 Constitution and to hear appeals against rulings of the High Courts. The Supreme Court's decisions are final.

8. The Provincial Government: Each province has its assembly elected for a period of 5 years. The chief minister is the head of the executive and is elected by the provincial assembly. The provincial governor is appointed by the President on advice of the Prime Minister.

9. Provincial Autonomy: Under the 18th Amendment, several federal ministries were devolved and transferred to the provinces. The Concurrent Legislative List was deleted from the

Constitution, and its subjects were transferred to the provinces. Now the provinces enjoy more powers.

10. Islamic Provisions

A. Islam is the official religion.

B. The Prime Minister and the President must be Practicing Muslims.

C. All laws shall be made according to the teachings of Quran and Sunah.

D. An Islamic Ideological Council has been instituted. It makes recommendations to the Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies for bringing existing laws into conformity with the injunctions of Islam.

E. A person who believes in oneness of Allah and Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ as the last prophet of Allah is described as a Muslim.

F. Under Article 2-A, the Objective Resolution was made substantive part of the constitution.

Analysis

The 1973 Constitution was overhauled under the 18th Amendment. A genuine parliamentary system is evident in the country, with elected representatives enjoying real powers. The powers of the President have been reduced and democracy has been secured under amended Article 6. The Constitution contains more Islamic provisions compared to past two Constitutions. Now the provinces enjoy more powers than before. There must be supremacy of the 1973 Constitution, which will certainly strengthen the federation of Pakistan.

Fundamental Human Rights Granted under the UN Human Rights Declaration 1948 and the 1973 Constitution

The UN General Assembly passed the Universal Human Rights Declaration on December 10, 1948 that contained 30 Articles. A few of them are mentioned below.

1. All human beings are born free and have equal status.
2. Every person will enjoy rights and freedom without any discrimination.
3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
4. Slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.
5. All persons are equal before the law without any discrimination.
6. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence.
7. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.
8. Everyone has the right to education
9. Everyone has the right to own legal property.
10. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

Human Rights under the 1973 Constitution

A few of the fundamental rights given under the 1973 Constitution are mentioned below.

1. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, save in accordance with law.
2. All citizens are equal before the law.

3. A person shall be entitled to a fair trial and due process in any criminal charge against him.
4. Slavery, forced labour, torture, cruel and inhuman treatment are illegal.
5. All citizens shall enjoy freedom of movement, expression, business, association and speech.
6. All citizens shall have right to information in all matters of public interest.
7. The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children (5 to 16 years).
8. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, race and place of birth.

A Comparison between UN Declaration and the 1973 Constitution

A deep study of the UN Human Rights Declaration 1948 and the 1973 Constitution reveals that both documents honor humanity. It is a fact that the great charter of human rights was announced by Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ 1400 hundred ago. Pakistan is an Islamic state and the Islamic character can easily be seen in the list of human rights under the 1973 Constitution. Both, the UN Declaration and the 1973 Constitution talk about rule of law, equality, justice, freedom of expression, abolishment of slavery and equal opportunities and for all the human beings. The need is to ensure the implementation of Articles of the UN Declaration and the 1973 Constitution in letter and spirit.

This alignment of principles is not a coincidence; it shows a shared desire for a fair and just society, a vision that Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ expressed centuries ago, long before modern declarations. The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, inspired by Islamic values and international human rights standards highlights the importance of socio-economic rights such as education, healthcare, and social security, which are essential for living with dignity. Although both the Constitution and international declarations provide a strong foundation for protecting human dignity and basic freedoms, their true value depends on how well they are put into practice. To close the gap between written rights and real-life experiences, there must be ongoing government commitment, strong judicial enforcement, and a well-informed public that actively works to uphold these common ideals.

Responsibilities of a good Citizen

In a reciprocal relationship between a state and its populace, citizens receive various provisions and are, in turn, expected to fulfill their civic duties carefully. An ideal citizen contributes to national well-being by consistently paying taxes to support public services and state expenditures. They demonstrate unwavering loyalty to the state, prioritizing its interests and being prepared to make sacrifices, embodying true patriotism. Adherence to and respect for laws is crucial for maintaining social order and fostering a progressive environment. Furthermore, active citizens contribute to public safety by monitoring and reporting criminal activities to law enforcement departments, thereby discouraging wrongdoing and promoting peace. During crises like natural disasters or emergencies, they readily assist government institutions, offering help and resources such as blood donations. In democratic countries, citizens cast their votes in favor of capable, honest, and dedicated politicians. They compare the election manifestos of different political parties and then decide how to cast their votes, believing that capable leadership can play a crucial role in the progress of the country. Lastly, exemplary citizens reject corruption,

recognizing its detrimental impact on society and prioritizing collective well-being over personal gain, thereby playing a constructive role in national development.

Rights of Women and Minorities in the 1973 Constitution

Women and minorities are respectable citizens of Pakistan. All citizens (Male, women and minorities) enjoy equal rights. The detail of rights of citizens including women and minorities is mentioned from Article 8 to 28 in Chapter 1 of the 1973 Constitution. A brief sketch of rights of women and minorities under the Constitution is mentioned below.

1. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, race and place of birth.
2. All citizens are equal before the law. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex.
3. State shall make any special provision for the protection of women and children.
4. Slavery, forced labour, torture, cruel and inhuman treatment are illegal.
5. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty.
6. All citizens shall enjoy freedom of movement, expression, business, association and speech.
7. Every citizen shall have the right to profess, practice, and propagate his religion.
8. No citizen shall be denied admission to any educational institution receiving aid from public revenues on the ground only of race, religion and caste or birth place.
9. In respect of access to places of public entertainment, there shall be no discrimination against any citizen on the ground only of race, religion, caste, sex or residence.
10. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of religion, race, or place of birth in services.
11. All citizens have the right to preserve and promote their languages and culture.

Impact on Developing the Culture of Peace

Provision of rights to women and minorities will bring the following results:

Empowerment of Women: Fundamental rights for women, including the right to education, employment, and equal opportunities, contribute to their empowerment. This empowerment leads to greater participation in decision-making process. It can impact the culture of peace.

Protection from Discrimination: Guaranteeing fundamental rights for minorities ensures their protection from discrimination based on religion, ethnicity, or belief. This protection fosters a sense of security and belonging. It helps in promoting peaceful coexistence.

Promotion of Tolerance and Understanding: Fundamental rights promote tolerance and understanding by recognizing the dignity of every citizen, regardless of their gender or minority status. This recognition helps in building bridges between different groups.

Legal Framework for Peaceful Resolution: Fundamental rights provide a legal framework for the peaceful resolution of conflicts and disputes. By ensuring access to justice and due process for all members of society, including women and minorities, contribute to the resolution of conflicts through non-violent means. It also strengthens the culture of peace.

Enhanced Social Cohesion: When women and minorities are empowered and their rights are protected, it leads to enhanced social cohesion within society. This cohesion is important for building trust, empathy, and cooperation among different communities.

Prevention of Extremism and Radicalization: Guaranteeing fundamental rights for women and minorities helps in prevention of extremism, radicalization and promoting social cohesion.

Promotion of Diversity and Pluralism: Fundamental rights for women and minorities promote diversity, which is an essential element of a culture of peace. Recognizing the richness of diverse cultures, languages and traditions promotes coexistence.

Structure of Government under the 1973 Constitution

There are three organs of government: the legislature, the executive and the Judiciary. Following is the structure of the Federal Government under the 1973 Constitution.

1. The Executive: There is parliamentary system in the country and the Prime Minister is head of the executive. Under Article 90, the executive authority of the federation is exercised in the name of the President.

Cabinet: The Prime Minister is elected by the National Assembly and nominates the cabinet. The cabinet members are taken from the Parliament. There are two types of ministers: federal ministers and ministers of state. One-fourth of the ministers are taken from the Senate. The President administers the oath of office to the Prime Minister and cabinet members. The Prime Minister can appoint five advisors. According to amended Article 92, the cabinet should not exceed eleven percent of the total membership of the Parliament. The Prime Minister is head of the cabinet and holds the authority to change the portfolio of any minister and can also take resignations.

The President: The President serves as the head of the state and is elected by the members of the four provincial assemblies and the Parliament for a period of five years. The President can be removed from office by a two-thirds majority vote in the Parliament. The President enjoys nominal powers and real powers are enjoyed by the Prime Minister and cabinet.

Accountability: Cabinet operates on the principle of collective responsibility and is answerable to the Parliament. Members of Parliament can raise questions, and the concerned ministers are required to provide answers. The Prime Minister and cabinet members are also Parliament members, and they participate in the sessions and can cast their votes. The National Assembly can remove the Prime Minister through a vote of no confidence. If the Prime Minister is removed from office then the entire cabinet is dissolved.

2. The Parliament: The Parliament comprises the National Assembly and the Senate.

The National Assembly: The National Assembly is the lower House of the Parliament and seats are allocated among provinces based on population. The National Assembly's term is five year. The Prime Minister can dissolve it under Article 58. It holds more powers compared to the Senate. It can reject money Bills but the Senate does not enjoy such power. The National Assembly elects its leader, the Prime Minister, and can remove him by a vote of no confidence. The minimum required strength for electing or removing the Prime Minister is fifty-one percent of the total National Assembly membership. Sessions are chaired by the speaker. Seats of the National Assembly have been divided under Article 51.

National Assembly have been divided under Article 51.

Category	General Seats	Women	Total
Balochistan	16	04	20
Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa	45	10	55
Punjab	141	32	173
Sindh	61	14	75
Federal Capital Islamabad	03	NIL	03
Non-Muslims	–	–	10
Total	266	60	336

Note: Ten seats are reserved for Non-Muslims in the National Assembly

The Senate: The Senate is the Upper House, with seats equally divided among provinces. Each senator is elected for a six-year term, with half retiring after three years. Under Article 59, the Senate is a permanent institution and cannot be dissolved. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman Senate are elected for three-year term. Both, the Senate and the National Assembly equal powers for bringing the constitutional amendment. The total membership of the Senate is 96.

Province/Area	General Seats	Women	Technocrat/ Aalim	Non-Muslim
Balochistan	14	04	04	01
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	14	04	04	01
Punjab	14	04	04	01
Sindh	14	04	04	01
Federal Capital Islamabad	02	01	01	NIL
Total	58	17	17	04

The Judiciary: The Supreme Court is the highest court, comprising a Chief Justice and other Judges determined by the Parliament. The Judicial Commission of Pakistan nominates one person for each vacancy of a Judge in the Supreme Court to the Parliamentary Committee. The said committee consists of eight members, four from the Senate and four from the National Assembly. The committee sends the name of the nominee to the Prime Minister who forwards the same to the President for appointment. The retirement age of a Judge of the Supreme Court is sixty-five year. The Supreme Court resolves disputes between any two or more Governments, hears appeals, interprets the Constitution and also performs advisory jurisdiction.

The Provincial Structure

Following is the structure of the Provincial Government under the 1973 Constitution.

The Executive: Under Article 129, the Chief Minister is the chief executive, with the Governor as the constitutional head of a province. The Provincial Assembly elects the Chief Minister by the votes of majority. The Chief Minister nominates the cabinet.

The Legislature: Under Article 106, each province has its own Provincial Assembly, elected for five years. The Speaker presides over sessions of the Assembly. The Chief Minister can dissolve the Assembly under Article 112. The Provincial Assembly passes the Bills and budget (money Bill). The cabinet members also attend sessions of the Assembly and answer the questions.

The Judiciary: Under Article 192, each province has a separate High Court. Judges are appointed

by the President under Article 175-A. The retiring age of a Judge of the High Court is sixty-two. The High Court exercises powers under Article 199.

Process of Democracy

Process of democracy in Pakistan is mentioned below.

Elections: Elections are held at regular intervals for the National Assembly, Provincial Assemblies and local government. The Election Commission of Pakistan oversees the election process, ensuring free, fair and transparent elections.

Independent Judiciary: The Judiciary performs its functions in an independent atmosphere. The executive cannot remove the Judges from their offices. The Judiciary plays an important role in maintaining the rule of law in the country.

Political Parties: Pakistan has a multi-party system, with various political parties representing different ideologies and interests. These parties contest elections at different levels of government, advocating their manifestoes and agendas.

Voters: All citizens of eighteen year and above have the right to vote, regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion, or social status.

Parliamentary System: under the 1973 Constitution, Pakistan follows a parliamentary system of government. The Prime Minster is the executive head and is elected by the National Assembly.

Rule of Law: The principle of the rule of law is fundamental to democracy in Pakistan. It ensures that all individuals and institutions, including the government, are accountable under law.

Protection of Fundamental Rights: The 1973 Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens, including the right to equality, freedom of speech and expression, and the right to participate in the political process.

Media Freedom: A free and independent media works in Pakistan. It is a watchdog, holding the government accountable and providing citizens with information. Media freedom is necessary for democracy, ensuring accountability in governance.

Important Constitutional Institutions

1. National Finance Commission: National Finance Commission (NFC) was established under Article 160. The NFC Award decides the distribution of money between the Federal and the Provincial Governments. The 7th NFC Award was signed on December 30, 2009 and was implemented on July 1, 2010. According to the 7th NFC, the allocation of share to the Provincial Governments is mentioned below.

1.	Population	82.0 %
2.	Poverty or Backwardness	10.3 %
3.	Revenue Collection or Generation	5.00 %
4.	Inverse Population Density (IPD)	2.7 %
	Total	100 %

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The share of each Province under the 7th NFC Award is explained below.

1.	Balochistan	9.9 %
2.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	14.62 %
3.	Punjab	51.74 %
4.	Sindh	24.55%
	Total	100 %

2. Economic Coordination Committee: The Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) is a federal institution and the Prime Minister acts as Chairman. The Prime Minister nominates ECC's members and can also nominate any federal minister as its chairman. The ECC performs the following functions: It examines all urgent economic matters and coordinates the economic policies. It recommends the plans for the attainment of the status of a welfare state. It keeps an eye on the monetary situation of the country. It makes proposals to maximize production and export and to prevent inflation. It reviews from time to time country's import policy. It reviews social and economic surveys.

3. Council of Common Interest (CCI): The institution of the Council of Common Interest (CCI) was established under Article 153 of the 1973 Constitution. The CCI formulates and regulates policies in relation to the subjects enumerated in the Federal Legislative List (FLL)-II. The 18th Amendment deleted the Concurrent Legislative List (CLL) and also increased the subjects of the FLL-II. The 18th Amendment addressed the CCI and brought changes in its composition and functions. The CCI has to meet once in ninety days. The Prime Minister is the chairman of the CCI. Three federal ministers and four provincial chief ministers are also members of the council. The CCI submits annual report to both Houses of the Parliament. The true utilization of the forum of the CCI will certainly strengthen the federation of Pakistan and enhance the trust of the provinces upon the federal government.

4. The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP): The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) is a constitutional institution. The ECP consist of a Chief Election Commissioner and four members who are appointed for a period of five years. The ECP performs the following duties under Article 219.

- It prepares voter lists for election to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies.
- It organizes and conducts election to the Senate.
- It appoints Election Tribunals.
- It holds general elections to the National Assembly, the Provincial Assemblies and the local governments.

Amendments in the Constitution of 1973

The Constitutional Amendment Bill is passed by Both Houses of the Parliament by two-third majority. A brief description of 2nd, 8th, 13th, 18th and 25th Amendments is given below.

The 2nd Amendment (1974): According to the 2nd Amendment, A person who does not believe in the absolute and unqualified finality of the Prophethood of Muhammad ﷺ, the last of the Prophets or claims to be a Prophet, in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever,

after Muhammad ﷺ, or recognizes such a claimant as a Prophet or religious reformer, is not a Muslim for the purposes of the Constitution of Law.

The 8th Amendment (1985): The 8th Amendment was incorporated in the Constitution of 1973 and some crucial powers were transferred from the office of the Prime Minister to the President. The decisions made by the military government of General Ziaul Haq were exempted from the judicial review. Under Article 58 (2-B), the President had the power to dissolve the National Assembly. The 8th Amendment made a shift from a true parliamentary democracy to a controlled democracy.

The 13th Amendment (1997): The 13th Amendment reversed the 8th Amendment and limited the powers of the President and once again office of the Prime Minister was made powerful. Under the 13th Amendment, the President's powers to dissolve the National Assembly and to appoint chiefs of armed forces were taken away. It strengthened parliamentary democracy.

The 14th Amendment (1997): The 14th Amendment introduced Article 63-A to curb political defections and enhance political stability. This amendment aimed to prevent members of parliamentary parties from switching allegiances, thereby addressing issues of instability in government formation and functioning. It stipulated that a lawmaker would be deemed to have defected if they committed a breach of party discipline, voted contrary to party directives, or abstained from voting against party policy. This amendment empowered the head of a political party to initiate disqualification proceedings against any parliamentary member who "defects."

The 18th Amendment (2010): Under the 18th Amendment, important changes were made in the political structure of Pakistan. It increased powers of the Prime Minister and the elected representatives. The size of the federal cabinet will not be more than 11% of the total figure of the Parliament. A new procedure for appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court was introduced. The Judicial Commission and the Parliamentary Committee were empowered to appoint the Judges of Superior Courts. Seventeen federal ministries were transferred to the provinces and provincial autonomy was increased. The share of the provinces shall not be less than the share allocated to the Provinces in the previous NFC Award. Under the Amendment, each Province will establish a system of local government and devolve political, administrative and financial responsibility and authority to the elected representatives of the local governments. The true implementation of the 18th Amendment will strengthen the federation.

The 25th Amendment (2018): Former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) was a tribal region in North-Western Pakistan. It consisted of seven tribal agencies and six frontier regions and was governed by special laws called Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR). The Parliament passed the 25th Amendment to merge FATA with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly also approved the merger. The 25th Amendment, officially merging FATA with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was implemented on May, 31, 2018.

After the merger of FATA into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the number of members of the Assembly rose from 124 to 145, adding 16 general seats, 4 reserved seats for women and 1 reserved seat for non-Muslims.

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. **Which was a significant and first step towards constitution-making in Pakistan?**
   a. The Objective Resolution
   b. Basic Principle Committee's first report
   b. Basic Principle Committee's second report
   d. Muhammad Ali Bogra formula

2. **According to 1941 census, Muslim population of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was:**
   a. Fifty-seven percent b. Sixty-seven percent
   c. Seventy-seven percent d Eighty-seven percent

3. **The official languages under the 1956 Constitution were:**
   a. Urdu and Punjabi b. Urdu and Sindhi
   c. Urdu and Pashto d. Urdu and Bengali

4. **The 1956 Constitution was abrogated by:**
   a. Iskandar Mirza b. Malik Ghulam Muhammad
   c. Muhammad Ali Bogra d. Khawaja Nazimuddin

5. **Which system of government was introduced in Pakistan under the Constitution of 1962:**
   a. Parliamentary b. Absolute Monarchy
   c. Presidential d. Constitutional Monarchy

6. **If a person suspends, conspires or abrogates the 1973 Constitution, he will be guilty of high treason under:**
   a. The 8th Amendment b. The 13th Amendment
   c. The 18th Amendment 2010 d. The 25th Amendment 2010

7. **Which institution can be dissolved by the Prime Minister under Article 58?**
   a. The Senate
   b. The Council of Common Interest
   c. The Economic Coordination Committee
   d. The National Assembly

8. **The total membership of the Council of Common Interest (CCI) is:**
   a. 08 b. 10
   c. 12 d 14

9. **Which institution performs its functions under Article 219?**
   a. The Council of Common Interest
   b. The Election Commission of Pakistan

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c. The National Finance Commission

d. The Economic Coordination Committee

10. Which Amendment was introduced in 1974?

a. 2nd b. 8th

c. 13th d. 18th

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write any three features of the Objective Resolution 1949.
2. Write briefly on the Economic Coordination Committee (ECC).
3. Write a brief answer on the Council of Common Interest (CCI).
4. Write functions of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP).
5. Write the share of each province under the 7th NFC Award 2010.
6. Write briefly on the 13th Amendment (1997).
7. Write briefly on the 25th Amendment (2018).

Answer the following questions in detail.

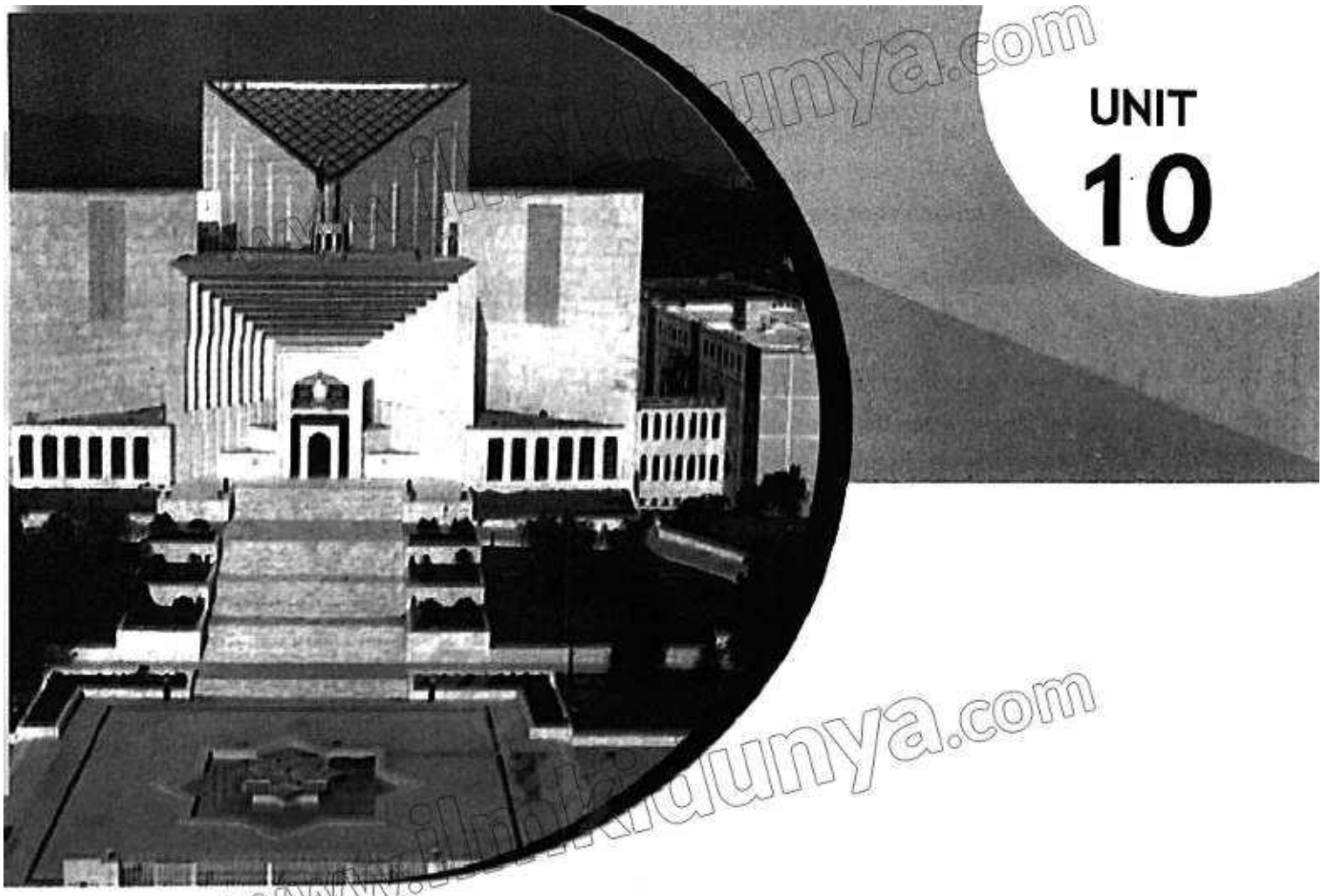
1. Discuss salient features of the 1956 Constitution.
2. Highlight the features of 1962 Constitution.
3. Write salient features of 1973 Constitution in detail.
4. Write impact of women and minorities rights on developing the culture of peace.
5. Write process of democracy in Pakistan.

Glossary

- **Interim:** intended to last for only a short time until something more permanent is found
- **Plebiscite:** a vote by the people of a region or country on an issue that is very important
- **Preamble:** an introduction to a book or written document
- **Abrogate:** to officially end a law, an agreement, etc.
- **Basic Democracies:** it was a system of local bodies introduced by Ayub Khan
- **Federal minister and ministers of state:** a federal minister is head of a ministry, while a minister of state assists the federal minster and has a junior or secondary role within the ministry

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this unit.

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UNIT
10

Section 5
Constitution of Pakistan

Rights and Responsibilities

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Analyze the UN Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and the corresponding clauses in the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan from the perspectives of Islamic principles. Specially examine the clauses related to child rights, gender discrimination, and animal protection, with particular focus on education, health and poverty alleviation.
- Recognize the significance of self-sufficiency in food both as a fundamental human right and as a crucial factor in a country's development.
- Evaluate the prevalent conditions of women, child labour and underage employment in Pakistan and propose measures to be taken up for its eradication specially in some industries in Pakistan.
- Evaluate the extent to which the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) pertaining to children and women have been addressed in Pakistan and discuss the measures which have been taken to meet the UN Agenda 2030.

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Duties of a Citizen

A state provides facilities to its citizens and expects that they should also perform their duties. An ideal citizen performs the following duties.

1. Payment of Taxes: Every state imposes different taxes upon its citizens to meet its expenses and provide social services. Citizens must realize the importance of taxes and pay them honestly. The concept of a welfare state increases the responsibilities of the state. It can be achieve with the cooperation of its citizens, who must not hesitate to pay taxes.

2. Loyalty to State: Citizens of a state must be loyal to their respective states and should not hesitate to scarify their lives. Citizens must give top priority to the state's interests and subordinate their interests. The sentiment of patriotism among citizens is considered a great virtue. In modern age, loyalty of citizens lies with their state. The state must create an environment in which citizens feel honored to sacrifice their property and lives for its sake.

3. Loyalty to Laws: Every state implements laws to regulate lives of its citizens. A comprehensive system operates in every state to ensure the implementation of these laws. It is the responsibility of citizens to abide by state laws. This will create a healthy atmosphere and help in the advancement of the state. The state must also ensure the rule of law and social equality without any discrimination.

4. Keeping an Eye on Social Criminals: It is the duty of citizens to keep an eye on social criminals. They must closely watch their surroundings, if they find any anti-state activities, must quickly inform law-enforcement agencies. In this way, habitual criminal will be discouraged and peace will prevail in society.

5. Helping Government's Institutions During Calamities: It is an important duty of citizens to help government institutions during calamities such as floods, earthquakes, traffic incidents and terrorist attacks, etc. They should donate blood in case of emergency. This will be helpful for the government in tackling these calamities.

6. Sanctity of Vote: Elections are held in democratic states at regular intervals. It is an important duty of citizens to cast their votes on merit. They must compare the election manifestos of the political parties and then decide how to cast their votes. In this way, the eligible candidates will be elected.

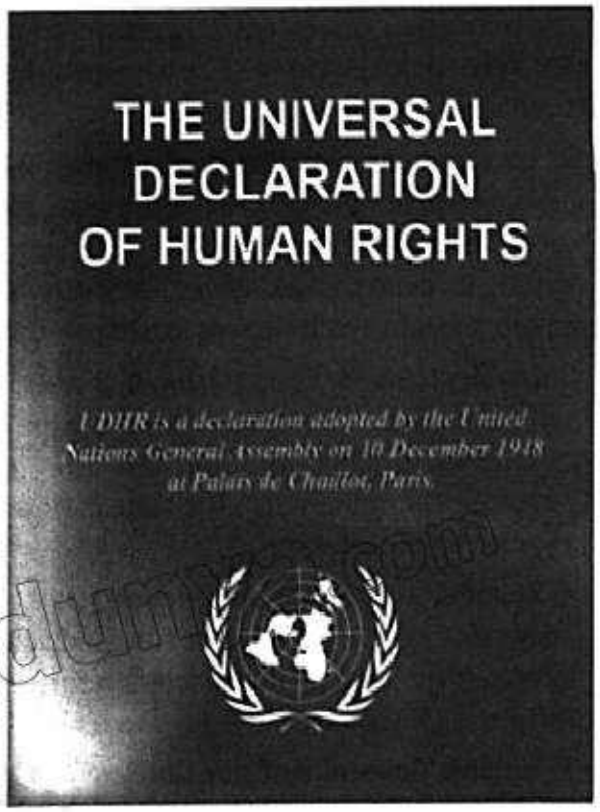
7. Say No to Corruption: Corruption is a cancer for any society, and the state must deal with corrupt individuals with an iron hand. Good citizens always 'Say No to Corruption' because it is harmful to society. Sometime, citizens earn personal benefits at the cost of irreversible damage to state.

Analysis: Citizens enjoy numerous facilities from their respective states. They must perform their duties wholeheartedly. They must give top priority to state interests and subordinate their personal interests. They must play a positive role in the development of the country.

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UN Declaration of Human Rights 1948

The UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on December 10, 1948. It is a landmark document that outlines the fundamental freedoms and rights to which all human beings are entitled. The following were the Articles of the charter.



1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
2. Everyone is entitled to all rights and freedoms without any discrimination.
3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.
4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.
6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.
7. All are equal before the law.
8. Everyone has the right to get help from national courts if their basic rights are violated.
9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
10. Everyone has the right to a fair trial.
11. All persons have the right to defend themselves in a public trial.
12. All shall enjoy personal liberty, including privacy, family, home, and correspondence.
13. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence.
14. Everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum.
15. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
16. Men and women of full age have the right to marry and to found a family.
17. Everyone has the right to own property.
18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.
20. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
21. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
22. Everyone has the right to social security.
23. Everyone has the right to work and free choice of employment.
24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure.
25. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being.

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26. Everyone has the right to education and it shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages.

27. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community.

28. Everyone deserves to live in a world where they can enjoy all the rights and freedoms mentioned in this Declaration.

29. Everyone has responsibilities to the community where they live.

30. Individuals, organizations and governments cannot do anything that would harm or take away the rights and freedoms outlined in this Declaration.

Analysis: The UDHR consists of 30 Articles detailing different rights, including the right to liberty, right to life, right to education, freedom from torture, freedom of expression, and right to free trial. This Declaration serves as a fundamental text for many international treaties, state constitutions, and legal frameworks. It is a powerful tool in the fight against injustice and oppression worldwide and has inspired numerous human rights movements.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

The UN General Assembly passed the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, and it was implemented in September 1990. The following are some prominent Articles.

1. A child is any person under the age of 18.
2. All rights apply to all children without discrimination.
3. Children have the right to education, and primary education should be free and compulsory.
4. Governments must do all they can to implement the rights mentioned in the CRC.
5. Every child has the right to life from birth, and governments must ensure the child's survival.
6. Every child has the right to a name and nationality form birth.
7. Children should not be separated from their parents unless it is in their interests.
8. Governments must take steps to stop child-trafficking.
9. Children have the right to express their views freely in all matters affecting them.
10. Children have the right to freedom of thought and religion.
11. Both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing of the child.
12. Governments must protect children from all forms of physical violence, injury or abuse.
13. Children have the right to access health services.
14. Governments must ban child labour.

Analysis: The CRC is a landmark international treaty that sets out the social, economic, and political rights of children. It emphasizes the importance of protecting their well-being. The CRC has been ratified by almost every country in the world. It is one of the most accepted human rights treaties and serves as a tool to combat violations of the rights of children.

Child Labour

Work that deprives children of their childhood, their dignity and their potential, and is also dangerous for their mental and physical development, is termed 'child labour'. It hinders the creation of a world where children are safe from violence. Under Article 3 of International Labour

Organization Convention no. 182, the following are some worst forms of child labour.

- All forms of slavery or other practices such as the sale and trafficking of children, forced or compulsory labour, and compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- Offering a child for prostitution;
- Offering a child for criminal activities such as trafficking of drugs;
- Work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Harmful Child Labour

Harmful or hazardous work is the work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. Under Article 3 of International Labour Organization's Recommendation number 190, some harmful activities include:

- Work underground, under water, at dangerous heights;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipments and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in an unhealthy environment for example, expose children to dangerous substances, or to temperatures, damaging to their health;



- Work under difficult conditions such as work for long hours.

Women Rights and Gender Discrimination

Women rights are fundamental human rights that are protected by law. Under these rights, women's freedom, equality, and access to opportunities and resources are ensured. Women are given opportunities in the fields of education, employment, politics, and health care. The inequality on the basis of gender is defined as gender discrimination. It is generally rooted in cultural practices, norms of society, and institutional basis. Gender discrimination can be rooted out and women empowerment can be promoted through legal reforms, advocacy, and community-based programs. Gender equality can be achieved through the effective government policies, civil society, and the international community.

Women Rights in Pakistan

Women are respectable citizens of Pakistan and they have been contributing their services to its progress and development. Article 25 of the Constitution says that "All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex." Article 34 states that "Steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all spheres of life." Women feel themselves secured in their workplaces in Pakistan. The purpose of Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act (2010) is to provide women with a

safe working environment. Under the Acid Crime Prevention Act (2011), strict penalties are given for acid attacks.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights does not specify transgender rights, it emphasizes the fundamental rights and freedoms to which all individuals are entitled, including the right to life, liberty, and security of person, as well as the right to freedom from discrimination. The UN Organizations, such as Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UN Women, work to support gender equality and human rights, including the rights of transgender people. In 2009, transgender individuals were legally recognized as a third gender category. The Supreme Court of Pakistan, in its ruling on Petition Number 43/2009, Muhammad Aslam Khaki versus S.S.P. (Operation) Rawalpindi, directed the government to recognize the rights of transgender people.

Human Rights under the 1973 Constitution

Human rights are mentioned from Article 8 to 28 of the 1973 Constitution. The details are given below.

1. All persons shall enjoy life and liberty according to the law.
2. No person shall be illegally arrested.
3. Every person shall be given the right to a fair trial.
4. Slavery and forced labour are illegal.
5. No person shall be punished for the same crime more than once.
6. All persons shall enjoy dignity and privacy of home.
7. All persons shall enjoy the freedom of movement throughout Pakistan.
8. Every person shall have the right to assemble peacefully.
9. Every person shall enjoy the right to form associations and unions.
10. All persons shall enjoy the right to freedom of trade, business or profession.
11. Every citizen shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression.
12. Every citizen shall have the right to access information in all matters of public interest.
13. All persons shall enjoy the religious freedom.
14. All persons shall have the right to acquire property.
15. All persons are equal before the law.
16. The state shall provide free education to all children aged five to sixteen years.
17. All persons have equal access to places of entertainment.
18. All persons shall enjoy equal opportunities in services.
19. All persons shall have the right to preserve and promote their language, script and culture.

Status of Human Rights in Pakistan

The detail of human rights is given in the 1973 Constitution, and there is a need to implement it in letter and spirit. All citizens are respectable individuals who play their individual and collective roles in the progress of the country. A culture of 'unity in diversity' must be promoted to create harmony among various communities. The government must impose severe punishments to

violators of human rights. The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) renders its services for the protection of human rights. It closely monitors human rights violations in the country and publishes annual and special reports on different issues. In its 2023 report, the HRCP showed severe concerns about the state of human rights in Pakistan. The maintenance of the rule of law in letter and spirit is the best solution to protect the rights of all citizens. It will definitely inculcate a spirit of patriotism among citizens.



Status of Basic Human Rights in the Health and Education Sectors in Pakistan

There are some critical concerns about the health and education sectors in the country. In rural areas, quality healthcare is limited and often there is shortage of staff. More funds must be allocated to the health sectors to provide maximum health facilities to citizens. In the education sector, disparities can be easily seen between urban and rural areas. The government must increase education facilities in far-off places.

Role of Education in Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan

Certainly, education alleviates poverty as qualified individuals secure jobs. A skilled workforce can attract foreign investment and increase economic growth. Educated individuals can start their own business and create jobs for many people.

Education opens up many carrier paths. Vocational education provides practical skills that help in supplying skill individuals to society. Educated farmers use modern agricultural techniques that increase the quantity and quality of crops. Advancements in research lead to increase in overall national income.

Importance of Self-Sufficiency in Food

It is a fundamental human right for every individual to have access to sufficient and nutritious food for survival. Healthy individuals play an important role in the development of a state, while deceased persons cannot work energetically. Article 25 states that "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being." Self-sufficiency in food ensures healthy population. Proper nutrition is important for physical development of children. Food insecurity can lead to social unrest, whereas food security leads to social cohesion.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN is a specialized agency that works to achieve food security for all. The FAO's goals include:

1. Improving nutrition and standards of living
2. Improving production and distribution of food and agricultural products

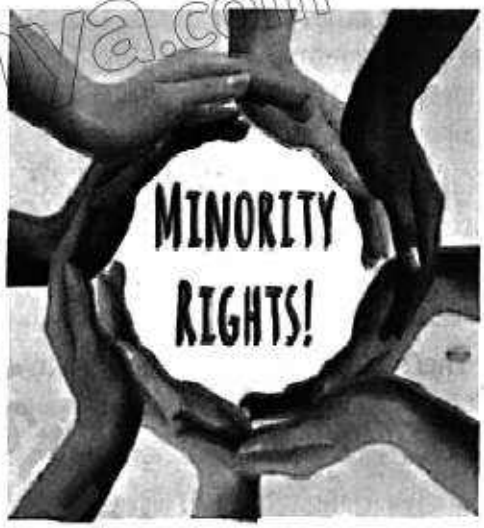
3. Improving the condition of rural populationsSustainable Development Goal 2 is about creating a world free of hunger by 2030.

Human Rights and Minorities

A minority is a group of people, based on diverse characteristics such as religion, ethnicity and race, who are numerically lesser in comparison with the dominant group within a state. In some countries, minorities face problems such as prejudice, marginalization, and segregation from full participation in political, economic and social life. Every state in the world globe must treat their minorities equally and avoid any kind of bias. Minorities must not be deprived of any rights and privileges. Minorities are given rights and social equality in an Islamic state. Under the 1973 Constitution, all citizens of Pakistan are given rights without any discrimination. All citizens are equal before the law. Slavery, forced labour, torture, cruel and inhuman treatment are declared illegal. All citizens have the right to life or liberty, save in accordance with law. All citizens have the right to profess and practice their religions. No citizen is denied admission to any educational institution receiving aid from public revenues on the ground only of race, religion and caste or birth place.

Religious Freedom of Minorities in Pakistan

Religious freedom creates social harmony and forms the foundation of human dignity. Article18 of The Universal Declaration of Human rights (UDHR) states that "everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.



Under the 1973 Constitution, all citizens of Pakistan are granted rights without any discrimination. Article 20 states that "every citizen has the right to profess, practice, and propagate their religion." Articles 21 and 22 safeguard the religious rights of minorities in educational institutions and against compulsory religious taxes. Minorities enjoy religious freedom and are respected citizens of Pakistan.

Animal Rights

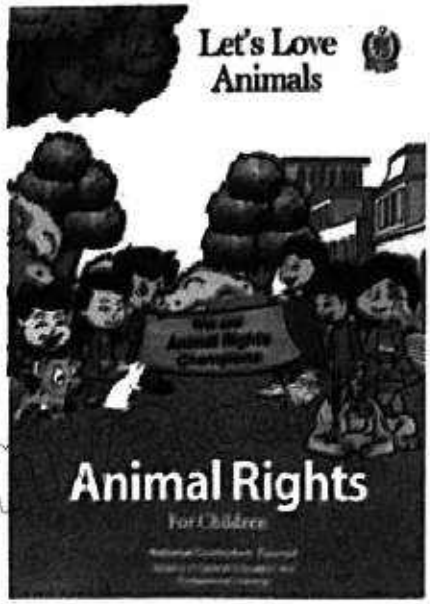
Animals are Allah's creature and must be treated humanely. Animal rights include protection from harm, abuse, and exploitation. Advocates of animal rights emphasize that animals deserve kind treatment and moral respect. Many countries have formulated animal welfare laws influenced by public pressure and international guidelines. The following are key issues in animal rights.

1. A large number of animal are used in scientific research and testing, which badly affects their bodies and sometimes causes death.
2. Animals generally face cruelty in many forms, such as physical violence, neglect and exploitation in industries such as factory farming.
3. Animals are given inadequate food and water and treated inhumanely.
4. Animals are used in entertainment venues such as zoos and circuses and suffer bad conditions.

The following international agreements and organizations address animal welfare.

- Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare (UDAW)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CED)
- World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Standards

Present State of Animal Rights in Pakistan



Different animal rights organizations, such as the Animal Welfare Society and Veterinary Society for Animal Welfare and Behavior, have been working in Pakistan. They create awareness about animal rights and welfare and launch campaigns for these purposes. The government of Pakistan has taken an initiative to include Animal Rights in students' curriculum in Pakistan. In this regard, a beautiful book with age-appropriate information has also been published by the National Curriculum Council Pakistan which may be accessed through their website. There is a need for strong legislation and enforcement mechanisms to protect animals effectively. The government must take steps to stop the mistreatment of animals such as horses and donkeys and take severe action against the illegal trade of wildlife.

Solutions for Challenges Faced by the Animal Rights Activists in Pakistan

Animal rights activists face many challenges in their efforts to improve the welfare of animals in Pakistan.

1. There is a lack of awareness about animal rights in the country. The NGOs, civil society, educational institutions, and media should actively participate in awareness campaigns.

2. There is a need to implement and enforce stronger animal welfare laws.

3. Animal rights activists must coordinate with government agencies to prepare policies and legislation for the welfare of animals. They must also work together to ensure the enforcement of existing animal protection laws.

4. Training programs for law enforcement officials and animal shelter staff must be initiated.

5. The number of veterinary clinics and shelters must be increased.

6. Local communities and religious scholars must be involved to promote respect and sympathy for animals.

7. There is a need to collaborate with international organizations and donor agencies to access funding and expertise for animal welfare projects in Pakistan.

Organizations involved in Child Rights, Women rights and Animal Rights

International organizations are playing important role in advancing, protecting and advocating the rights of children, women and animals. A brief sketch is given below.

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1. Organizations involved in Child Rights

UNICEF: UNICEF, established in 1946, is one of the leading organizations devoted to advocating the rights and well-being of children. It provides its services in over 190 countries, to protect children's lives. The main focus of UNICEF is nutrition, water and sanitation, health, education and child protection.

Save the Children: Save the Children, established in 1919, is an International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) that provides relief and advocates children's rights in developing countries. It mainly concentrates on health care and education, aiming to ensure that children grow up safe, healthy and educated.

Child Rights International Network (CRIN): Child Rights International Network, established in 1995, is an international organization that works for the protection of children's rights. It makes recommendations for policy changes and legal reforms to protect children worldwide.

Sahil: Sahil is a renowned organization that focuses on preventing child abuse and exploitation in Pakistan. It offers free legal aid and organizes awareness campaigns.

Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC): Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child works to advocate for and protect rights of children. Its main focus areas are education, child health, nutrition, child labour and Juvenile justice.

Edhi Foundation: Edhi Foundation focuses on child rights and provides shelter, education, and healthcare to orphan children.

The State of Child Labour in Pakistan and Ways of Improvement

Millions of children are engaged in different kinds of labor in Pakistan and are often employed in fields such as domestic work, agriculture, brick kilns and manufacturing. This deprives them of education and severely affects their health. The following are ways to improve this situation.

1. Existing laws related to child labor must be strictly enforced. The government must ensure they are in accordance with international standards.
2. The government must ensure access to quality education for all children.
3. Special incentives, such as meals, uniforms and stipends, must be provided for families to encourage them to send their children to school.
4. Social protection programs must be initiated to alleviate poverty and lessen dependence on child labor as a source of income.
5. Public awareness campaigns must be launched to promote children's rights and educate people

about the harmful effects of child labor on children's health and development.

6. The government must take action against employers who force children into labor.

7. A monitoring system must be introduced to track and report cases of child labor.

Case Studies of Child heroes in Pakistan



Iqbal Masih

1. Iqbal Masih: Iqbal Masih was born in Muridke near Lahore in 1983 to a poor family. He was a child activist who campaigned against abusive child labor in Pakistan. Iqbal Masih was sold into bonded labor at the age of 4 and had to work in a carpet factory under extremely hard conditions. At the age of 10, Iqbal Masih managed to escape from bonded labor. He then became an activist against child labor, speaking out against the exploitation of children in the carpet industry, and gained worldwide fame. Despite facing threats and dangers, he remained steadfast in his fight for child rights. Iqbal Masih inspired many child rights activists to combat child exploitation. He was assassinated on April 16, 1995. The government of Pakistan posthumously awarded him the Tamgha-e-Shujaat in 2000.



Arfa Karim

2. Arfa Karim: Arfa Karim was born in 1995 and was a computer genius, becoming the youngest Microsoft Certified Professional (MCP) in 2004. She demonstrated extraordinary intelligence and computer skills from a young age. Her name was entered into the Guinness Book of World Records. Arfa represented Pakistan at various international forums and, in 2005, received Pakistan's highest award, the Presidential Pride of Performance. At the age of 10, Arfa was invited by Bill Gates to visit Microsoft's headquarters in the United States. On January 14, 2012, she died from cardiac arrest. A science park in Lahore, the Arfa Software Technology Park, is named in her honor.



Aitzaz Hasan

3. Aitzaz Hasan: Aitzaz Hasan was born in 1998 in Hangu, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, and was a brave boy. He was studying at Government High School, Ibrahimzai, Hangu. On the morning of January 6, 2014, Aitzaz Hasan saw a suspicious man near his school gate and tried to question him. The suspicious man started walking faster towards the school. Aitzaz Hasan ran after the suicide bomber and confronted him, preventing him from entering the school. The suicide bomber detonated his explosive-laden vest on the spot. In this way, Aitzaz Hasan successfully stooped the suicide bomber from entering the school and saved the lives of his innocent classmates. Aitzaz Hasan became a symbol of courage in the face of terrorism. The school was named Aitzaz Hasan Shaheed High School in his honor. Aitzaz Hasan was posthumously awarded the Sitara-e-Shuujaat.

2. Organizations involved in Women Rights

UN Women: UN Women, established in 2010, is the UN entity that works for gender equality and women's empowerment. It collaborates with UN member states in setting global standards for gender equality purposes. It works with governments to design laws and policies, needed to ensure that these standards are successfully implemented.

International Women's Rights Action Watch (IWRAW): International Women's Rights Action Watch, established in 1985, works for women's rights. It advocates holding governments accountable for their obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights (WGNRR): Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights, established in 1984, is a global network that works for the protection of women's health and rights. It advocates for gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Aurat Foundation: Aurat Foundation is a prominent organization that works for women's rights. It works for women empowerment through legal aid, education and economic opportunities. It also focuses on violence against women and gender equality.

All Pakistan Women Association (APWA): The All Pakistan Women Association is an organization that works to advocate for the welfare and rights of women in Pakistan. It focuses on issues such as health, social justice, health, economic betterment, and quality of life for women across the country.

Women Action Forum (WAF): The Women Action Forum is an advocacy group that promotes gender equality and women's rights in Pakistan. It highlights violence against women and promotes women's participation.

The Importance of Women Rights

Women are important figures of every society and must not be neglected. Gender equality can be achieved by giving fundamental rights to women. They must be given equal opportunities, freedom, and social justice. A society can claim itself as just and fair by recognizing and protecting women's rights. If women rights are upheld, they will easily participate in economic, social, and political fields. The provision of women's rights has positive effects on their health, well-being and economic development. Women have the right to live free form violence, oppression and discrimination.

Factor Contributing to the Worsening Situation in Pakistan's Social Sector

As a whole, Pakistani society shows deep respect for women. The Parliament of Pakistan passed laws to protect rights and safety for women, such as the Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Act (2010) and the Protection Against Harassment of Women in the Workplace Act (2010). Significant challenges persist within Pakistan's social sector. Sometimes, women have to face issues such as domestic violence, honor killings, forced marriages, patriarchal norms, limited access to property ownership, etc. To address these challenges, academia, print and electronic media, religious scholars, human rights activists, and political parties must play a crucial role in improving the overall situation within Pakistan's social sector.

Case Studies of Women Role Models

Brief case studies of three remarkable women role models are mentioned below.



Samina Baig

1. Samina Baig - Mountioneer: Samina Baig was born in 1999 in Gilgit Baltistan and decided to become a mountaineer. She had to face criticism and opposition from her community, but it did not weaken her passion. She gained worldwide fame in 2013 by becoming the first Pakistani women to climb the highest peak in the world, Mount Everest. Samina's accomplishment and determination inspired many girls across the country. Her potential was admired by the people of Pakistan. Samina Baig works for gender equality and outdoor sports, encouraging more women to explore their abilities in various fields of life. In 2018, Samina Baig was named Pakistan's national goodwill ambassador by the UNDP.



Sana Mir

2. Sana Mir - Cricketer: Sana Mir was born in 1986 and is a cricket commentator and former cricketer. She represented Pakistan as captain of the women's team in ODIs and T20Is. She played 226 international matches and served as captain in 137 matches. She gained the honor of becoming the first Pakistani bowler to take 100 wickets in ODIs. She was declared the number 1 ODI Bowler by the ICC in 2018. On April 25, 2020, Sana Mir announced her retirement from international cricket. She also advocates for gender equality and women's rights. Sana Mir has inspired many young girls to pursue their passions without any fear and to excel in their chosen fields.

Maryam Mukhtiar - Flying Officer: Maryam Mukhtiar was born in 1992 in Pakistan and was a fighter pilot.



Maryam Mukhtiar

She received her early education from Sindh. She was a football player and represented Balochistan United in the national football championship. She studied civil engineering at NED University before her selection as a fighter pilot in the Pakistan Air Force. On November 24, 2015, Maryam Mukhtiar and squadron leader Saqib Abbasi were on a routine training mission when their FT-7PG crashed near Kundian, Mianwali. Maryam Mukhtiar died of her injuries in a military hospital. Both pilots showed professionalism and extreme courage, trying their best to save the population by

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steering the aircraft away from a populated area. Maryam Mukhtiar was awarded the Tamgha-e-Basalat by the government of Pakistan and inspires young women in Pakistan to pursue carries in various professions.

The Impact of Gender Discrimination in Pakistani Society

Under the 1973 Constitution, all persons are equal before the law. Gender discrimination affects many parts of life. It impacts individuals, families, communities, and the whole country. Gender discrimination causes disparities in access to healthcare, leading to high maternal death rates. It also leads to gender-based violence. Gender discrimination hinders women's participation in politics and decision-making. It is a major cause of honor killings, acid attacks, and forced marriages. There is a need to prepare comprehensive policies to stop gender discrimination in Pakistan. Religious scholars, journalists, education institutions, NGOs, human rights activists and civil society must play an effective role in creating awareness about women's rights.

The Commonly Practiced Women Rights with Reference to Pakistani Society

The cultural, social and legal factors have a significant influence on women's rights in Pakistan. Clear improvements can be seen in the provision of women's rights in the country. However, some challenges and inconsistencies create a gap between theory and practice. A brief analysis is given below.

1. Right to Education: Under Article 25-A of the 1973 Constitution, the right to education is granted. In recent years, an increase in girls' enrollment in education institutions, particularly in urban areas, has been seen. However, disparities still exist in rural and conservative areas. Poverty, cultural norms, early marriages and lack of infrastructure are the major obstacles to girls' access to education.

2. Right to Work: Many women render their services in sectors, such as agriculture, healthcare, education, and factories. Women face issues such as low wages, limited job opportunities, and discrimination in their workplaces. Generally, women are expected to perform their primary role in the home, which hinders their carrier advancement.

3. Right to Health: Women have the right to access healthcare services. However, in practical terms, access to healthcare varies widely due to factors such as geographic location, cultural norms, and socioeconomic status. In rural and remote areas, women face problems such as lack of healthcare facilities, transportation, and trained staff.

4. Right to Marriage and Family: In Pakistan, the legal marriage age is 18 years. Despite legal protection, forced and early marriages are still common in some rural and remote areas. Cultural practices such as dowry, watta satta (exchange marriages), and vani still prevail. Women also face problems regarding inheritance.

5. Right to Legal Protection: Under the 1973 Constitution, women are granted legal protections against discrimination, violence, and harassment. There is a need for better enforcement and implementation of laws protecting women's rights. Women often lack awareness about their legal rights. In some areas, informal dispute resolution mechanisms, such as jirgas and panchayats, undermine formal legal protections of women.

The Status of Basic Human Rights in Pakistan in Health and Education Sectors

A close examination of the status of basic human rights in Pakistan in health and education sectors reveals the following facts.

Health Sector: 1. Improvement has been seen in recent years concerning the expansion of healthcare access, mobile health units, and community-based health programs. However, vital issues still need to be addressed, such as disparities in healthcare facilities between urban and rural areas, and a shortage of funds.

2. In recent years, child and maternal health indicators have improved, and maternal and infant mortality rates have decreased. There is still a need to meet international standards.

3 Pakistan has been successful in eradication of polio in most parts of the country. However, diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, hepatitis and cancer remain significant public health challenges.

Education Sector: Enrollment in primary and secondary schools has increased. However, there is still a need to ensure access to education in remote areas. Hindrances such as poverty, child labor, cultural norms, and lack of infrastructure must be abolished.

Improvements such as reforms in curriculum and teacher training programs have been observed. However, there are some genuine problems, such as poor school infrastructure, insufficient teaching resources, and disparities between urban and rural areas.

Efforts have been made to abolish disparities in education, and initiatives such as increasing girls' enrollment, providing scholarships, and creating of safe learning environments have been taken. Gender disparities and social barriers need to be addressed to further increase enrollment in education sector.

World Animal Protection

World Animal Protection, established in 1981, advocates ending the suffering of animals worldwide and addresses issues such as animal cruelty in farming, the wildlife trade, and the entertainment industry. It collaborates with governments to implement humane policies.

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA): People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, established in 1980, is the world's largest animal rights organization that addresses four main areas: animal testing, factory farming, clothing trade and the entertainment industry. It organizes awareness campaigns to protect animals.

Humane Society International (HSI): Humane Society International, established in 1991, works globally to advocate for animal welfare. It conducts awareness campaigns against animal cruelty, protection of wildlife, and advocates humane farming practices. It asserts that stronger animal protection laws are vital.

Pakistan Animal Welfare Society (PAWS): Pakistan Animal Welfare Society works to rescue and rehabilitate injured animals, and creates awareness about animal rights and welfare in Pakistan.

Veterinary Society for Animal Welfare and Behavior (VSAWB): Veterinary Society for Animal Welfare and Behavior works for animal welfare education, research, and advocacy in Pakistan. It launches campaigns for these purposes.

Sustainable Solutions to Animal Rights

The aim of sustainable solutions to animal rights is to ensure the well-being of animals. Some of the solutions are mentioned below.

1. Animal welfare laws must be strengthened.
2. Punishments must be given to those who violate animal welfare laws.
3. Global agreements and cooperation must be promoted.
4. Humane farming must be promoted.
5. Small-scale and organic farming must be supported.
6. Public awareness campaigns must be initiated to create awareness about animal rights.
7. Print and electronic media must play an influential role in voicing animal rights.
8. Animal rights must be included in curriculums.
9. Alternative testing methods such as computer modeling and synthetic biology must be encouraged.
10. Plant-based and vegetarian diets must be advocated to decrease reliance on animal agriculture.
11. Animal shelters and sanctuaries must be increased to rehabilitate abandoned animals.
12. Laws must be strengthened to stop illegal wildlife trade.
13. Local communities must be involved in animal welfare initiatives.
14. Volunteer programs must be developed to involve citizens in animal welfare initiatives.

Rights of Disabled Persons

The UN defines disabled persons as "individuals who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments, which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others." The following are UN laws for disabled persons.

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was adopted in 2006 and is an international treaty that describes the rights of disabled persons. It places responsibilities on governments to ensure these rights. A few provisions of the convention include non-discrimination, accessibility, equal opportunities, and full participation in society.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948 and was not specifically focused on disabilities. It preserves the rights and freedoms to which all individuals are entitled, regardless of their race, sex, language, religion, birth or other statuses. The principles of UDHR are also applicable to persons with disabilities.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes several goals and objectives that are related to disabilities, such as Goal 4 (Quality Education, Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and Goal

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17 (Partnerships for the Goals). These goals recognize the significance of inclusive and accessible societies for all, including persons with disabilities.

The overarching aim of these global goals is to achieve "peace and prosperity for people and the planet" while addressing climate change and conserving oceans and forests. The SDGs emphasize the intricate interplay between environmental, social, and economic dimensions of sustainable development. These goals are highly ambitious, and current reports and outcomes paint a challenging picture. It is unlikely that most, if not all, goals will be met by the 2030 deadline. Rising inequalities, climate change, and biodiversity loss pose significant threats to progress. The COVID-19 pandemic, which spanned from 2020 to 2023, exacerbated these challenges. The pandemic impacted all 17 goals, underscoring the interconnectedness of global health, economic, social, and environmental issues. Some regions, such as Asia, experienced substantial setbacks during this period. The global effort to achieve the SDGs necessitates prioritizing environmental sustainability, recognizing the indivisible nature of the goals, and fostering synergies across various sectors.

Pakistan and Disabled Persons

Rights of disabled persons have been recognized through different policy and legal frameworks. The need is to implement them in letter and spirit.

1. **The Disabled Persons Employment and Rehabilitation Ordinance 1981** aims to advance employment opportunities and rehabilitation services for disabled persons.

2. **The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities 2002** outlines policies for the inclusion, rehabilitation, and empowerment of persons with disabilities. The goals of this policy are "empowerment of persons with disabilities, irrespective of caste, creed, religion, gender, or other consideration for the realization of their full potential in all spheres of life, specially social, economic, personal and political."

3. **The ICT Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act**, passed by the Parliament in 2020, outlines the rights of disabled persons. These rights include no discrimination in any aspect of life, equal opportunities in education and employment, quotas for jobs, access to healthcare services, social protection, legal aid, rehabilitation services, and penalties for violations of the rights of persons with disabilities.



4. **Special Talent Exchange Program (STEP)** works in

Pakistan for empowerment and welfare of persons with disabilities.

5. **Special Olympics Pakistan** provides sports training and competitions for persons with disabilities.

6. **Pakistan Disabled Foundation and National Forum of Women with Disabilities** advocate for the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities in society.

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer a, b, c or d.

1. **Which UN document was announced in 1948?**
   a. UN Charter
   b. UN Declaration of Human Rights
   c. Convention on the Rights of a Child
   d. Statute of the International Court of Justice

2. **A child is any person under the age of ....**
   a. 14 b. 16
   c. 18 d. 20

3. **Under International Labour Organization Convention No. ....., some worst forms of child labour were explained.**
   a. 152 b. 162
   c. 172 d. 182

4. **Under ..... of International Labour Organization's Recommendation number 190, some harmful activities were explained.**
   a. Article 3 b. Article 4
   c. Article 5 d. Article 6

5. **Under Article 25 of the 1973 Constitution ...**
   a. All citizens have religious freedom
   b. All citizens have freedom of expression
   c. All citizens are equal before the law
   d. All citizens have freedom of movement

6. **The Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act was passed in ...**
   a. 2007 b. 2008
   c. 2009 d. 2010

7. **Which Act was passed in 2018 by the Parliament of Pakistan?**
   a. 17th Amendment Act b. 18th Amendment Act
   c. Transgender Persons Act d. None of these

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8. Article 20 of the 1973 Constitution states that "every citizen has the right to profess, practice, and propagate their religion."

a. Article 16 b. Article 20

c. Article 24 d. Article 28

9. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes ..... Goals

a. 13 b. 15

c. 17 d. 19

10. Arfa Karim was a .....

a. Cricketer b. Mountaineer

c. Computer Genius d. Hockey Player

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Identify and explain the content of three specific articles from the UN Declaration of Human Rights 1948?
2. Define child labor and provide examples of its harmful effects.
3. Discuss the basic rights and challenges faced by transgender individuals.
4. Explain the mission and goals of UN Women and its role in promoting gender equality.
5. Articulate the significance of women's rights in achieving social justice and development.
6. Identify and describe two key issues related to animal rights and welfare.
7. Summarize the primary functions and goals of UNICEF in promoting child rights and welfare.

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. List and describe five essential civic duties and responsibilities of citizens.
2. Identify and summarize the content of ten specific articles from the UN Declaration of Human Rights 1948.
3. Evaluate fundamental rights guaranteed under the 1973 Constitution.
4. Analyze the effectiveness of the UN Charter in safeguarding children's rights, citing specific provisions.
5. Analyze the role of the following child heroes in Pakistan: (a) Arfa Karim (b) Aitzaz Hasan

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Learning Activities:

Extra Research Work: Teacher can provide extra reading material/books for extended knowledge. Some web links are:

www.ohchr.org/en/udhr/documents/udhr translations/english.pdf

https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/universal-declaration-of-human-rights/

https://www.ohchr.org/en/topic/gender-equality-and-womens-rights?gad

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/crc.pdf

Class Presentation: Students can be assigned some topics for class presentation, after completing the topic. Students should prepare and present these topics in front of the class / peers, and the teacher can comment on it or mark it. For example, the status of women rights in Pakistan.

Display Board in the class: A comparison can be made on the board between the UN Declaration of Human Rights and Clauses of Human Rights in the 1973 Constitution.

Quiz Competition: A quiz can be planned about the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Debate Competition: A debate competition can be planned in favor and against the rights of minority in the country.

Glossary

- **Slander:** the act of making false and damaging statements about someone
- **Servitude:** the condition of being a slave or being forced to obey another person
- **Exile:** the state of being sent to live in another country, especially for political reasons
- **Asylum:** protection that a government gives to people who have fled their own country
- **Hazardous:** involving risk or danger, especially to somebody's health or safety
- **Bonded labor:** a form of forced labor where individuals work to repay a debt under conditions that restrict their freedom
- **Steadfast:** not changing in attitudes or aims
- **Posthumous:** happening, done, published, etc. after a person has died
- **Vani:** is a custom in Pakistan where young girls are married off as a form of settlement in tribal disputes
- **Synthetic:** artificial; made by combining chemical substances rather than being produced naturally by plants or animals
- **Sanctuary:** an area where wild animals or birds are protected and encouraged to breed

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this unit.

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UNIT
11

Section 6

Pakistan and International Affairs

Foreign Policy of Pakistan

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Review Pakistan's current foreign policy and examine its alignment with its objectives and guiding principles while exploring the determinants of the current state of Pakistan's foreign policy and the way it has impacted its relationships with countries like the US, Britain, China, Central Asian states, SAARC nations, EU members, and OIC countries.
- Examine the current status of Pakistan's relationships with countries such as Turkiye, Saudia, Qatar, UAE, and Russia and predict the prospects based on factors like Pakistan's geostrategic significance, ongoing projects, and efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Analyze the Kashmir conflict and expected outcomes of the issue if solved as the best-case scenario for the Kashmiris, inferring its impact on Pak-India relations.
- Criticize Pak-US relations before and after the 9/11 situation and its impact on the socio-economic status of Pakistan.

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Introduction and Meaning of Foreign Policy:

Like human beings, state also cannot live in isolation. They need to establish relations with other states and international organizations operating within the international system. This linkage with the outside world is established through a state's foreign policy.

Definitions of Foreign Policy:

Some famous definitions of foreign policy are given below.

"Foreign policy is the strategy or approach chosen by the national government to achieve its goals in its relations with external entities." (Charles W. Kegley and Eugene R. Wittkopf).

Foreign policy is the system of activities evolved by communities for changing the behaviour of other states and for adjusting their own activities to the international environment. (George Modelski).

Foreign Policy refers to the actions and strategies taken by a nation to safeguard its national interest and achieve goals within the international arena. (Michael H. Hunt).

Thus, foreign policy or foreign relations refers to a government's strategies for dealing with other countries and organizations. It is the strategy which a state uses to protect its international and domestic interests. The primary purpose of foreign policy is to protect a nation's national interests.

Formulation of foreign policy is influenced by many external and internal factors like ideology, international law, relations with neighbouring states and major powers, geography, history, security concerns, economic standing, international trade and political system of the country. Foreign policy is formulated by the executive branch with inputs from various departments and agencies.

Determinants of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

Several key determinants influence the current state of Pakistan's foreign policy:

1. **Geography:** Pakistan's strategic location at the junction of South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East plays a crucial role. Its nearness to Afghanistan, Iran, and the Arabian Sea impacts its strategic outlook and foreign policy priorities. It requires careful management of regional relationships and security concerns.
2. **Security Concerns:** Security is an essential determinant due to ongoing regional instability and the persistent threat of terrorism. Relations with India, marked by historical conflicts and the Kashmir issue, influence Pakistan's foreign policy. Additionally, Pakistan's role in the global war on terror and its nuclear capabilities are critical factors.
3. **Economic Factors:** Economic interests are vital, with Pakistan's foreign policy driven by the need for foreign aid, investment, and trade relationships. For economic stability initiatives like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) highlight the importance of economic partnerships. Pakistan's economic ties with major powers and regional players are essential for its development and financial stability.
4. **Islamic Ideology:** The ideological basis of Pakistan, rooted in Islamic principles, profoundly influences its foreign policy. It includes adopting solid ties with Muslim

countries and advocating for Islamic causes globally. The influence of Islamic teachings and the country's foundational ideology endures to shape its diplomatic approaches and alignments. As a vital member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Pakistan often aligns its foreign policy with the collective interests of Muslim-majority countries. It includes encouraging issues related to the Islamic world, such as Palestine, and the rights of Muslims globally.

5. **Historical Context:** The historical relationships and conflicts with neighbouring countries, especially India and Afghanistan, continue to shape Pakistan's foreign policy. These historical factors contribute to a focus on national security and territorial integrity.
6. **Domestic Politics:** Internal political dynamics, governance issues, and public opinion significantly impact foreign policy decisions. Political parties and domestic economic conditions are crucial in shaping how Pakistan interacts internationally.
7. **Regional Dynamics:** Shifts in regional geopolitics, such as the changing relationships with Iran and the Gulf States and the evolving ties with Russia and Turkiye, require Pakistan to adapt its foreign policy strategies to maximize regional cooperation and stability.
8. **Influence of Major Powers:** Pakistan's foreign policy is significantly influenced by its relationships with major global powers, notably the United States and China. The U.S.-Pakistan relationship has been critical, especially in terms of military aid and cooperation in the war on terror. On the other hand, China's economic investments, mainly through CPEC, have strengthened bilateral relations. It influenced Pakistan's strategic and monetary policies.
9. **Regional Alliances and Organizations:** Pakistan's involvement in regional organizations like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) helps shape its regional policies. These alliances facilitate economic cooperation, security collaboration, and regional political dialogue.
10. **Environmental Concerns:** Global issues like climate change have started influencing Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan's vulnerability to climate needs international cooperation for sustainable development and disaster management efforts. It includes seeking international aid and cooperation to confront environmental challenges.
11. **Counter-terrorism and Anti Money Laundering:** Pakistan's commitment to counter-terrorism and anti money laundering is critical to foreign policy. The country's efforts to combat terrorism and align with international standards on financial regulations influence its international relations and aid agreements.
12. **Technological and Scientific Cooperation:** Enhancing technological and scientific collaboration with other nations is becoming an important focus. This includes partnerships in space technology, nuclear energy, and information technology, which are seen as vital for Pakistan's progress and modernization efforts.

These points elaborate on Pakistan's multifaceted and dynamic foreign policy, illustrating how various internal and external factors collectively shape its international engagements and strategic decisions. In conclusion, Pakistan's foreign policy is a complex interplay of geography, security, economy, ideology, historical context, domestic politics, and regional dynamics, all of which guide its international relations and strategic decisions.

PAK-US (The Unites States) RELATIONS

Significant changes in US-Pakistan ties occurred both before and after the 9/11 attacks, which had a substantial effect on Pakistan's socio-economic circumstances. A critical examination of these relationships in both eras is provided below:

Pre-9/11 Pak-US Relations

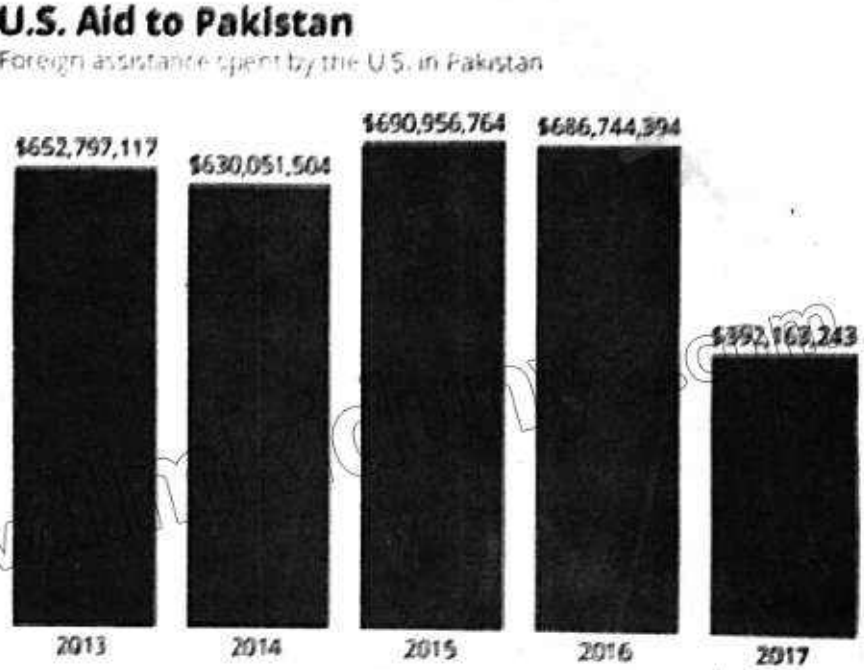


1.Cold War Alliances: To oppose Soviet dominance during the Cold War, Pakistan joined forces with the United States through military agreements like CENTO and SEATO, receiving significant financial and military support. Pakistan was seen by the United States as an essential ally in South Asia, especially during the Soviet-Afghan War (1979-1989). Pakistan was instrumental in aiding the Mujahideen with substantial financial and military support from the United States.

2.Sanctions and Disengagement: The US has always been showing concerns about atomic proliferation. It prompted a series of sanctions following the disclosure of Pakistan's nuclear program in the late 1970s, culminating in the Pressler Amendment in 1985, which shut off US aid. The US-Pakistan relationship was characterized by scant cooperation and disengagement throughout the 1990s. After Pakistan conducted nuclear tests in 1998, sanctions were put in place, and it further strained relations.

3.Post-9/11 Pak-US Relations

1.Strategic Partnership against Terrorism: Pakistan joined the US War on Terror as a front-line ally following the 9/11 attacks in 2001. The administration of President Pervez Musharraf



consented to work with the United States, permitting the use of Pakistani air bases and offering assistance with intelligence gathering. The United States of America provided Pakistan with billions of dollars in economic and military help to battle terrorism and bring stability to the region.

2.Trust *Deficit:* Even with the cooperation, there was a severe lack of trust. Relations were strained by claims that Pakistan was playing a double game by supposedly retaining contacts with the Taliban while helping the United States.

3. Drone Strikes and Sovereignty Issues: Drone attacks by the United States on terrorists in Pakistan's tribal areas also claimed civilian lives, which infuriated the people and strained ties between the two countries.

Impact on the Socio-Economic Situation of Pakistan

1. Economic Dependency and Aid: Pakistan's economy was temporarily stabilized by the inflow of US aid following 9/11. The United States has provided about $10 billion in financial assistance to Pakistan since 2001. However, this led to a reliance on outside assistance. Development projects received some of the aid, but corruption and poor administration prevented the aid from having a significant overall impact.

2. Security and Instability: Pakistan experienced a surge in terrorism and instability as a result of militant groups' retaliation for Pakistan's participation in the War on Terror. Resources for social and economic development were taken away from combating terrorism due to the strong military focus, which worsened problems like poverty and educational gaps.

3. Social Impact: Humanitarian problems resulted from widespread population relocation by military actions in FATA (Federally Administrated Tribal Areas). Now FATA has been officially merged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa after the 25th amendment in the constitution in 2018. Drone strikes and perceived invasions of sovereignty contributed to the rise of anti-American sentiment, which affected both domestic politics and society.

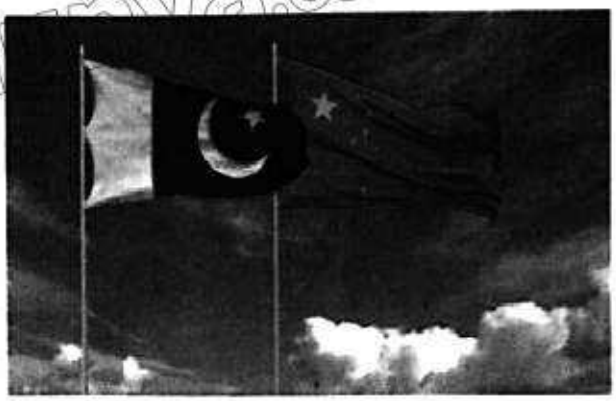
4. Economic Challenges: Economic growth was impeded by persistent instability and security issues discouraging international investment. Excessive dependence on foreign aid resulted in excessive debt levels and inflation because it did not address fundamental economic problems.

Conclusion:

Pakistan was significantly impacted by the shifting dynamics between the US and Pakistan both before and after 9/11, often in contradictory ways. After 9/11, the strategic alliance contributed much to aid and development but also exacerbated socio-economic problems, reliance, and instability. The intricacies of these relationships highlight the necessity of adopting a more impartial and independent stance in Pakistan's economic and security strategies to attain stability and long-term progress.

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Pakistan-China Relations



Pakistan and China relations are often described as an "all-weather strategic partnership." It is built on mutual trust, economic collaboration, and shared strategic interests. Both countries have initiated several significant projects that have transformed their bilateral relationship. Below are key projects across different sectors:

1. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

CPEC is the flagship project of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and represents the cornerstone of Pakistan-China relations. Valued at over $62 billion, CPEC includes a series of infrastructure, energy, and economic projects. It aimed at enhancing connectivity and economic growth.

I. Energy Projects:

The projects include the Sahiwal Coal Power Plant, Karot Hydropower Plant, and Hub Coal Power Plant, which aim to address Pakistan's chronic energy shortages. Developing coal, hydropower, wind, and solar projects is also important for Pakistan.

ii. Gwadar Port:

Gwadar is a deep-sea port in Balochistan province, a critical hub for CPEC. Projects include the Gwadar Free Zone, Gwadar International Airport, and infrastructure improvements to turn the port into a regional trade and logistics hub.

iii. Transportation Infrastructure:

Major highways and motorways, including the Karachi-Lahore Motorway, Hazara Motorway, and the Peshawar-Karachi Railway Line (ML-1), are some examples of the relations. These projects help to enhance connectivity within Pakistan and with China.

iv. Special Economic Zones (SEZs):

Several SEZs, such as Rashakai SEZ and Dhabeji SEZ, are being developed to promote industrialization and attract foreign investment.

2. Karakoram Highway (KKH) Expansion

The Karakoram Highway is considered one of the world's most scenic yet challenging engineering projects. It connects Pakistan and China through the Khunjerab Pass and symbolizes their friendship. Under CPEC, the highway has been expanded and upgraded to improve trade and people-to-people connectivity.

3. Energy and Power Projects

Besides CPEC energy projects, China is developing Pakistan's nuclear energy capabilities. Chashma Nuclear Power Plants (C-1 to C-4) and K-2 and K-3 reactors at Karachi are examples of China's collaboration with Pakistan in peaceful nuclear energy.

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4. Defense Collaboration

Defense cooperation is an essential aspect of Pakistan-China relations. JF-17 Thunder Fighter Jet Program is one of the critical defense projects jointly developed and manufactured by China and Pakistan. The transfer of military technology, naval vessels, and air defense systems are also examples of a friendship between Pakistan and China.

5. Agricultural Collaboration

The Pakistan-China Agricultural Corridor under CPEC aims to improve agricultural productivity and food security. Projects have focused on modernizing Pakistan's agriculture sector through Chinese technology and investments.

6. Information Technology and Telecommunications

China's collaboration in technology is very crucial for Pakistan. It includes deploying fiber optic cables under CPEC to improve Pakistan's connectivity with global networks. Chinese companies like Huawei and ZTE play a significant role in developing Pakistan's telecommunications infrastructure.

7. Cultural and Educational Exchanges

Thousands of Pakistani students study in China under scholarships, and joint academic research programs are increasing. Confucius Institutes in Pakistan promote the Chinese language and culture. Both states' cultural exchanges and media collaborations aim to strengthen people-to-people ties.

8. Health Sector Cooperation

China provided significant medical assistance, including vaccines, equipment, and expertise during the COVID-19 pandemic. China's collaboration in developing pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities in Pakistan is ongoing.

9. Financial and Investment Projects

China has provided extensive financial assistance to Pakistan, including loans and grants for development projects. Chinese banks and companies are heavily involved in Pakistan's economic and industrial sectors.

10. Future Key Projects

i. **Mainline-1 Railway Project (ML-1):**

China is also ready to invest in Gwadar as a futuristic trade and economic hub with advanced urban infrastructure.

ii. **Gwadar Smart City Master Plan:**

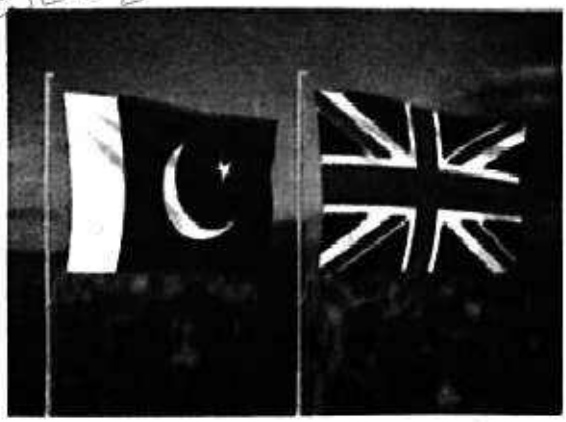
China is also ready to invest in Gwadar as a futuristic trade and economic hub with advanced urban infrastructure.

iii. **Kohala and Azad Pattan Hydropower Projects:**

New hydropower projects aimed at producing clean and renewable energy.

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Pakistan-United Kingdom(UK) Relations



Pakistan and the United Kingdom share a multidimensional relationship rooted in historical, economic, political, and cultural connections. Their bilateral relations are influenced by the legacy of British colonial rule in the Indian subcontinent. Their relations include cooperation in trade, development, education, defense, and people-to-people connections.

Key Aspects of Pakistan-UK Relations

1. Historical Ties

Their relationship dates back to the colonial era when Pakistan was part of British India until its independence in 1947. After independence, Pakistan joined the Commonwealth of Nations, holding a symbolic and cooperative link with the UK.

2. Trade and Economic Relations

The UK is one of Pakistan's largest trading partners, with significant exports, including textiles, garments, and sports goods. British people in business operate in Pakistan's finance and energy sectors. In 2021, bilateral trade stood at approximately £2.9 billion, with both nations seeking to enhance trade under the UK-Pakistan Enhanced Strategic Dialogue.

3. Development and Aid

The UK provides substantial development aid to Pakistan. This aid focuses on education, health, and poverty alleviation. The UK's Department for International Development (DFID), now merged into the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), has historically been one of Pakistan's largest aid donors.

4. Diaspora and People-to-People Links

The Pakistani diaspora in the UK is one of the largest immigrant communities, with over 1.6 million people of Pakistani origin. This diaspora has strong cultural, economic, and political influence in both countries. Educational exchange programs i.e., Pak-UK Education Gateway are running under with many Pakistani students studying in UK universities. In 2022-2023, 34,690 Pakistani students studied in the UK, a 50% increase from the previous year.

5. Political and Diplomatic Relations

The Enhanced Strategic Dialogue (ESD), established in 2011, is a framework for strengthening bilateral ties. Issues such as Kashmir, regional stability, and counterterrorism feature prominently in diplomatic discussions.

6. Cultural Ties

- ☐ Cricket has been a significant unifying cultural force, with matches between the two nations drawing wide attention.
- ☐ Literature, art, and media exchanges further enhance cultural connections.

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Pak-Russia Relations



Despite difficulties, Pakistan's relationship with Russia has experienced significant advancements recently, especially in the past ten years.

1.Economic and Trade Cooperation:

The North-South Gas Pipeline project is now *experiencing* delays owing to financial constraints and geopolitical difficulties, such as the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. As a result, economic exchanges have been irregular. Despite these obstacles, both nations desire to improve bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The Soviet Union (now Russia) contributed to the construction of Pakistan Steel Mills (PSMC) in Karachi, Pakistan in the 1971. The foundation stone was laid in 1973, and the mill began commercial operations in 1984.

2.Defense and Security:

Pakistan has been buying Russian military equipment and participating in joint military exercises with Russia, strengthening defense ties between the two countries. Pakistan needs this collaboration badly because it needs inexpensive military hardware.

3.Geopolitical Significance:

Pakistan's geoeconomic significance to Russia has grown due to its advantageous location, particularly its involvement in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). A vital component of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), this corridor could economically and geopolitically benefit Russia.

4.Regional Security:

Concerns for regional stability, especially in Afghanistan, are shared by both countries. They have worked together to combat terrorism and have made an effort to sway Afghanistan's peace negotiations. Their relationship is mainly motivated by this common interest.

Future Prospects:

1.Geostrategic Significance:

Pakistan is a significant participant in energy and trade corridors throughout the area due to its strategic location. Russia may gain from Pakistan's ability to reach South Asia and the Arabian Sea through the Gwadar port. Russia's strategic and economic interests may depend on this.

Economic Projects: Prospective initiatives like energy agreements and infrastructure expenditures can strengthen economic relations. But doing so means getting over current financial and geopolitical obstacles. Russia's Deputy Prime Minister arrived in Pakistan for a two-day official visit from September 18 to 19 in 2024. During his visit, Discussions have been focused on potential Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) transactions, with Russian terminals expected to be ready by 2026. Additionally, a Russian delegation is set to explore establishing a state-of-the-art steel mill at the Pakistan Steel Mills site. Pakistan is keen to expand trade, economic, energy, connectivity and security cooperation with Russia.

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2.Educational and Cultural Exchange:

Long-term relationships may be strengthened through enhancing interpersonal interactions through cultural and educational exchanges. Reviving historical connections through language learning initiatives and student exchanges could also be necessary.

3.Technology and Energy Sectors:

Cooperation on sustainable development, especially in the technology and energy sectors, could help Pakistan meet its Sustainable Development Goals. Pakistan's growth aspirations can be aided by Russian experience in high-tech industries such as biotechnology, aviation, and space exploration.

Pakistan and Central Asian States

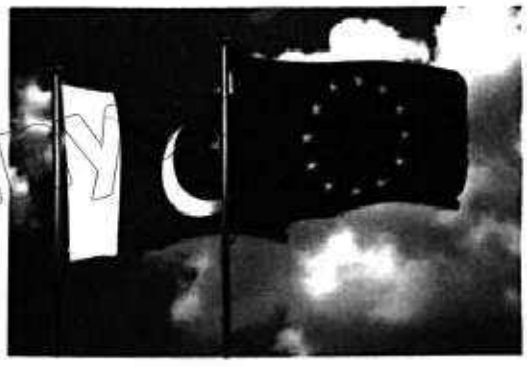
Pakistan's relationship with the Central Asian States—Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan—is rooted in shared historical, cultural, and religious ties, alongside strategic and economic interests. Following the Soviet Union's dissolution in 1991, these resource-rich and landlocked republics became integral to Pakistan's foreign policy due to their geographic proximity and potential for regional collaboration. Pakistan has sought to establish robust political and diplomatic relations with each state, emphasizing regional stability, counterterrorism, and economic integration. Shared platforms like the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) have facilitated cooperation on regional security, trade, and infrastructure projects.

Energy collaboration is a cornerstone of these relationships, exemplified by projects like CASA-1000 and the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline, which aim to address Pakistan's growing energy needs. Economic ties are growing through trade, investments, and connectivity initiatives, including using Pakistan's Gwadar port and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) to give the Central Asian States access to global markets. Security cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, extremism, and drug trafficking, is another vital aspect, as regional peace hinges on stabilizing Afghanistan.

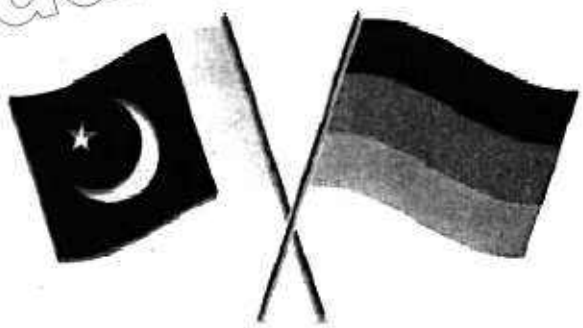
Cultural and educational exchanges, including scholarships and academic partnerships, further strengthen people-to-people connections. Defense collaboration, including training programs and intelligence sharing, underscores Pakistan's commitment to mutual security concerns. Collectively, these relationships aim to integrate Central and South Asia economically and geopolitically, fostering peace, development and shared prosperity in the region.

Pakistan and the European Union (EU)

The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of 27 European countries that work together to promote integration and cooperation in various areas, such as trade, security, environment, and human rights. The EU was established to foster peace, stability, and economic prosperity in Europe following the devastation of two World Wars. France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Greece are important EU members. Here, we shed light on a few important member states with which Pakistan has closed relations. n Afghanistan's stability, emphasizing the need for peace to ensure broader regional security.

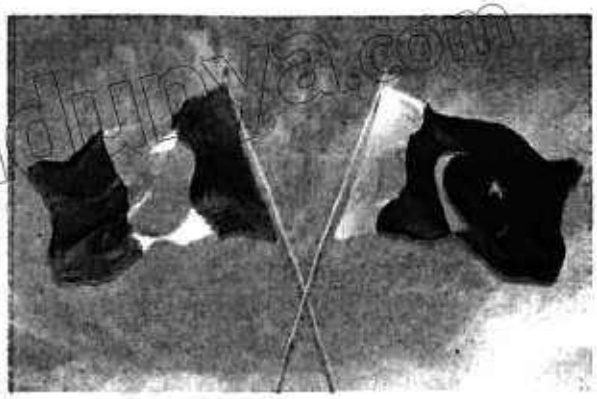


Pakistan-Germany Relations



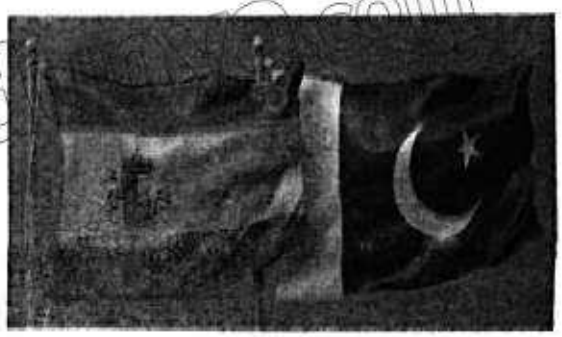
Pakistan and Germany have enjoyed strong diplomatic ties since 1951, which have been marked by trade, development, education, and humanitarian aid cooperation. Germany is Pakistan's largest trading partner in the EU, with exports including textiles and leather products from Pakistan and machinery and chemicals from Germany. Germany advocates for Pakistan's GSP+ status and hosts companies like Siemens and BASF. Development cooperation focuses on clean energy and technical training, while cultural ties are fostered through the Goethe-Institut and the education of thousands of Pakistani students in German universities. Germany has supported Pakistan during natural disasters and counterterrorism efforts, emphasizing regional peace. Both nations seek to deepen trade, energy, education, and climate action ties.

Pakistan-France Relations



Pakistan and France share a multifaceted relationship built on diplomacy, trade, defense cooperation, cultural exchange, and shared strategic interests. Formal diplomatic ties were established in 1947, with both countries maintaining embassies in each other's capitals and cooperating in multilateral forums like the UN and WTO. France is a key trading partner in the EU, importing textiles, surgical instruments, and food products from Pakistan while exporting machinery, automobiles, and chemicals. French companies, such as Peugeot and Renault, have a presence in Pakistan, alongside energy and rural development collaborations. Cultural and educational ties are fostered by the Alliance Française and scholarship programs, with many Pakistani students studying in France. France has supported Pakistan during natural disasters like the 2005 earthquake and 2010 floods, focusing on relief and reconstruction. Both countries collaborate on regional security, particularly counterterrorism and stability in Afghanistan. Recent high-level engagements, a shared commitment to climate action, and the evolving EU trade dynamics post-Brexit present opportunities for deeper cooperation despite occasional differences in human rights and counterterrorism policies.

Pakistan-Spain Relations

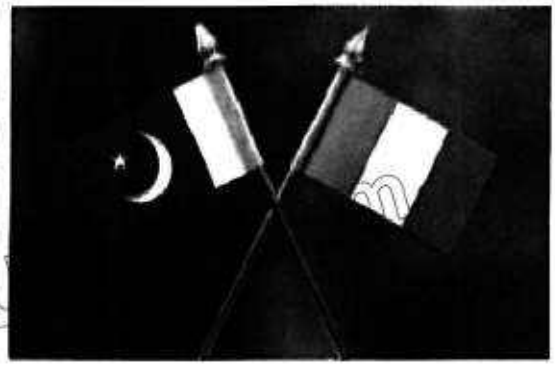


Pakistan and Spain enjoy friendly relations characterized by trade, development, culture, and education cooperation. Established in 1950, diplomatic ties are strengthened through regular consultations on global issues, including peace and counterterrorism efforts in multilateral forums like the UN. Spain is a significant trading partner for Pakistan within the EU, with bilateral trade focusing

on textiles, machinery, and sports goods. Development assistance from Spain has supported rural development, healthcare, and disaster relief in Pakistan, particularly after the 2010 floods. Cultural ties are growing, with the Instituto Cervantes promoting Spanish language and culture in Pakistan and an increasing number of Pakistani students pursuing education in Spain. Spanish is being taught in NUML(National University of Modern Languages) in Pakistan. Tourism is a promising area, with both countries working to improve visa facilitation. While the relationship is not as prominent as with some EU nations, Spain's expertise in renewable energy and Pakistan's expanding market present opportunities for deeper collaboration.

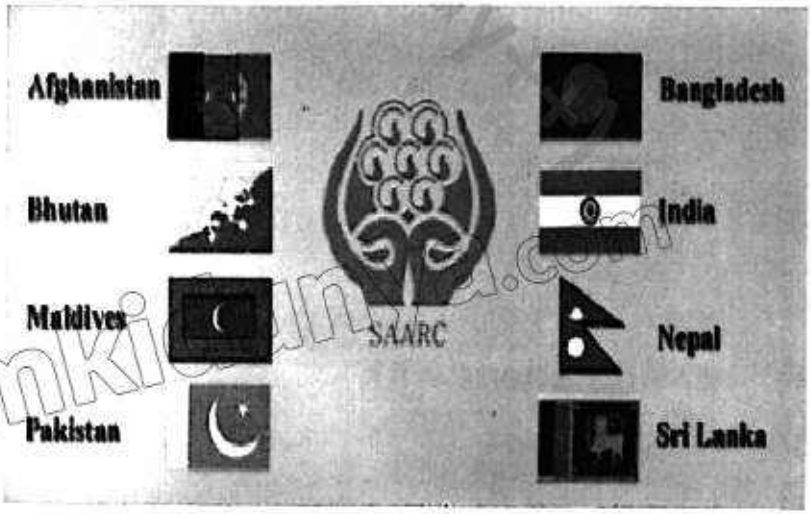
Pakistan-Italy Relations

Pakistan and Italy maintain warm and cooperative relations, which are marked by trade, development, culture, defense, and education collaboration. Established in 1948, diplomatic ties are supported by regular consultations on regional and global issues, mainly through multilateral platforms like the UN. Italy is a key EU trading partner for Pakistan, focusing on textiles, leather goods, and machinery, while Italian companies like Fiat and Eni invest in Pakistan's energy and infrastructure sectors. Development cooperation includes education, healthcare, and disaster relief projects, alongside Italy's support for social initiatives like girls' education. Cultural exchanges flourish through the Italian Cultural Institute, and there is a growing interest in the Italian language, with many Pakistani students pursuing higher education in Italy. In 2023-24, 20607 students took admissions in Italian Universities. Defense and security collaboration focuses on counterterrorism and regional stability, while tourism and people-to-people connections strengthen ties. The relationship holds significant potential for expansion, particularly in renewable energy, trade, and cultural diplomacy.



SAARC NATIONS AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan has also been actively involved in various international organizations, including the United Nations (UN), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and the Commonwealth of Nations. Pakistan's membership in these organizations reflects its commitment to multilateralism and regional stability and its efforts to contribute positively to global and regional issues.



The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) organization of South Asian nations was established to promote economic and regional integration. It was founded in December 1985 and includes eight member countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Through SAARC, Pakistan engages in dialogue and cooperation with neighboring countries to address common challenges and work towards shared prosperity in South Asia.

Pakistan's Role in SAARC

Founding Member: Pakistan is one of the founding members of SAARC and plays a significant role in this organization.

Economic Cooperation:

Pakistan has been actively promoting regional economic cooperation through SAARC. This includes trade agreements, such as the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), which aims to reduce trade barriers and increase intra-regional trade among SAARC countries. SAARC Food Security Reserve (a reserve to help with food security in the region) and SAARC Payment Council (a payment system to help make transactions more efficient) are some of the examples of Economic Cooperation.

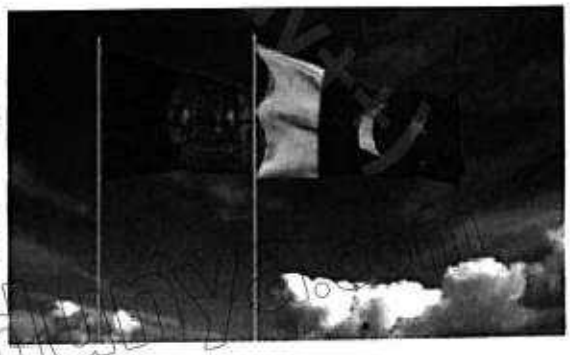
Security and Political Issues: Political tensions between Pakistan and India have occasionally hampered SAARC's progress. Bilateral issues have often overshadowed regional cooperation efforts as Kashmir Conflict is significant example of this.

Cultural and Social Initiatives: Pakistan participates in various cultural, educational, and social programs under the SAARC umbrella, promoting people-to-people contact and cultural exchange. Track II diplomacy is a type of informal dialogue between individuals and groups involved in a conflict. It's been used between India and Pakistan, to help resolve conflicts under SAARC Organization.

Pakistan's relations with SAARC Nations.

Pakistan's Relations with Afghanistan

Security Concerns: Pakistan's policy towards Afghanistan is influenced by security concerns and the instability caused by the Taliban's return to power. Pakistan seeks a stable and friendly Afghanistan to avoid the spillover effects of terrorism and refugee influx, impacting regional security dynamics within SAARC.

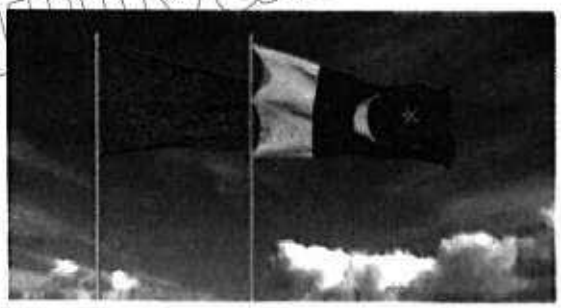


Economic and Humanitarian Aid: Pakistan has provided humanitarian aid and economic assistance to Afghanistan, aligning with SAARC's regional cooperation and support goals.

Pakistan's Relations with Bangladesh

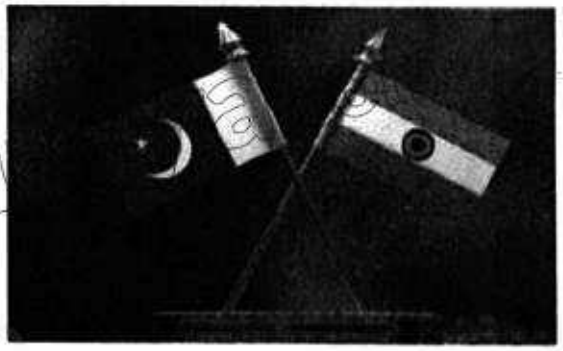
Improved Ties: Recently, there have been efforts from both Pakistan and Bangladesh to improve

bilateral relations, which had been strained due to historical issues stemming from the 1971 war. Improved relations could positively influence SAARC's cohesion and cooperation.



Pakistan's Relations with Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and Maldives

Pakistan maintains cordial but limited relations with Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and the Maldives within the framework of SAARC. With Nepal, ties are rooted in mutual respect and diplomatic engagement, including cooperation in regional forums. Pakistan and Sri Lanka share historical trade, defense, and cultural links, with regular bilateral exchanges. Relations with Bhutan remain minimal, mainly through multilateral platforms like SAARC. With the Maldives, Pakistan engages in diplomatic and educational cooperation. Overall, Pakistan's ties with these South Asian nations are largely shaped by regional integration goals, though progress is often hindered by broader SAARC challenges and India-Pakistan tensions.



Pakistan's Relations with India

The relationship between India and Pakistan is shaped by a complex interplay of historical, geographical, and socio-political factors that have influenced their interactions since their independence in 1947. Emerging from a shared colonial past under British rule, India and Pakistan were created as separate nations based on two nation theory. This partition left deep scars, with mass migrations, communal violence, and territorial disputes that continue to affect their relations.

Political Tensions: The relationship between Pakistan and India continues to be strained, particularly over issues like Kashmir, military standoffs and border skirmishes. East Pakistan-India boarder clashes 1958, the 1965 and 1971 Wars, the Kargil War of 1999 and standoffs of 2001-2002 and 2008 are some of the results of tension between the two neighbouring countries. These have negatively impacted SAARC's functioning, leading to stalled initiatives and summits.

Bilateral Focus: Both countries often prioritize bilateral engagements over regional cooperation. It limits the effectiveness of SAARC as a platform for resolving disputes and fostering regional development.

Kashmir Conflict

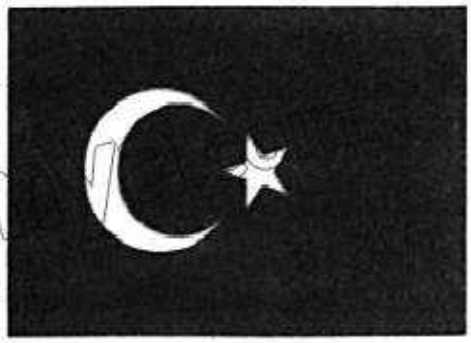
When India and Pakistan gained independence in 1947, the princely states, including Kashmir, were given the choice to join either India or Pakistan. At that time, the Hindu Maharaja of Kashmir's decision to accede to India did not reflect the will of the Kashmiri people, who had a majority Muslim population. The right of self-determination was promised in United Nations

Security Council Resolutions(i.e; Resolution No, 47) in 1948, which called for a referendum to allow Kashmiris to decide their future. Pakistan contends that India's control over Kashmir denies Kashmiris their right to choose their political destiny. The conflict has led to four wars(1947-48, 1965, 1971, and 1999) and ongoing skirmishes along the Line of Control (LoC). Pakistan continues to advocate for international intervention and dialogue to achieve a peaceful solution, supporting the legitimate aspirations of the Kashmiri people.

PAKISTAN AND OIC STATES

The relationship between Pakistan and Turkiye is marked by a strong bond characterized by mutual respect and multifaceted cooperation. Both nations have made significant strides in enhancing their strategic, economic, and defense ties.

Turkiye



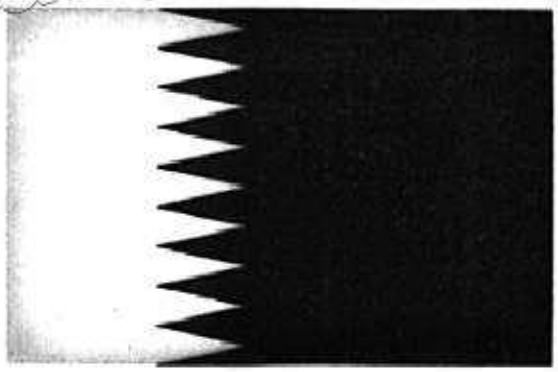
Pakistan and Turkiye share a robust and evolving partnership characterized by strategic, economic, and cultural cooperation. Defense collaboration forms a cornerstone of their ties, with joint military exercises, defense production agreements, and advanced technologies like UAVs and shipbuilding projects. Economic relations are expanding through MOUs in trade, technology, and infrastructure to foster a strategic economic partnership. Cultural and educational exchanges, including student programs and research collaborations, further strengthen their bond. With shared geostrategic interests at the crossroads of key regions and mutual efforts toward Sustainable Development Goals, their cooperation continues to deepen. Ongoing defense, urban development, and sustainable growth projects signal a commitment to long-term partnership and regional stability.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



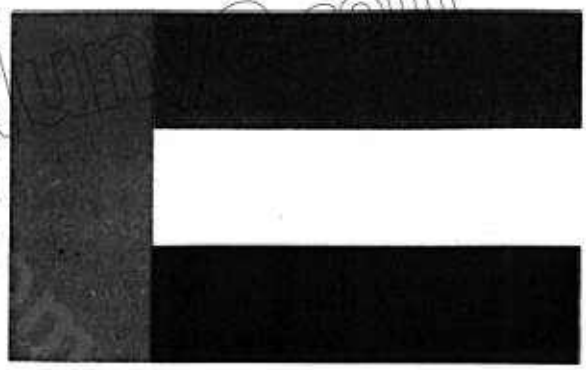
Pakistan and Saudi Arabia share a deep religious, economic, and strategic relationship. Saudi Arabia's status as the custodian of Islam's two holiest sites underscores the cultural and spiritual bond. At the same time, significant economic initiatives, such as the $14 billion oil refinery in Gwadar and financial aid packages, highlight their robust financial cooperation. Military collaboration remains strong, with Pakistan supporting Saudi-led coalitions and joint defense efforts despite occasional political strains. Geopolitical shifts complicate their ties, including Saudi engagement with India and Pakistan's alignment with China. Looking ahead, enhanced economic partnerships, joint defense initiatives, and shared commitments to Sustainable Development Goals can drive long-term collaboration, fostering regional stability and mutual growth.

The State of Qatar



Pakistan and Qatar share a growing partnership centered on economic cooperation, human resource development, and cultural ties. Qatar's $3 billion investment in Pakistan focuses on energy, commerce, and infrastructure, while both nations explore collaboration in agriculture, renewable energy, and food security. Pakistani workers play a vital role in Qatar's economy, and there are plans to expand employment opportunities. Defense relations, though informal, include joint exercises and material support. Prospects lie in enhancing economic ties, fostering technological exchanges, and deepening strategic alliances, particularly in regional peace efforts. This dynamic partnership aligns with shared goals, including advancing SDGs in food security and clean energy fostering mutual growth and regional stability.

United Arab Emirates(UAE)



Pakistan and the UAE share a robust, multifaceted relationship rooted in economic ties, cultural exchange, and strategic collaboration. With a bilateral trade volume of $5.6 billion in 2023-2024, the UAE is Pakistan's largest trading partner in the MENA region, investing heavily in oil refineries and infrastructure. Over 1.6 million Pakistanis residing in the UAE contribute to its economy and deepen people-to-people ties. The UAE's $6.2 billion financial aid and support in international forums highlight the strength of their political alliance. Future cooperation in sustainable energy, education, and infrastructure promises to enhance this dynamic partnership, with significant regional connectivity and economic integration implications.

Pursuit of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Pakistan has been actively working toward achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a set of 17 global goals aimed at ending poverty, protecting the environment, and ensuring peace and prosperity for all by 2030. In 2016, Pakistan was one of the first countries to adopt the SDGs as part of its national development agenda. The government has aligned its policies with these goals, focusing on areas such as education, health care, clean water, and gender equality. To track progress, Pakistan created a national SDG framework and set up special units in various government departments. Programs like the Ehsaas initiative, which supports low-income families through financial aid and social services, directly contribute to goals like poverty reduction and improved health. Pakistan has also made efforts in renewable energy, clean drinking water, and access to education, especially for girls. While challenges such as climate change, economic inequality, and limited resources remain, the country continues to collaborate with international organizations and local communities to move closer to achieving the SDGs.

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. **The significant issue between India and Pakistan is:**
   (a) Indus Water Treaty (b) Siachen Conflict
   (c) Kashmir Conflict (d) Border Dispute
2. **Pakistan joined the US War on Terror as:**
   (a) A back-line ally (b) a side-line ally
   (b) a middle-line ally (d) a front-line ally
3. **SEATO and CENTO were :**
   (a) Humanitarian Organizations (b) military alliances
   (c) Educational Institutions (d) Health Centers
4. **SAARC has -----member states:**
   (a) 8 (b) 9
   (c) 10 d) 12
5. **SAFTA is an agreement between SAARC states to:**
   (a) reduce trade barriers and increase intra-regional trade
   (b) educate the children in SAARC member states
   (c) facilitate the poor people in the health sector in SAARC countries
   (d) give financial assistance to needy SAARC States
6. **SAARC was founded in:**
   (a) December 1983 (b) December 1984
   (c) December 1985 (d) December 1986
7. **The most advanced weapon of today's warfare is:**
   (a) missile (b) Laser-guided bomb
   (c) unmanned combat aerial vehicle (d) rocket
8. **when did the incident of 9/11 happened?**
   (a) September 11, 2001 (b) November 9, 2001
   (c) September 9, 2001 (d) November 11, 2001
9. **Kashmiris want ----- in Kashmir:**
   (a) elections (b) referendum
   (c) plebiscite (d) recall
10. **--------- Plays a vital role in making foreign policy of any state:**
    (a) Population (b) Area
    (c) Government (d) Geography

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Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Define Foreign Policy.
2. Describe the importance of Foreign Policy.
3. Write five key determinants influencing Pakistan's foreign policy.
4. Describe the importance of resolving the Kashmir Conflict.
5. SAARC stands for?
6. What are the post-9/11 effects on Pakistan?
7. Why is Pakistan's location vital for the Central Asian States?

Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Describe the determinants of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.
2. Analyze the Kashmir conflict and describe the expected outcomes of the issue in detail if solved as the best-case scenario for the Kashmiris.
3. Why were Pak-US relations affected in the pre-9/11 era?
4. Write a note on Pak-UAE relations.
5. What is the important of SAARC countries to the development of Pakistan?

Learning Activities:

(I) Explore the websites "ajk.gov.pk" , "https://na.gov.pk" to study the history of the Kashmir Conflict in detail.

(ii) Read about the CPEC in detail from the website, "https://cpec.gov.pk

(iii) Group discussion on the importance of the CPEC for Pakistan's Economic Growth from 2021 to 2025.

Divide the class into groups and assign the task:

(I) Discuss the need of moral support of the world for Kashmiris,

(ii) Discuss the need of material support of the world for suppressed nations,

(iii) Conduct a debate between two groups about Indo-Pak friendship.

GLOSSARY

Demilitarization: to reduce the size and strength of the armed forces of the two nations agreed to demilitarize themselves reciprocally in hopes of avoiding war. Disarmed. Demobilized. denuclearized

Stalled: Obstruct, Impede, Hinder

Infrastructure: basic facilities and systems serving a country

Prospects: likelihood, probability, possibility

Geostrategic: relating to the strategy required in dealing with geopolitical problems

Encompass: surround, enclose, encircle

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Expand Your Horizon

Visit these websites for further information:

https://mofa.gov.pk

https://www.saarc-sec.org

List words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this chapter

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UNIT
12

Section 6

Pakistan and International Affairs

Pakistan and International Organizations

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Elaborate the significance of the UN's role in promoting the welfare of developing and conflict-affected countries in terms of addressing issues related to human rights, religious freedom, peacekeeping, access to food and healthcare, education, poverty reduction, and economic progress.
- Critically review Pakistan's status, role, and contribution in different scenarios of global importance in regional organizations (EU and ECO).
- Discuss the impact of global monetary institutions on the development of countries, with a specific focus on the current state of the IMF and its efforts to assist Pakistan in addressing its economic challenges.

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The United Nation's Role in Improving Welfare in Developing and Conflict-Affected Countries



The United Nations plays a crucial role in promoting the welfare of developing and conflict-affected countries through different initiatives. It addresses human rights, religious freedom, peacekeeping, access to food and healthcare, education, poverty reduction, and economic progress.

1. Human Rights

On December 10, 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The United Nations defends human rights worldwide through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Human Rights Council and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) monitor and report on human rights violations. It also helps countries improve their human rights records and help victims of rights breaches. The United Nations promotes a culture of human rights, respect, and protection by establishing international standards and keeping nations accountable.

2. Religious Freedom

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 16, 1966 and entered into force on March 23, 1976.The UN promotes religious freedom through ICCPR. It ensures the freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. It also makes recommendations to guarantee respect for religious diversity and freedom. This is critical in conflict-affected countries where religious persecution is prevalent.

3. Peacekeeping

UN peacekeeping deployments serve an essential role in stabilizing conflict-affected areas. These operations safeguard civilians, monitor ceasefires, disarm combatants, and facilitate the execution of peace treaties. UN peacekeepers play an essential role in decreasing violence and promoting stability by acting as a buffer between opposing parties. They assist in creating conditions conducive to long-term peace. The UN has conducted successful peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Namibia, Tajikistan, Liberia, Haiti, and Kosovo

4. Access to Food and Health Care

The World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) ensure food and healthcare access. The World Food Programme (WFP) combats hunger and food insecurity by providing emergency food aid and boosting food production systems in poor nations. WHO aims to enhance health systems, control disease outbreaks, and ensure access to critical health services. It tries to improve overall health outcomes.

5. Education

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) promotes education for all, focusing on literacy, teacher training, and inclusive education. UNESCO ensures

that education is a fundamental human right and a prerequisite for developing sustainable communities. The United Nations also supports projects such as the Global Education First Initiative (GEFI), which prioritizes education in global development objectives.

6. Poverty Reduction

The UN's efforts to end poverty are guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 1 (No Poverty). The UN seeks to provide social safety nets, strengthen governance, and expand economic possibilities through programs like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). These initiatives are essential for raising living standards and decreasing poverty in developing and conflict-affected nations.

7. Economic Progress

The UN encourages global trade, investment, and collaboration to support economic development. It assists nations in establishing an atmosphere that is favorable for financial growth by supporting policy advice and infrastructure development. The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other specialized bodies provide assistance to improve trade possibilities and economic resilience.

Comprehensive Impact

The UN's integrated strategy tackles the issues developed and conflict-affected nations must deal with. The United Nations establishes a comprehensive framework for sustainable development and peace by concurrently focusing on education, poverty alleviation, economic growth, and promoting human rights, religious freedom, peace, and access to essential services. This all-encompassing assistance contributes to developing resilient societies that can triumph over hardship and achieve stability and prosperity. The UN plays a critical role in fostering an international environment that supports the growth of developing and conflict-affected nations and guarantees that no one is left behind on the path to peace and development.

Addressing Critical Issues in Conflict-Affected Countries: Examples of UN Interventions

The UN handles issues about human rights, religious freedom, peacekeeping, access to food and healthcare, education, poverty reduction, and economic advancement in the following conflict-affected countries:

1. Syria

In March 2011, popular discontent with President Bashar al-Assad led to large-scale protests and pro-democracy rallies across Syria, as part of the wider Arab Spring protests in the region. Numerous protests were violently suppressed by security forces in deadly crackdowns ordered by Assad, resulting in tens of thousands of deaths and detentions, many of whom were civilians. The Syrian revolution transformed into an insurgency with the formation of resistance militias across the country, developing into a full civil war by 2012. The major parties that supported the Syrian government were Iran, Russia and Lebanese militia Hezbollah. Syrian rebel groups received political, logistic and military support from the United States, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Britain, France, Israel and the Netherlands. The atrocities occurring in the town of El-Houleh on 25 May 2012 and in the province of Hama on 6 June 2012 prompted heightened international attention to the situation.

Several UN bodies, including the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly, and the Security Council, responded to the escalating crisis in Syria. In August 2011, the Human Rights Council created the Commission of Inquiry on Syria to monitor gross violations of Human Rights. This body, along with the General Assembly, consistently put forth resolutions condemning rights abuses and calling upon the Syrian Arab Republic to put an end to its attacks on civilians.

A notable example is Resolution 79/185, which addresses the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic. This resolution, adopted on December 17, 2024, was part of the 79th session of the General Assembly.

The Security Council also become increasingly engaged with the situation in Syria. On 14 April, the Council authorized 30 unarmed observers to report on the implementation of the ceasefire through its adoption of Resolution 2042 and on 21 April 2012, the UN Supervision Mission in Syria was established under Resolution 2043.Furthermore, the Security Council offered its support to the Six-Point Plan spearheaded by the UN-Arab League Special Envoy Kofi Annan, which was considered the best opportunity to resolve the conflict.

The Syrian Revolution achieved its main goal of achieving the fall of the Assad regime in December 2024 after Assad fled to Moscow. The Fall of Damascus ended the Assad regime as Prime Minister of Syria Mohammad Ghazi al-Jalali handed over power to the revolutionaries in December 8, 2024.

2. South Sudan

The root causes of the Sudan Civil War are deeply embedded in historical, social, and economic factors. Issues of governance, religious identity, and resource allocation fueled and perpetuated conflicts.This Civil War was a multi-sided civil war in South Sudan fought from 2013 to 2020, between forces of the government and opposition forces. Two civil wars were fought in Sudan - the first from 1955 to 1972 and the second, 1983 to 2005 - between the central government and the southern regions, which led to the independence of South Sudan in 2011, killed 1.5 million people.

The Civil War caused rampant human rights abuses, including forced displacement, ethnic massacres, and killings of journalists by variousThe United Nations (UN) has been involved in South Sudan's conflict through peacekeeping missions, humanitarian support, and efforts to promote development. parties.

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) was established in 2011. It conducted patrols by land, air, and water, and protected and sheltered civilians on peacekeeping bases to protect them from violence. This mission supported the peace process and efforts to return refugees and internally displaced people.

UNMISS has provided lifesaving support to vulnerable populations and has supported the health sector, including preparedness and response to epidemics, malnutrition, and maternal and child health. This mission has supported the transition from conflict to recovery and electoral preparations and efforts to ensure that the electoral process is credible and successful. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed on 9 January 2005 between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the Government of Sudan ended Second Sudanese Civil War, which had started in 1983.

economic upheaval. The US and NATO combat mission ended leading to a drawdown of foreign troops and a subsequent rise in Taliban influence. The country's economy has seen periods of growth, but it remains fragile, and poverty remains widespread. Human rights, particularly those of women and girls, have been severely eroded since the Taliban takeover in 2021, with the imposition of strict laws and restrictions on education, employment and movement.

The United Nations (UN) has been involved in Afghanistan since 1946 and helped establish a broad-based government in Afghanistan.

The UN's role in Afghanistan has been carried out through the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). UNAMA was established in 2002 by the UN Security Council.

UNAMA's responsibilities were managing relief, recovery, and reconstruction activities. This mission also helped in holding elections, providing political and strategic advice for the peace process and helping to execute the Bonn Agreement. It monitors human rights breaches and promotes civilian protection and religious freedom so that Minorities like Hazaras and Sikhs could be protected from persecution.

UNAMA assists peacekeeping and reconciliation initiatives by encouraging negotiations between warring parties. The UN's role in Afghanistan has also been carried out through other UN agencies, including UNICEF and UNDP.

- ☐The World Food Programme (WFP) provides food help during conflicts and droughts, while the World Health Organization (WHO) promotes healthcare and polio eradication.
- ☐UNICEF and other UN agencies support education, particularly for girls and children in remote locations.
- ☐The UNDP prioritizes poverty reduction and economic progress through sustainable development projects, infrastructural upgrades, and empowerment efforts. These instances highlight the UN's diverse approach to solving.

6. Kashmir

The Kashmir conflict is one of the long-standing issues in the UN. The United Nations has been involved in the Kashmir issue since 1947, shortly after the partition of British India and the subsequent conflict between India and Pakistan over the region. Here are key aspects of the UN's involvement and steps taken to address the critical issues in Kashmir:

UN Resolutions:

The first significant UN intervention occurred in 1948 when India took the issue to the UN Security Council. This led to Resolution 47, which called for a ceasefire, the withdrawal of Pakistani and Indian troops and plebiscite to allow the people of Jammu and Kashmir to decide their future. The plebiscite, however, was never held due to India's bigotry attitude.

Human Rights Concerns:

Reports of human rights violations by Indian military forces, including restrictions on freedom of movement, communication blackouts, and allegations of excessive use of force, have been highlighted by various organizations and UN agencies. In 2018 and 2019, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) issued reports on the situation in Kashmir, calling for an independent investigation into alleged abuses.

Mediation Attempts

The UN and other international actors have attempted to mediate between India and Pakistan. However, these efforts have been limited due to India's attitude. The UN has consistently called for peaceful dialogue and adherence to international norms to resolve the dispute. The Indus Water Treaty(1960) was also a successful mediation attempt by the World Bank between India and Pakistan.

Focus on Humanitarian Relief

UN agencies like UNICEF, UNHCR, and others provide aid and support to communities affected by the conflict, including refugees and displaced persons in Kashmir.

Current Situation

The status of Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir has undergone a significant transformation since the revocation of Article 35A and Article 370 on August 5, 2019 by the Government of India.

Article 370 had granted special autonomous status to Jammu and Kashmir. Its revocation effectively removed the state's special status under the Indian Constitution. Article 35A allowed the Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir legislature to define "permanent residents" and provide them with special rights and privileges. Its removal means Indian citizens from other states now have the same rights as Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu & Kashmir residents regarding property ownership and employment.

7. Palestine

The Palestinian issue is one of the longest-standing conflicts on the UN agenda, deeply rooted in territorial disputes, political tensions, and humanitarian crises. The United Nations (UN) has been actively engaged in addressing critical issues in Palestine through resolutions, peacekeeping efforts, humanitarian assistance, and advocacy. Below is an overview of the UN's role and actions concerning Palestine:

Partition Plan (1947):

- The UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 181, proposing the partition of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states, with Jerusalem as an international city. This led to the establishment of Israel in 1948, but Arab states and Palestinian leaders rejected it.

Creation of UNRWA (1949):

- The UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was established to provide assistance, education, and healthcare to Palestinian refugees displaced by the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

Ongoing Occupation (Post-1967):

- Following the Six-Day War with Arabs, Israel occupied the West Bank, East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip, and other territories. The UN has since passed numerous resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories and the recognition of all states' rights in the region.

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Humanitarian Crisis:

- The blockade of Gaza, coupled with periodic conflicts, has led to severe humanitarian challenges, including a lack of access to clean water, electricity, healthcare, and economic opportunities.

Human Rights Violations:

- Allegations of human rights abuses, such as the use of excessive force, arbitrary arrests, and restrictions on movement, are regularly reported by UN agencies and human rights organizations.

Current Situation

Since October 7, 2023, the situation in Palestine particularly in Gaza is horrible. According to Al Jazeera News, by April 28, 2025 over 62,000 Palestinians have been killed and hundreds of thousands have been injured. Health and food infrastructures have been destroyed by continuos air strikes of Israeli war planes. Gaza has become 'famine-stricken'due to blockade of aid by Israel.

Peacekeeping and Mediation

The UN has supported peace initiatives, such as the Madrid Conference, the Oslo Accords, and the Quartet on the Middle East (UN, US, EU, Russia), to facilitate dialogue and negotiations.

Role of the United Nations in Resolving Conflicts

The United Nations has faced significant criticism for its failures in resolving the conflicts in Palestine and Kashmir, both of which remain unresolved despite decades of UN involvement. In Palestine, the inability to enforce key resolutions, such as the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories (Resolution 242) and the cessation of illegal settlements, highlights the UN's lack of enforcement power, particularly in the face of geopolitical divisions within the Security Council. Similarly, in Kashmir, the UN's early resolutions, including the call for a plebiscite to determine the region's future, remain unimplemented due to the absence of a robust mechanism to ensure compliance. In both cases, the UN's actions have often been undermined by global power politics, regional complexities, and its reliance on voluntary cooperation from member states, leading to criticism that it has been more of a platform for discussion than a force for tangible resolution. The UNSC often faces deadlocks due to vetoes by permanent members, particularly the United States, on resolutions critical of Israel. Continued settlement expansion and violence by Israel in Palestine complicate efforts for a negotiated solution. The blockade of Gaza and restrictions in the West Bank hinder the delivery of humanitarian aid and development initiatives. Many UN resolutions remain unimplemented due to the absence of enforcement mechanisms and the issue's political sensitivity. The UNSC's permanent members often have divergent views. It limits unified action by the UNSC. The inability to implement past resolutions, including the plebiscite, has undermined the UN's credibility in resolving the conflict.

Pakistan's Status, Role, and Contribution in Regional Organizations (EU and ECO)

Pakistan's Role and Contributions in the Economic Cooperation Organization(ECO)

The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) is a regional intergovernmental organization that

includes European, Caucasia, Central and South Asia countries. As a founding member, Pakistan has played an essential role in shaping the ECO's objectives. Here's a critical analysis of Pakistan's status, role, and contributions to the ECO.

Status within ECO

Pakistan is one of the ten member states of the ECO. Its mandate promotes economic, technical, and cultural cooperation among member states. Pakistan's strategic location and significant economic potential make it a key player within the ECO framework. The Forum was founded as the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) in 1964 by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Republic of Turkey. It was renamed the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) in 1985.

Role and Contributions

1. Economic Integration and Trade Promotion.

Regional commercial measures: Pakistan has pushed for regional integration in trade and actively participated in boosting intra-regional trade. The ECO Trade Agreement (ECOTA) aims to lower tariffs and non-tariff barriers among member states to increase trade. **Infrastructure Development:** Pakistan has contributed to infrastructure initiatives that promote regional connectivity. The ECO Container Train, which runs from Islamabad to Istanbul via Tehran, exemplifies Pakistan's initiatives to improve regional transportation and trade.

2. Energy Cooperation.

Energy Projects: Pakistan has participated in several energy projects under the ECO framework, including attempts to share and develop energy resources. Pakistan's energy sector, especially natural gas, is critical to regional security and cooperation.

CASA-1000 Project: Although mostly under World Bank supervision, the CASA-1000 project, which aims to transfer electricity from Central Asia to South Asia, is consistent with ECO's objectives. Pakistan's participation demonstrates its commitment to regional energy cooperation.

3. Cultural and Technical Cooperation.

Cultural Exchange: Pakistan has actively promoted cultural exchanges and tourism among the ECO countries. By organizing cultural events and encouraging people-to-people encounters, Pakistan has helped to enhance regional cultural relations.

Technical Help: Pakistan gives technical help and expertise in education, research, and technology to other ECO member states. This cooperation promotes regional growth and capacity building.

4. Addressing Regional Challenges

Counter-terrorism Efforts: Pakistan has played a vital role in regional security measures. Pakistan supports regional stability and security through collaborative counter-terrorism efforts and intelligence sharing within the ECO framework. In 2024 Pakistan hosted SCO summit and it's agenda focused on enhancing regional economic cooperation and counter terrorism.

Disaster Management: Pakistan has also participated in regional disaster management initiatives helpin develop cooperation mechanisms in disaster risk reduction and response.

Critical Analysis of the role of Pakistan in ECO

While Pakistan has made significant contributions to the ECO and enhanced its trade and transport links and build stronger ties with ECO member countries. But various difficulties and opportunities for improvement remain. Despite ECO agreements, implementation is typically delayed due to political barriers. Pakistan and the other member states must focus on practical execution. Member states must follow through on commitments which can can hinder economic integration. Pakistan must overcome its domestic economic issues to contribute to and benefit from regional cooperation better. Regional tensions and instability, notably Afghanistan-related issues, can impact the ECO's operations. The success of ECO programs depends on Pakistan's involvement in promoting regional peace and stability.

While Pakistan has progressed in infrastructure development but continued investment and improvement in transport and communication networks are necessary to control regional trade and connectivity between member states.

Pakistan's Multifaceted Involvement in the ECO Framework

Overall Pakistan's status, function, and contributions to the Economic Cooperation Organization are extensive and diverse. Pakistan has contributed significantly to advancing ECO objectives by boosting trade, energy cooperation, cultural exchange, and resolving regional security problems. The ECO Science Foundation (ECOSF) headquarters is in Islamabad. It promotes scientific and Technological collaboration. Pakistan has actively supported ECO projects and ECO Railway initiatives (e,g., Islamabad-Tehran-Istanbul railway corridor).To fully reap the benefits of this regional cooperation, Pakistan and other member states must solve implementation issues, economic inequality, and political instability. Increased collaboration and dedication can result in more robust regional economic integration and development.

Pakistan's Status, Role, and Contribution to the European Union (EU):

The European Union (EU) was officially established on November 1, 1993. Despite not being a member of the European Union (EU), Pakistan maintains a multidimensional relationship with the bloc, including political, economic, security, and cultural exchanges. Pakistan's relationship with the European Union (EU) includes economic cooperation, political engagement, and development assistance. Here's a critical analysis of Pakistan's standing, role, and contributions:



Flag of the European Union

1. Economic Cooperation

Pakistan and the EU enjoy healthy trade relations. The EU is one of Pakistan's main trading partners, with significant exports of textiles, clothing, and agricultural goods. The Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+) status awarded to Pakistan has played a critical role in increasing its exports to the EU. The GSP+ status has significantly boosted exports and benefited Pakistan's economy. Pakistan must comply with international accords on labor rights, human rights, and environmental norms to maintain its position. Noncompliance may result in the loss of these benefits.

2. Political Engagement

Diplomatic relations between Pakistan and the European Economic Community were established in 1962. In June 2019, Pakistan and the EU signed the Strategic Engagement Plan (SEP) to build a partnership rooted in shared values and principles. Pakistan and the EU hold regular political discussions to address bilateral, regional, and global issues. These dialogues provide opportunities to address human rights, governance, and counterterrorism. These discussions help to align Pakistan's policies with international norms and improve diplomatic ties. There are frequent complaints of Pakistan's human rights and governance difficulties, which can strain political relations.

3. Development Assistance

The EU gives Pakistan significant development aid for education, rural development, and governance. It has funded numerous tasks to improve societal structure and capacity building. Under the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) for 2021-27, the EU allocated EUR 265 million in grant funding to Pakistan for 2021-2024. EU aid has also supported important projects that promote education and healthcare facilities in underdeveloped regions. Productive use of aid demands transparency and efficient governance mechanisms, and Pakistan faces challenges due to corruption and bureaucratic incompetence.

4. Human Rights and Governance

The EU has continuously emphasized the significance of human rights and good governance. Pakistan's adherence to these norms is crucial for preserving trade benefits and development funding. Compliance can lead to long-term economic gains and enhanced international standing. Restrictions on free speech, minority rights, and judicial independence warrant serious revisions.

5. Counter-Terrorism and Security

Pakistan and the EU work together on security and counterterrorism measures. This involves intelligence exchange, counter-radicalization initiatives, and attempts to combat illegal trafficking. Collaborative security activities promote regional stability and contribute to global security. The Pakistani security situation, which includes domestic insurgencies and geopolitical issues, challenges these attempts.

6. Environmental Cooperation

The European Union (EU) contributes significantly to environmental cooperation with Pakistan through various projects and programs. This collaboration spans several areas, including climate change mitigation and sustainable development. EU-supported environmental projects help Pakistan mitigate the impacts of climate change and promote sustainable practices. Pakistan must strengthen its environmental policies and enforcement mechanisms to tackle climate challenges effectively.

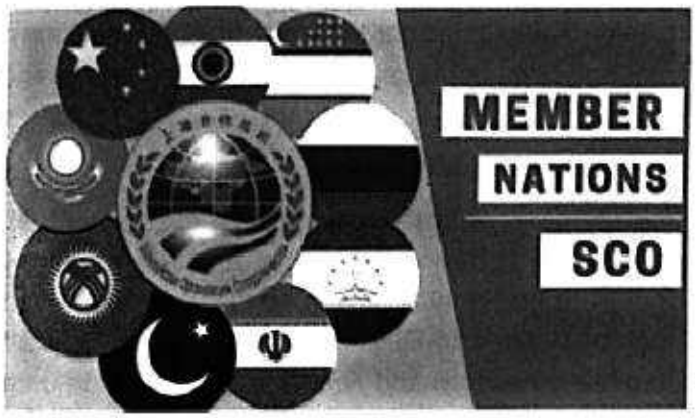
Overall, Pakistan's relationship with the European Union has diverse economic, political, and developmental aspects. While this collaboration has many advantages, such as economic growth, development aid, and increased security, it also faces significant hurdles. These include assuring compliance with international standards, addressing governance challenges, and using development support optimally. By tackling these difficulties, Pakistan may strengthen and expand its engagement with the EU, contributing positively to global and regional stability and growth.

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Pakistan's Status, Role, and Contribution to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

Pakistan holds a significant position in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) as a full member, contributing actively to its objectives of fostering regional cooperation, security, and economic development. Its role and contributions can be summarized as follows:

1. Pkistan's Status within the SCO



Pakistan became a full member of the SCO in June 2017, alongside India, during the Astana Summit. Before this, Pakistan had observer status since 2005. Full membership has enabled Pakistan to collaborate with regional powers, particularly China and Russia.

2. Strategic Role

Geostrategic Importance:

Pakistan is a bridge for connectivity projects, including China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) at the crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a flagship BRI project, underscores Pakistan's role in enhancing regional economic integration within the SCO framework.

Counterterrorism:

Pakistan plays an active role in the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) of the SCO, contributing to countering terrorism, extremism, and separatism in the region. As a country heavily impacted by terrorism, Pakistan brings practical experience and collaboration opportunities to SCO's counterterrorism initiatives.

Afghanistan Stabilization:

Pakistan advocates for a peaceful and stable Afghanistan, aligning with SCO's objectives of addressing regional security and preventing instability in Central and South Asia.

3. Economic Contribution

Trade and Connectivity:

Pakistan promotes regional trade and economic integration through initiatives like CPEC, which enhances connectivity between SCO member states and other regions. Its Gwadar Port offers landlocked Central Asian states access to global markets, strengthening trade routes under the SCO umbrella.

Energy Cooperation:

Pakistan's energy demands and its role as a potential transit country for energy pipelines, such as the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline, align with SCO's energy security goals.

4. Diplomatic and Cultural Engagement

Dialogue and Multilateralism:

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Pakistan actively participates in SCO summits and working groups, emphasizing multilateralism and regional cooperation. It has been vocal about promoting dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution among member states, including India and China.

Cultural Exchange:

Pakistan contributes to SCO's cultural programs, promoting people-to-people connections, tourism, and heritage exchanges within the region.

Pakistan's role in the SCO highlights its commitment to regional cooperation despite challenges, contributing to the organization's stability, connectivity, and collective progress goals in Eurasia. Through active engagement, Pakistan seeks to bolster its diplomatic influence and align its policies with the shared goals of peace, development, and cooperation among SCO members. On 15-16 October 2024, the twenty-third meeting of the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization was held in Islamabad. Prime Minister of Pakistan Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif, chaired the meeting. The summit focused on economic and trade cooperation, environmental initiatives, and socio-cultural links.

Pakistan and BRICS

BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) is an important emerging market economic and political bloc. Pakistan is not a member of BRICS, but it has expressed interest in engaging with the group due to its growing significance on the global stage. However, Pakistan is not a member of BRICS; its strategic location, strong and close ties with China, and aspirations for regional connectivity and economic development position it as a potential partner for engagement with the bloc. This will require addressing domestic challenges and fostering diplomatic initiatives with BRICS members.

Impact of Global Monetary Institutions on the Development of Countries

Global monetary institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, play crucial roles in the economic development of countries, particularly in providing financial assistance, policy advice, and technical expertise to address macroeconomic challenges. These institutions aim to stabilize economies, promote sustainable growth, reduce poverty, and foster economic cooperation.



Role of the IMF

1. Financial Assistance

The IMF provides financial support to countries facing balance of payments problems, helping them stabilize their economies. These programs can help countries restore economic stability, regain market confidence, and lay the foundation for sustained growth.

2. Policy Advice and Technical Assistance

The IMF advises member countries on economic management, fiscal policies, monetary policies, and structural reforms. It also provides technical assistance and training to help countries strengthen their institutional capacity and implement sound economic policies.

3. Surveillance

The IMF monitors global economic trends through surveillance activities and assesses member countries' economic and financial policies. This surveillance helps identify risks and vulnerabilities, providing early warning signals to prevent economic crises.

IMF's Efforts to Assist Pakistan



Economic Challenges in Pakistan

Pakistan faces significant economic challenges, including large fiscal deficits, high inflation, a balance of payments crisis, and a heavy debt burden. These issues are exacerbated by structural problems such as tax evasion, low tax revenues, inefficient public enterprises, corruption, and energy sector deficiencies.

IMF Programs in Pakistan

The IMF has been involved with Pakistan through several lending programs to stabilize its economy and promote structural reforms. Pakistan joined the IMF on July 11, 1950, as a newly established country facing fiscal problems since its creation in 1947. In 1958, for the first time, Pakistan went to the IMF for bailout.

Impact of IMF Assistance on Pakistan

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Positive Impacts:

1. Economic Stabilization: IMF aid has stabilized Pakistan's economy, restored market confidence, and prevented a possible balance of payments catastrophe.

2. Reform Implementation: The IMF program has led to significant economic reforms, especially in fiscal management and the energy sector.

3. Strengthening Institutions: The IMF's technical support and policy advice helped develop Pakistan's economic institutions and governance.

4. Financial Support and Loans: They provide crucial financial resources to needy countries, enabling them to invest in infrastructure, health, education, and other critical sectors.

5. Policy Guidance: They offer technical assistance and policy advice to promote sustainable economic growth and development.

6. Capacity Building: These institutions help build institutional capacity by training local officials and providing expertise in various areas of economic management.

7. Debt Relief: They can facilitate debt relief initiatives, helping heavily indebted countries manage and reduce their debt burdens.

Negative Impacts:

1. Austerity Measures: IMF programs sometimes impose austerity measures, which can cause societal unrest and political issues.

2. Debt Sustainability: Continued borrowing from the IMF raises concerns about the country's high external debt and its sustainability in the long term.

3. Implementation Risks: Successful IMF programs rely on effective reform implementation, which can be hindered by political instability and administrative inefficiency.

4. Sovereignty Concerns: The influence of global monetary institutions can sometimes be perceived as an erosion of national sovereignty, as countries must comply with externally imposed policies.

5. Inequality: Critics argue that the policies promoted by these institutions sometimes exacerbate inequality within countries, benefiting the wealthy while harming the poor.

Therefore, global monetary institutions such as the IMF are essential in assisting the economic development of countries facing substantial economic issues. Pakistan has relied heavily on the IMF's financial aid and policy support to resolve its economic crisis, stabilize the economy, and promote critical structural reforms. However, these efforts' effectiveness depends on the country's ability to implement and sustain the recommended policies. Global monetary institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), play significant roles in shaping the economic development of countries, particularly those facing financial difficulties. Their influence can be seen in several ways.

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EXERCISE

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. **The UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on:**
   (a) December 10, 1946 (b) December 10, 1947
   (c) December 10, 1948 (d) December 10, 1949

2. **Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was founded in:**
   (a) 1964 (b) 1965
   (b) 1966 (d) 1967

1. **IMF is a global monetary institution that helps countries in:**
   (a) disaster management (b) economic development
   (c) sports (d) regional stability

4. **UNESCO is an organization for :**
   (a) climate change (b) agriculture development
   (c) education and science (d) child health

5. **Pakistan joined the IMF on:**
   (a) 1947 (b) 1948
   (c) 1949 (d) 1950

6. **The EU is an international organization comprising:**
   (a) African Countries (b) Western Countries
   (c) Eastern countries (d) European Countries

7. **Economic stability comes with:**
   (a) educated citizens (b) political stability
   (c changing norms (d) charismatic leader

8. **The UNO's fundamental aim is:**
   (a) To maintain international peace and Security
   (b) To assist states in trouble
   (c) to check human violence
   (d) to help states in natural clamity.

9. **In 2024, Pakistan will get its Bailout Package for the:**
   (a) 21st time (b) 22nd time
   (c) 23rd time (d) 25th time

10. **The UNO has ---------- Organs:**
    (a) 3 (b) 4
    (c) 5 (d) 6

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Answer the following questions briefly.

1. OHCHR stands for?
2. What are the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights functions?
3. What is Pakistan's role in the ECO?
4. Why is the IMF Bailout Package essential for Pakistan?
5. What is the aim of the FASA-1000 Project?
6. What are the main objectives of ECO?
7. Why has Pakistan remained dependent on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for economic support?

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. How do global monetary institutions impact the economy of a country? Give Examples.
2. Write a detailed note of Pakistan's role in SCO.
3. Why does the UNO not solve the Kashmir and Palestine problems? Explain your answer with reference to examples.
4. Explain the UNO's role in the Afghan Problem.
5. OIC is essential for the Muslim World. Justify.

Learning Activities:

(i) Explore the website "https//www.un.org" to learn about the history of the UNO.

(ii) Class presentation to discuss the importance of International Organizations.

Divide the class into groups and assign the task:

(i) Importance of OIC

(ii) Importance of Kashmir for Pakistan

(iii) A debate "is China - Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) a game-changer for Pakistan's economy?" Conduct a debate activity between both groups.

Project

Divide the class into groups and assign the task:

(i) Importance of OIC

(ii) Importance of Kashmir for Pakistan

(iii) A debate for both groups for more suggestions for the economic development of Pakistan.

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GLOSSARY

- **Integration:** the process or action of combining two or more things in an effective way
- **Collaboration:** the action of working with someone to produce something; alliance
- **Prerequisite:** necessary condition; required
- **Conducive:** good for; helpful to
- **Marginalized:** treat(a person, group, or concept) as insignificant or peripheral

Sr. #	Year	Era	Amount (USD)
1	1958	Iskandar Mirza Era	$25 million
2	1965	Ayub Khan Era	$37.5 million
3	1972	Post-Bangladesh War	$84 million
4	1973	Bhutto Era	$75 million
5	1980	Zia-ul-Haq Era	$1.27 billion
6	1988	Post-Zia Era	$516 million
7	1993	Benazir Bhutto Era	$1.3 billion
8	1997	Nawaz Sharif Era	$1.6 billion
9	2001	Musharraf Era	$1.3 billion
10	2008	Post-Musharraf Era	$7.6 billion
11	2013	Nawaz Sharif Era	$6.6 billion
12	2019	Imran Khan Era	$6 billion
13	2023	Shehbaz Sharif Era	$3 billion
14	2024	Shehbaz Sharif Era	$ 7 billion

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this chapter

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