

Textbook of

Pakistan Studies

GRADE

10

Based on the National Curriculum of Pakistan
2022-23



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A Textbook of Pakistan Studies for Grade 10
based on National Curriculum of Pakistan (NCP) 2022-23

Authors
Tahir Mehmood (Managing Author)
Suhail bin Aziz, Hafsa Akhtar (Co-Authors)

Contributors/Collaborators
Muhammad Ahmad Nawaz (Designer)

Supervision of Curriculum and Review Process
Dr. Shafquat Ali Janjua
Joint Educational Advisor, National Curriculum Council (NCC)
Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad

NCC Review Committee Members
Ms. Hadiqa Baig, Dr. Wasal, Mr. Imran Haider Jaffri, Mrs. Zehra Habib, Mr. Abdul Hanan

Desk Officer
Mrs. Zehra Khushal, (Assistant Educational Advisor), National Curriculum Council (NCC)

NBF Textbooks Development Supervision
Murad Ali Mohmand
Managing Director, National Book Foundation (NBF)

In-Charge, NBF Textbooks Development
Mansoor Ahmad, Assistant Director

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You can also reach us by phone at 051 9261125 or via email at books@nbf.org.pk
For feedback or corrections, kindly send your comments to 'nbftextbooks@gmail.com' and 'textbooks@snc.gov.pk'

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TEST
EDITION

Preface

Textbook of Pakistan Studies for Grade 10 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).

Murad Ali Mohmand
Managing Director

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.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
اللہ کے نام سے شروع جو بڑا مہربان، نہایت رحم والا ہے

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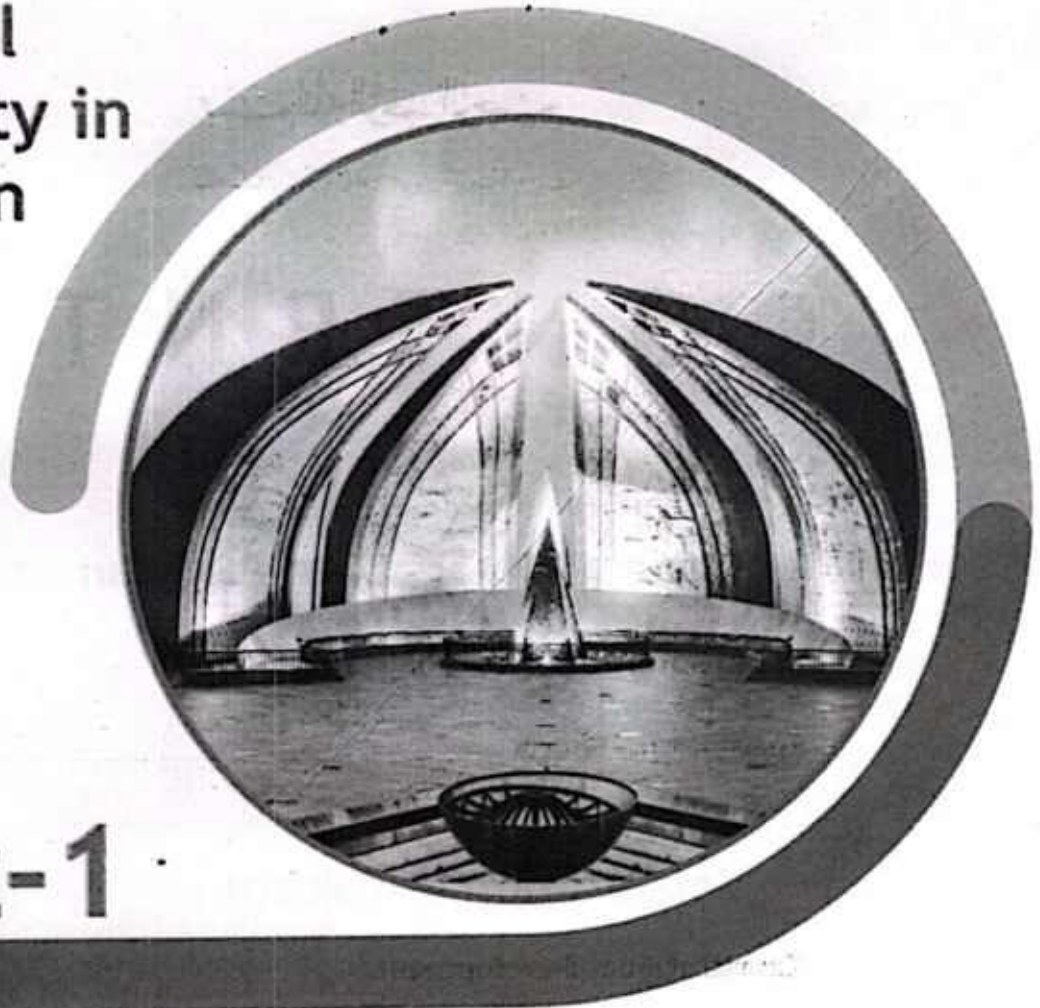
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Section 1

Cultural Diversity in Pakistan



Unit-1

Society and Culture of Pakistan

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Investigate how various cultural elements/components influence the promotion or variation of cultural diversity within a society.
- Examine the influence of various languages and dialects spoken within a country on national unity and integration.
- Analyze the origin and development of folklore and drama in the literary history of Pakistan.
- Examine the concept of unity with reference to regional cultures leading to national integration and analyze the effects of globalization on Pakistani society and culture.
- Analyze the development of Pakistani society in relation to the diverse facets and consequences of social dynamics, including women's status, feudalism, and tribalism.
- Provide an analysis of the characteristics and key concepts of social stratification, and the way it leads to social inequality that affects both individuals and society as a whole.
- Analyze the influence of noteworthy mystical orders in Pakistan across diverse regions to highlight the shared principles in their teachings and the way they have become a cohesive spiritual entity in Pakistani society and culture.

Culture

Shared and passed on by a group of people, culture is the complicated collection of ideas, customs, values, symbols, language, and artifacts. It covers people's interactions, communications, and impressions of the environment they live in. Social actions are shaped by culture; it also shape identity and, sense of belonging inside a society. It covers intangible factors like customs, traditions, and social conventions as well as physical objects such as art, architecture, and dress. Generation after generation passes on cultural characteristics, which change with time yet maintain fundamental qualities defining the group's distinctiveness.

Cultural Diversity of Pakistan

From the strands of its many ethnic, linguistic and religious communities, Pakistan is a tapestry of great cultural variety. Punjabis, Sindhis, Pashtuns, Baloch, and many more ethnic groups live here each adds unique customs, dialects, and traditions. Pakistan's linguistic scene is quite varied with a number of languages spoken, including Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and Balochi. Though Hindu, Christian, Sikh, and other minority groups also add to the cultural tapestry of the country, the religious fabric is mostly Islamic. Celebrated via several festivals, music, dance, and cuisine, this variety reflects the individual but linked identities found across the country. The interaction of different cultural aspects not only strengthens Pakistan's social fabric but also promotes a greater respect of its diverse legacy.

Expand Your Horizon

Pakistan is home to over 70 distinct languages and numerous dialects, making it one of the most linguistically diverse countries in the world. This linguistic variety reflects the rich cultural mosaic of Pakistan, with each language representing unique traditions, customs, and historical backgrounds. Find more about the languages spoken in different parts of Pakistan.

Elements of Culture

Cultural diversity within a society is shaped by various cultural elements and components, which can either promote a rich, inclusive environment or lead to variations and segmentation within the community. Understanding how these elements influence cultural diversity is crucial for fostering a cohesive and dynamic society.

Language and Communication

Language is a fundamental cultural component that influences cultural diversity. Multilingual societies, like Pakistan, where numerous languages and dialects are spoken, promote cultural diversity by preserving different linguistic traditions and fostering mutual respect and understanding among various ethnic groups. For instance, the recognition of regional languages such as Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, Brahvi, Saraiki, Hindko etc. along side the national language, Urdu, helps maintain cultural heritage and encourages intergroup communication. Linguistic differences can also create barriers to communication and integration if not managed effectively. Miscommunication and misunderstandings can arise, leading to social fragmentation. Promoting bilingual or multilingual education can help bridge these gaps and enhance cultural exchange.

Religion and Belief Systems

Religion plays a significant role in shaping cultural identities and fostering a sense of community. In Pakistan, Islam is the predominant religion, and its principles guide social norms and values. However, the presence of religious minorities, including Christians, Hindus, and Sikhs, contributes to the country's cultural mosaic. Religious festivals, rituals, and traditions from different faiths enrich the cultural landscape and promote inclusivity and mutual respect. Interfaith dialogues and inclusive policies are essential for promoting harmony and understanding among diverse religious communities.

Art and Music

Art and music are powerful expressions of cultural identity and diversity. Pakistan's rich heritage includes classical music forms like Qawwali and Ghazals, traditional dances such as Bhangra and Attan, and diverse visual arts. These cultural expressions celebrate the country's diverse heritage and bring people together through shared cultural experiences. Encouraging national festivals and cultural exchanges can help integrate these varied traditions, allowing for a richer, more cohesive national identity.



Expand Your Horizon

Kalash people of Pakistan celebrate one of the most unique and vibrant festivals called Chilam Joshi? Held in the remote valleys of Chitral in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, this spring festival marks the end of winter and the arrival of new life. Learn more about such festivals which are associated with weather.

Festivals and Celebrations

Festivals and celebrations are significant cultural elements that bring people together. Festivals like Jashn e Baharan, Sibi Mela, Shindoor Festival, Eid festivals, Milad un Nabi ﷺ and Independence Day, highlight the country's cultural diversity and promote unity through shared celebrations. Besides this Baisakhi, Holi, Christmas and holy days of other prominent religions are also celebrated by the followers of those religions. Encouraging nationwide participation in regional festivals can enhance cultural understanding and integration.

Literature

Literature is critical in promoting cultural diversity by preserving and transmitting cultural knowledge. Pakistani literature in national or regional languages helps appreciate the country's cultural diversity. Literary festivals and book fairs also play a role in celebrating diverse cultural narratives. Ensuring that literature reflects the country's cultural diversity is essential for promoting an inclusive national identity.

Linguistic Diversity of Pakistan

With more than 70 languages spoken throughout its territory, Pakistan is a nation distinguished by great linguistic variety. Each connected to different ethnic groups, major languages are Urdu, the national language and lingua franca, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and Balochi. Furthermore adding to the country's cultural tapestry are many regional languages including Saraiki, Hindko, Brahui,

Shina, Balti Kashmiri and Pahari. This language diversity helps Pakistan's people to feel pride and belonging by reflecting their complicated cultural legacy and regional identities.

Pakistani Cuisine

Food is a universal element that reflects cultural diversity. Pakistan's culinary landscape is a fusion of various regional cuisines, including Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pashtun, Kashmiri, Gilgiti and Balti dishes. Food festivals and culinary exchanges promote cultural appreciation and understanding, showcasing the country's rich gastronomic heritage. Promoting inclusive culinary experiences, organizing food festivals, and celebrating regional specialties can foster national unity while respecting cultural diversity.



Sajji; the Specialty of Balochistan

Influence of Languages on National Unity and Integration

Linguistic diversity shows richness of Pakistani culture. The interplay between various languages and dialects significantly influences the social fabric, communication, and cohesion of the country.

Promoting Cultural Heritage and Identity

Languages and dialects are crucial in preserving cultural heritage and identity. Each linguistic group in Pakistan maintains its distinct cultural traditions and practices through its language. This preservation fosters a sense of pride and belonging among community members. For instance, Sindhi literature and poetry have a rich history that continues to thrive, reinforcing regional identity and cultural continuity.

Challenges to National Unity

Linguistic diversity, sometimes, can also pose challenges to national unity. Language differences can create communication barriers, leading to misunderstandings and social fragmentation. In some cases, linguistic divides can exacerbate regionalism and ethnic tensions. For example, the language movement in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) highlighted the deep-seated tensions between linguistic groups and the central government's language policies. It was one of the important factors contributing to the separation of East Pakistan in 1971.

Do You Know?

Originating in the subcontinent during the Mughal era, Urdu developed as a lingua franca to facilitate communication between different linguistic communities. It incorporates elements from Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and various Indian languages, making it a unique and diverse language.

Role of Urdu as a Lingua Franca

To address the potential challenges, Urdu was adopted as the national language of Pakistan. As a lingua franca, Urdu facilitates communication and understanding across different linguistic groups, promoting national unity. It is used in government, education, and media, providing a common platform for interaction and integration. However, this policy also necessitates

balancing the promotion of Urdu with the preservation of regional languages to ensure inclusivity and respect for linguistic diversity.

Media and Communication

The media, especially electronic media significantly influences language use and integration in Pakistan. National media predominantly uses Urdu, which helps disseminate information and cultural content to a broad audience, promoting a unified national identity. However, regional media outlets that broadcast in local languages also play a vital role in maintaining cultural diversity and ensuring that all voices are heard.

Do You Know?

As per the policy actions given in the National Education Policy, the curriculum from Class I onward had to include three languages: English (as a subject), Urdu, and one regional language.

Folklore

Folklore refers to the traditional beliefs, customs, stories, songs, and practices passed down orally through generations within a community. It encompasses a wide range of cultural expressions, including myths, legends, fairy tales, proverbs, and folk dances, which collectively reflect the values, history, and identity of the people.

Folklore serves as a repository of communal knowledge and provides a sense of continuity and cultural heritage. It often includes elements of the supernatural and addresses universal themes such as love, heroism, morality, and the human condition, offering insights into the social and cultural fabric of the community.

Origin and Development of Folklore

Folklore in Pakistan has ancient roots, deeply intertwined with the cultural and historical narratives of the region. The diverse ethnic groups in Pakistan have rich oral traditions that date back centuries. These traditions encompass a wide range of stories, myths, legends, proverbs, and songs that have been passed down through generations. The development of a diverse array of Pakistani folklore has been significantly influenced by both Indo-Aryan mythology and Iranian mythology, which developed from the earlier Indo-Iranic mythology.

Historical Background

Folklore in Pakistan originates from the ancient civilizations that flourished in the region, such as the Indus Valley Civilization. Over time, the influx of various cultures, including Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Arabs, Turks and Afghans, enriched the local folklore, blending different cultural elements into the narratives.

Themes and Characters

Common themes in Pakistani folklore include love, bravery, loyalty, and the supernatural characters such as fairies, demons, saints, and heroes are prominent, reflecting the values and beliefs of the communities.

Regional Variations

Each province in Pakistan has its unique folklore. For example, Punjabi folklore is rich with tales of romance and heroism, such as the love stories of *Heer Ranjha* and *Sohni Mahiwal*. Sindhī folklore includes the famous tales of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, while Pashto folklore features

heroic ballads of warriors and chieftains. Balochi folklore often revolves around themes of bravery and honor.

Famous Folktales of Pakistan

Famous folktales from Punjab are Heer Ranjha, Sohni Mahiwal and Mirza Sahiban. The famous tales from Sindh include Sassi Punhun, Umar Marvi, and Momal Rano. From Khyber Pakhtunkhwa the famous tales are Adam Khan and Durkhanai, Yousuf Khan and Sherbano. Hani and Sheh Mureed, and Gohar and Beebo are famous folktales of Balochistan. The Legend of Shiri Badat and folktales surrounding the mystical mountain Nanga Parbat and its fairies are famous in Gilgit Baltistan. The Tale of Raja Rasalu and the Story of Himal and Nagrai are famous tales from Azad Jammu & Kashmir.

Drama

Drama is a genre of literature intended for performance by actors on a stage or screen, characterized by dialogue and action that depict a story or convey a message. It involves the representation of conflicts and emotions through a structured narrative, often exploring themes of conflict, human relationships, societal issues, and existential questions. Drama can range from tragedies and comedies to historical and contemporary plays, each style offering a unique perspective on human experiences. Through its dynamic and interactive nature, drama engages audiences, evoking emotional responses and prompting reflection on various aspects of life and society.



Ashfaq Ahmad and Bano Qudsia

Development of Drama

Drama in Pakistan has a rich history, dating back to ancient times with the tradition of street theatre and folk performances. In modern times, Pakistani drama has evolved to encompass a wide range of themes and styles, reflecting the diverse cultural landscape of the country.

Today, Pakistani drama is a popular form of entertainment, with many talented actors and directors contributing to its success. The industry continues to grow and innovate, captivating audiences both locally and internationally.

The evolution of drama in Pakistan is influenced by both indigenous traditions and foreign influences.

Early Influences

The drama tradition in Pakistan can be traced back to classical Sanskrit theater and the influence of Persian and Arabic storytelling traditions brought by Muslim conquerors. During the Mughal era, dramatic performances were often held in royal courts, blending Persian and local elements.

The British colonial period introduced Western-style theater to the subcontinent. English plays were performed, and local playwrights began experimenting and combining Western dramatic techniques with indigenous themes and narratives.

After 1947, the development of drama took on a new dimension. The creation of Pakistan Television (PTV) in 1964 provided a significant platform for dramatic arts. Iconic playwrights like

Ashfaq Ahmed, Bano Qudsia, A. Hameed, and Anwar Maqsood emerged, creating works that reflected social issues, cultural heritage, and contemporary challenges. In addition to these legends, there is a long list of great playwrights who produced some amazing work for Radio, TV and theater.

Today, Pakistani drama is renowned for its quality and storytelling. Television dramas are particularly popular, often addressing social issues such as gender roles, family dynamics, and political affairs. Theaters in major cities like Lahore and Karachi also contribute to the vibrant drama scene, hosting performances that range from classical plays to modern productions. In addition different stage shows and performances are also powerful tools for promoting culture.

Regional Cultures and National Unity

The cultural variety of Pakistan is evidence of both its rich past and the range of ethnic communities. Each of the main regional cultures—Pashtun, Balochi, Punjabi, Sindhi, and others—have distinct customs, languages, and dialects. Although these variations emphasize the unique identities present in the country, when welcomed inclusively they help to foster a shared feeling of belonging and unity.

Do You Know?

The Sibi Mela is one of the oldest and most vibrant cultural festivals in Pakistan, with origins dating back over 500 years. Held annually in the town of Sibi in Balochistan, this festival was historically a grand tribal gathering where tribal chiefs would settle disputes and discuss matters of mutual interest. Today, Sibi Mela has evolved into a major cultural event that showcases the rich heritage of Balochistan.

Cultural Festivals and Celebrations

Celebrating regional festivals like Jashn e Baharan in Punjab, Urs of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar in Sindh, Pashtun spring festival, and Sibi Mela in Balochistan can promote national unity. These festivals attract people from different regions, fostering a sense of togetherness and shared cultural heritage.

Language and Literature

Promoting literature and media in regional languages alongside Urdu can enhance mutual respect and understanding. Celebrating literary figures from various regions, such as Bulleh Shah, Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, Khushal Khan Khattak, and Mast Tawakali highlights the country's literary diversity.

Interregional Collaboration

Encouraging interregional cultural exchanges and collaborations can help bridge gaps. Programs that promote visits, student exchanges, and joint cultural projects among different provinces foster a sense of unity and shared identity.

Effects of Globalization on Pakistani Society and Culture

From the economy to social conventions, globalization has profoundly affected Pakistani society and culture, influencing many facets of life. Globalization has opened markets, thus, fostering development and economic prosperity. The economy has grown thanks to more foreign investment, trade prospects, and easier access to other markets. Global cultural exposure has

produced a richer cultural scene and increased respect for variety.

Globally accessible media, fashion, music, and gastronomy have expanded cultural horizons and brought fresh creative expression. Globalization has pushed social movements including better education, gender equality, and knowledge of human rights. More information flow and connectivity have enabled people and groups to fight for reforms and social fairness. Furthermore, developments in communication and technology have linked Pakistan to the world community, therefore, promoting information sharing, creativity, and teamwork. Social movements have been mobilized and cultural dialogue promoted by the internet and social media in rather important ways.

Apart from the advantages, globalization has significant detrimental consequences on Pakistani society and culture. Globalization has brought economic difficulties including more rivalry for local enterprises, dependency on foreign products, and sensitivity to world economic changes. From a cultural

standpoint, there is a danger of homogeneity—that is, of local customs and values being eclipsed by prevailing global cultures. Indigenous cultures may so fade and cultural identity lost as a result. Western consumers and their way of life can lead to inequalities and societal conflicts. Furthermore, aggravating current social disparities are the digital divide and unequal access to technologies. Furthermore, major difficulties are caused by the dissemination of false information and cyber threats.

Globalization has presented Pakistani society and culture with both chances and difficulties. Pakistan can negotiate the complexity of a globalized environment and protect its rich cultural legacy by using the good features of globalization while reducing its negative effects.

Social Dynamics and Development of Pakistan

The interaction of several social dynamics—including women's position, feudalism, and tribalism—deeply shapes the development of Pakistani society. Let's examine them one by one.

Status of Women in Pakistani Society

Cultural, and sociopolitical elements taken together have shaped women's position in Pakistan. Historically, inspired by conventional customs, women's roles were mostly limited to domestic ones. Social expectations emphasized women's roles as mothers and homemakers, often restricting their mobility and participation in public life. Educational opportunities for girls were scarce, particularly in rural areas, resulting in low literacy rates among women.



The National Commission for the Status of Women (NCSW) plays a pivotal role in advocating for women's rights. One of the commission's significant achievements was the comprehensive review and recommendation of amendments to discriminatory laws, leading to the passage of several progressive legislations.

Despite these challenges, women played crucial roles within their families and communities, maintaining cultural traditions and supporting social cohesion. Over the past few years, women's employment and education have made notable advancements. Higher literacy rates and more workforce engagement follow from girls' better access to school. Women are present in politics, education, healthcare, and business today.

To better guard against domestic abuse, honour killings, and other gender-based violence, the government has instituted the Protection of Women (Criminal Laws Amendment) Act 2006, which seeks to defend women's rights. Moreover, The Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010 is another effort to improve working conditions for women. The establishment of the "National Commission for Status of Women" is yet another step towards bringing women into the mainstream.

Notwithstanding these developments, women in Pakistan still suffer great obstacles like gender-based violence, limited mobility, and poor access to education, healthcare and financial resources. The possibilities open to women still depend on society's perceptions on gender roles.

Feudalism in Pakistan

In Pakistan, feudalism originated in the colonial era when the British constructed significant landholdings to honour loyalists. These landholdings produced a class of strong landowners who controlled rural communities.

Feudal lords sometimes possess great political and social authority, therefore regulating local government and impacting national policies. This has resulted in the continuation of a hierarchical social system because peasants have little rights and landlords rule.

Feudalism has helped to create economic inequalities since landless peasants depend on landowners for their means of life. This structure keeps poverty in rural regions and limits economic mobility.

Attempts have been made to question feudal customs and divide the land. Though their execution has been erratic and frequently opposed by influential landowners, land reform programs have been adopted. These include Ayub Khan Land Reforms of 1959 and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Land Reforms of 1972.

Tribalism in Pakistan

Tribalism refers to the social organization and cultural practices that are centered around tribal affiliations and loyalties. In such systems, individuals' identities and social statuses are strongly linked to their membership in a tribe, which is often based on kinship, lineage, and shared heritage. Different parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan are governed through tribal system.

Usually led by traditional leaders, or chieftains, tribes are regulated by local norms that uphold

social order and help to resolve conflicts. This system may contradict national legal systems even while it can provide stability and community cohesiveness. Tribal identity builds among members a strong sense of togetherness and belonging. It can, however, also cause inter-tribal strife and impede efforts for national unity.

Merging tribal territories into the national legal and political systems still presents a difficulty. Deeply ingrained tribal affiliations have made efforts to bring state rule and services to tribal areas unpopular.

Tribal areas generally lag in development, with little access to infrastructure, healthcare, or education. Modernizing against respect for tribal customs and autonomy presents a difficult problem. Merging former Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as per the demands of local population with consensus in the Parliament have brought success.

Though women's rights and education have advanced significantly, reaching gender equality still presents difficulties. While tribalism forms social structures and identity in some areas, the system nevertheless influences rural power dynamics and economic disparity. Dealing with these problems calls for complex policies that honour cultural traditions while advancing national integration, economic growth, and social justice.

Social Stratification

Social stratification is the hierarchical arrangement of people and groups in a society, determined by factors like income, power, education, and social level. It creates different social levels that determine people's social contacts, opportunities, and way of life.

Society has several layers, each corresponding to a particular socioeconomic class. Higher social strata have more access to political influence, education, and wealth than lower strata. These divisions define the boundaries between classes, resulting in social cohesiveness and separation. Social stratification also allows for social mobility, which is the ability to climb the social scale. Cultural capital, and non-financial resources such as education, intelligence, style of speech, and attractiveness, affect social mobility and standing.

Social stratification results in social inequality, affecting economic inequalities, access to education, healthcare facilities, and political opportunities. Higher social stratum individuals often have more political power, shaping choices and policies in their favor. This can lead to socioeconomic tensions and conflict, compromising social cohesiveness and stability.

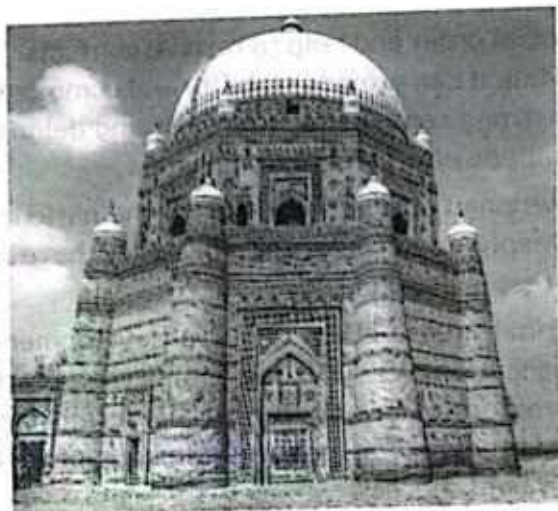
Addressing social disparity requires comprehensive policies to guarantee equal opportunities, access to healthcare and education, and inclusive economic development, thereby ensuring a more fair and coherent society.

Mystical Orders of Pakistan and Their Influence

Pakistani society and culture have been profoundly influenced by mystical orders, especially Sufi ones. Known also as "tariqas," these rules stress spiritual growth, loyalty to God, and the search of inner purity. Among Pakistan's most well-known Sufi orders are the Qadiri, Chishti, Naqshbandi, and Suhrawardi. Deep-rooted in the area, these orders had a major impact on the development of Islam in the Indian subcontinent. These orders were very important for advancing Islamic ideas, encouraging religious harmony, and attracting people from diverse backgrounds.

Qadiri Order

The Qadiri Order is one of the oldest and most widespread Sufi orders, founded by Sheikh Abdul Qadir Gilani in the 12th century in Baghdad. The Qadiri order emphasizes strict adherence to *Sharia*, the Islamic law, and the pursuit of spiritual purity through the principles of *Tazkiyah* or self-purification and *Tasawwuf* the spiritual practice. The order is known for its inclusivity and emphasis on the values of humility, generosity, and devotion. In Pakistan, the Qadiri order has a significant presence, particularly through the influence of Sufi saints.



Chishti Order

The Chishti Order, established by Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti in the 12th century, is renowned for its emphasis on love, tolerance, and openness. The Chishti order promotes the concept of *Ishq-e-Haqiqi* the divine love and focuses on serving humanity as a means of serving God. Followers of the Chishti order engage in Qawwali sessions, intended to **elevate the spirit**. The order encourages simplicity and the renunciation of material wealth. In Pakistan, the Chishti order has had a profound influence through saints whose teachings and shrines continue to inspire millions of devotees.

Naqshbandi Order

The Naqshbandi Order, founded by Baha-ud-Din Naqshband in the 14th century in Central Asia, is known for its strict adherence to Islamic principles and silent Dhikr. Unlike other Sufi orders that often emphasize vocal remembrance, the Naqshbandi order practices **silent meditation and internal reflection**, focusing on the heart's connection to God. The order stresses the importance of following the *Sunnah* of the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) and maintaining a balance between the inner spiritual life and outer worldly responsibilities. In Pakistan, the Naqshbandi order has a strong following, particularly in urban areas.

Suhrawardy Order

The Suhrawardy Order, established by Abu Najib as-Suhrawardy in the 12th century and later popularized by his nephew Shahab al-Din Suhrawardy, combines elements of mystical Sufism with scholarly pursuits and active social engagement. The order emphasizes adherence to *Sharia*, **intellectual development, and community service**. Suhrawardy teachings advocate for the purification of the soul through rigorous spiritual exercises and the application of knowledge for the betterment of society. In Pakistan, the Suhrawardy order is associated with prominent Sufi saints like Baha-ud-din Zakariya of Multan, whose shrine serves as a vital spiritual and cultural hub.

Shared Principles in Sufi Teachings

While different Sufi orders have distinct features, some common principles help their followers to be better human beings. The following are some important common principles:

- Sufi teachings emphasize intense love and devotion to God, often described as *Ishq-e-*

Haqiqi. This principle encourages followers to seek a direct and personal connection with the Divine through meditation, prayers, and recitation of the names of God.

- Sufism stresses the importance of purifying the heart and soul from worldly desires and sins. This process, known as **Tazkiyah**, involves rigorous self-discipline and spiritual exercises such as fasting, charity, and remembrance of God or *Dhikr*.
- A key tenet of Sufi teachings is the expression of love and compassion towards all beings. This principle promotes tolerance, kindness, and service to humanity, reflecting the Sufi belief in the unity of all creation.
- The relationship between a spiritual guide, the *Murshid*, and a disciple, the *Mureed* is central to Sufi practice. The *Murshid* provides spiritual instruction and guidance to help the *Mureeds* on their path towards spiritual enlightenment and closeness to Allah (SWT).

Influence of Mystic Orders on Pakistani Society and Culture

Along with other influences, mystic orders also have a deep impact on Pakistani culture and society. The following are some of the areas of this influence:

- **Annual Urs celebrations**, marking the death anniversaries of Sufi saints, are significant cultural events in Pakistan. These festivals, such as the Urs of Data Ganj Bakhsh in Lahore and Lal Shahbaz Qalandar in Sehwan, attract millions of devotees and include devotional music (Qawwali), and poetry recitations. They foster a sense of community and spiritual cohesion among diverse groups.
- **Sufi poetry**, written by saints like Bulleh Shah, Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, and Khwaja Ghulam Farid, is a vital part of Pakistani literary heritage. These poets used local languages and dialects to convey mystical teachings, making them accessible to a broad audience. Their works continue to inspire and resonate with people across different regions.
- **Qawwali** is deeply embedded in Pakistani culture. Renowned Qawwali artists like Late Aziz Mian, Late Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan and the Late Sabri Brothers have popularized this genre globally. Qawwali sessions at Sufi shrines serve as a means of spiritual upliftment and collective worship.
- The inclusive and universal message of Sufism has played a crucial role in promoting social harmony and integration in Pakistan. Sufi shrines are often visited by people of various religious and ethnic backgrounds, reflecting the Sufi principle of universal brotherhood.



Urs of Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar

Many Pakistanis live their daily lives influenced by Sufi values. The spiritual life of followers depends on practices such as *Dhikr*, community work, and acts of charity, which also help to shape the moral and ethical fabric of a peaceful society.

What I have Learned

- Cultural elements like language, religion, art, and traditions significantly influence the promotion and variation of cultural diversity within a society.
- Celebrating regional festivals and customs fosters inclusivity and mutual respect among diverse groups.
- The multitude of languages and dialects spoken in Pakistan reflects its rich cultural heritage.
- Urdu serves as a unifying lingua franca, promoting national integration, while regional languages preserve local identities and cultural diversity.
- Pakistani folklore has ancient roots and includes rich traditions of myths, legends, and stories unique to each region.
- Drama in Pakistan has evolved from classical influences to modern interpretations, significantly impacting social norms and cultural expression.
- Regional cultures contribute to national unity by promoting a shared cultural heritage.
- Globalization has brought both opportunities and challenges to Pakistani society, influencing economic development, cultural exchanges, and social norms.
- The status of women, feudalism, and tribalism have played significant roles in shaping Pakistani society.
- Progress in women's education and employment, challenges posed by feudalism, and the cultural importance of tribalism are key factors in the country's social development.
- Mystical orders like Qadiri, Chishti, Naqshbandi, and Suhrawardi have deeply influenced Pakistani spirituality and culture.
- Shared principles of love, compassion, and spiritual guidance have helped these orders become cohesive spiritual entities promoting social harmony and cultural richness.

Exercise

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

- 1. Which of the following cultural elements can most directly promote cultural diversity within a society?**
 - a) Uniform language policy
 - b) Celebrating regional festivals
 - c) Centralized education system
 - d) National sports events
- 2. How do regional festivals influence cultural diversity?**
 - a) They highlight and celebrate local traditions and customs.
 - b) They promote uniformity across different regions.
 - c) They discourage the practice of traditional arts.
 - d) They focus solely on national history.
- 3. What role does Urdu play in Pakistan in terms of national unity?**
 - a) It creates division among different regions.
 - b) It is rarely spoken outside major cities.
 - c) It replaces all regional languages.
 - d) It serves as a unifying lingua franca.

4. The story of Heer Ranjha is an example of which aspect of Pakistani culture?
 - a) Modern drama
 - b) Folklore
 - c) Economic policy
 - d) Scientific discovery
5. Which of the following best describes the impact of globalization on Pakistani culture?
 - a) Homogenization of local cultures
 - b) Complete isolation from global influences
 - c) Integration of global elements with local traditions
 - d) Preservation of ancient languages without change
6. How do regional cultures contribute to national unity in Pakistan?
 - a) By enforcing a single cultural identity
 - b) By promoting a shared cultural heritage
 - c) By ignoring local traditions
 - d) By rejecting national symbols
7. What is a primary characteristic of social stratification?
 - a) Equal distribution of resources
 - b) Hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups
 - c) Uniform social status
 - d) Lack of social classes
8. How does social stratification lead to social inequality?
 - a) By providing equal opportunities to all
 - b) By creating economic and social disparities
 - c) By ensuring equal distribution of wealth
 - d) By eliminating class distinctions

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How do regional festivals contribute to cultural diversity in Pakistan?
2. How has globalization affected Pakistani society?
3. What impact has feudalism had on the social structure in rural Pakistan?
4. What is social stratification?
5. Name two principles shared by the major Sufi mystical orders in Pakistan.

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Discuss the influence of various cultural elements and components on the promotion or variation of cultural diversity within Pakistani society. Provide examples to support your analysis.
2. Analyze the origin and development of folklore and drama in the literary history of Pakistan. How have these art forms influenced Pakistani culture?
3. Examine the concept of unity with reference to regional cultures leading to national integration.
4. Analyze the development of Pakistani society in relation to women's status, feudalism, and tribalism.
5. Provide an analysis of the characteristics and key concepts of social stratification. How does social stratification lead to social inequality?

Compare and Contrast

Select two distinct regional cultures in Pakistan. Investigate the cultural elements of each region, including language, traditions, festivals, music, and cuisine. Analyze how each culture contributes to the broader national identity and unity of Pakistan. Identify any challenges these cultures face in integrating with the national culture, as well as the benefits they bring to the cultural diversity of the nation.

Relevance across Time

Choose a specific cultural practice from Pakistan's history. This could be a traditional festival, a form of art, a language, or a social custom. Investigate the origins of the chosen cultural practice and its significance in historical contexts. Look into how it was practiced in the past and its role in society. Explore how this cultural practice has evolved over time and its relevance in modern-day Pakistan. Consider how it is practiced today, any changes it has undergone, and its impact on contemporary society.

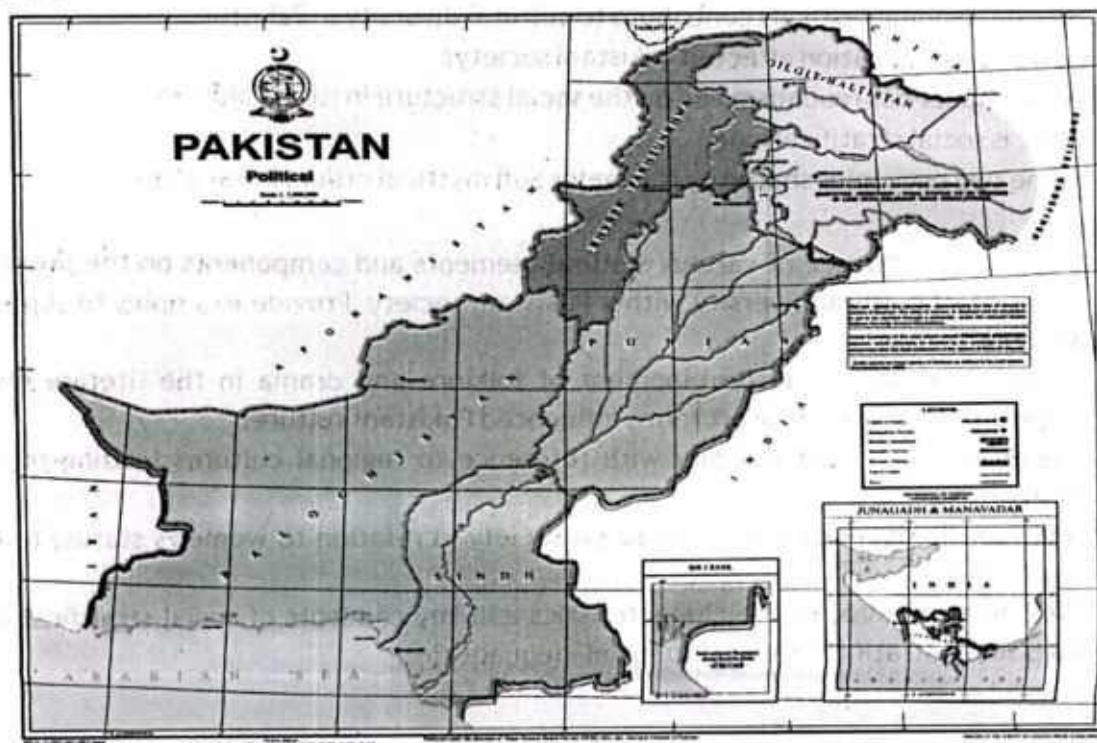
Project

In small groups, choose a specific region of Pakistan to focus on. Regions can include Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Conduct research on the chosen region, focusing on cultural elements, historical background, contemporary relevance, and contribution to national unity. Analyze how the region's culture contributes to the national identity and unity of Pakistan.

Each group will create a comprehensive presentation and share it with the class.

Activity

In the following map of Pakistan, write the names of languages spoken in different parts of Pakistan.



Glossary

Cultural Diversity: The existence of a variety of cultural or ethnic groups within a society. It encompasses the differences in language, traditions, customs, beliefs, and practices among various communities.

Lingua Franca: A common language used among people with different native languages for communication. In Pakistan, Urdu serves as the lingua franca.

Folklore: Traditional beliefs, customs, stories, songs, and practices passed down through generations within a community. Folklore reflects the cultural heritage and values of a group.

Drama: A genre of literature intended for performance by actors on a stage, characterized by dialogue and action that depict a story or convey a message.

Feudalism: A social system prevalent in rural areas where landowners hold significant power and control over peasants who work the land. It creates hierarchical social structures and economic disparities.

Tribalism: A social organization based on tribes or clans, where loyalty to one's group is paramount. Tribalism is characterized by strong kinship ties and traditional governance systems.

Social Stratification: The hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups in a society based on factors such as wealth, power, education, and social status. It leads to distinct social classes and inequality.

Globalization: The process of increased interconnectedness and interaction among people, companies, and governments worldwide, often resulting in cultural exchange, economic integration, and social changes.

Mystical Orders: Spiritual groups or communities that focus on mysticism and the pursuit of a direct, personal experience of the divine. They often emphasize inner purity, devotion, and universal love.

National Integration: The process of creating a sense of unity and cohesion among diverse groups within a nation, fostering a shared national identity and purpose.

Qawwali: A form of devotional music associated with Sufism, characterized by powerful vocal performances and rhythmic accompaniment. It is performed to inspire spiritual connection and devotion.

Social Inequality: The unequal distribution of resources, opportunities, and privileges among individuals and groups within a society, often resulting from social stratification.

Section 1

Cultural Diversity in Pakistan



Unit-2

Recreation - Sports

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Recognize the significance of leisure activities within a community and explore some notable leisure activities that are popular in Pakistani society.
- Recognize the significance of sports as a vital recreational pursuit, and examine the prevalence of popular traditional, non-traditional, national, and international sports in Pakistan.

Leisure Activities

Leisure activities are a broad category of interests that people pursue for enjoyment, self-actualization, and relaxation in their spare time. Sports, pastimes, get-togethers with friends, cultural events, and leisure trips can all be considered among these activities.

Leisure time is an integral part of everyday life in Pakistan, representing the nation's vast cultural diversity and shared values. Common recreational activities like football, hockey, and cricket unite people and promote a feeling of national and community pride. Classical sports like kabaddi and malakhra as well as colourful celebrations like Jashn e Baharan Festival, showcase cultural legacy and offer happy opportunities for social interaction.

In addition, leisure pursuits such as attending local theater, going on family picnics, and going to dine out present chances for rest and renewal of the mind. People who participate in leisure activities can enhance their physical and mental health, establish stronger social relationships within their communities, and attain a healthy balance in their lives.

Importance of Leisure Activities

Recreational activities are essential to a community's social cohesion and general well-being. They enhance people's quality of life by offering chances for amusement, leisure, and physical fitness. Following are some of the important benefits of leisure activities:

Physical Fitness

Leisure activities are essential for maintaining physical fitness and overall health. Engaging in activities such as sports, hiking, and swimming helps improve cardiovascular health, strengthen muscles, and enhance flexibility and endurance.

Regular participation in physical leisure activities also aids in weight management, reduces the risk of chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, and obesity, and promotes overall health. By incorporating a variety of enjoyable physical activities into daily routines, individuals can improve their physical health while also experiencing the social and psychological benefits of active leisure pursuits.

Psychological Strength

Leisure activities offer numerous psychological benefits that contribute to overall mental well-being. Engaging in activities such as sports, jogging, walk, picnics, arts & crafts, and social gatherings helps reduce stress and anxiety levels by providing a mental break from daily pressures and allowing individuals to unwind and relax. These activities also promote the release of endorphins, the body's natural "feel-good" hormones, which enhance mood and foster a sense of happiness and contentment.

Furthermore, leisure activities can improve cognitive functions such as memory, attention, and problem-solving skills by stimulating the brain in enjoyable and meaningful ways. Social leisure activities, in particular, help build and strengthen relationships, providing emotional support and



a sense of belonging. By incorporating leisure activities into daily routines, individuals can achieve a balanced and fulfilling life, enhancing their overall psychological health and resilience.

Community Cohesion

Leisure activities play a crucial role in fostering community cohesion and building stronger social networks. Engaging in group activities such as sports, community events, festivals, and volunteer work provides opportunities for individuals to connect, interact, and develop meaningful relationships. These shared experiences help build trust and mutual respect among community members, creating a sense of belonging and collective identity.

Participating in leisure activities also encourages teamwork and cooperation, which are essential for a harmonious community. Moreover, community-based leisure activities can bridge cultural and generational gaps, promoting inclusivity and understanding among diverse groups. By bringing people together in positive and enjoyable settings, leisure activities contribute to a more connected, supportive, and resilient community.

Cultural Preservation

Leisure activities play a vital role in preserving and promoting cultural heritage. Traditional games, festivals, music, dance, and crafts are integral parts of a community's cultural identity, and engaging in these activities helps keep these traditions alive. Through leisure activities, cultural knowledge and practices are passed down from one generation to the next, ensuring that younger generations remain connected to their heritage.

Festivals and communal celebrations like Lok Virsa Mela in Islamabad provide opportunities for people to experience and participate in cultural rituals and customs, fostering a sense of pride and belonging.

Additionally, leisure activities can highlight the uniqueness of a culture to the broader community and to visitors, thereby promoting cultural diversity and understanding. By actively engaging in and supporting these activities, communities can maintain their cultural vitality and richness amidst a rapidly changing world.



Do You Know?

Storytelling in rural Pakistan is not just a form of entertainment, but also a vital means of preserving history, culture, and moral values. In many rural communities, elders and storytellers, known as "Dastan Go," gather people around in the evenings to narrate tales of folklore, historical events, and moral lessons.

Leisure Activities in Pakistani Society

Activities Common in Rural Areas

In rural Pakistan, leisure activities are often shaped by the natural environment, cultural traditions, and limited access to modern amenities. Here are some common leisure activities in rural areas:

- **Outdoor games** like kabaddi, Malakhra, volleyball and other traditional games are popular in rural areas, played in open fields and streets.
- **Social gatherings** like weddings, Eid celebrations, cultural and religious festivals are an essential part of rural life, bringing people together and strengthening community bonds. A regular place for such gatherings is *chopal* culture in rural areas of Pakistan.
- Traditions of **storytelling and folk music** are alive in rural Pakistan, where villagers sharing tales of history, mythology, and cultural heritage through songs and narratives.
- **Traditional crafts** are preserved by rural communities. These include pottery, weaving, and embroidery, often passed down through generations. While they are profession for many people, there are people who adopt them as a hobby.
- **Hunting and fishing** are also favourite pastime hobbies as abundant wildlife and water resources are available in those areas. These activities also provide a source of food and recreation.
- **Village Fairs** locally called *melas* are periodic events that bring together people from surrounding areas, featuring music, dance, food, and games. Many a times such fairs are conducted at the start of spring season or to enjoy a healthy harvest.
- **Community service** is also a common leisure activity in many rural communities. The activities like cleaning water channels, maintaining public spaces, and helping neighbours, foster a sense of community and social responsibility.

Activities Common in Urban Pakistan

In urban areas of Pakistan, leisure activities are often different from what they are in rural areas. The following are some common leisure activities in urban areas:

- **Cricket** is the most popular sport in Pakistan, with a huge following and a rich history of producing world-class players. Many Pakistanis enjoy playing cricket in streets, parks, and stadiums, while others watch international matches and domestic tournaments with great enthusiasm.
- **Food** is an integral part of Pakistani culture, and many people enjoy trying different cuisines, cooking, and dining out with family and friends. Pakistani cuisine offers a diverse range of dishes, from spicy curries and biryanis to mouth-watering kebabs and haleem. Restaurants, food streets, and street food vendors are popular destinations for foodies.
- **Social gatherings** like weddings, birthdays, expos, and different kinds of festivals are an essential part of Pakistani urban culture. These events bring people together, strengthen family bonds, and promote social harmony.
- **Outdoor activities** are also common among the people living in urban areas. In order to take a break from their busy routines, Pakistani people in urban areas visit nearby picnic spots including mountains, riverside spots, beaches and other such attractions.



- **Sports and fitness** are also common leisure activities especially for young Pakistanis. Apart from cricket, many Pakistanis enjoy other sports like football, basketball, tennis, and squash. Fitness enthusiasts visit gyms and jogging tracks to stay healthy and active.
- **Travel** has become one of the favourite leisure activities for Pakistanis. Internal tourism has increased a lot as Pakistan offers many exciting travel destinations, from the ancient Indus Valley Civilization ruins to the beautiful valleys in the north. Many people enjoy exploring new places, experiencing different cultures, and learning about the country's history and heritage.
- **Reading and writing hobbies** have been affected by the invent of internet but still they are popular leisure activities in Pakistan, with many people enjoying Urdu, English and regional literature, poetry, and blogging.
- **Video games** have become increasingly popular in Pakistan, with many people enjoying online gaming with friends and family. Gaming tournaments and esports events are also gaining popularity, with many young gamers competing at national and international levels.
- **Television and social media** are also favourite leisure activities for many Pakistanis. With the arrival of multiple web channels, video streaming sites, and social media platforms, many people, especially elderly, spend most of their time in front of the TV screens to watch programs of their liking.

These leisure activities bring people together, promote social bonding, and contribute to the rich cultural tapestry of Pakistani society. They provide a much-needed break from daily routines, foster creativity and innovation, and promote physical and mental well-being.

Do You Know?

According to World Travel & Tourism Council 2023 Annual Research, local tourists of Pakistan spent Rs. 3.8 trillion. The figure is expected to cross the figure of 4 trillion in 2024

The Significance of Sports in Pakistan

Sports are a vital recreational pursuit that significantly contributes to the physical, mental, and social well-being of individuals and communities. Engaging in sports improves physical fitness, coordination, and flexibility, which are essential for daily tasks and preventing injuries. It also reduces the risk of chronic diseases like heart disease, diabetes, and obesity. Sports also provide stress relief, boost self-esteem and confidence, and teach resilience and perseverance.

Socially, sports foster community building, teamwork, and cooperation, which are transferable to other areas of life. They also instill character building skills, such as dedication, hard work, and fair play. Physical activity also improves cognitive function, including memory, concentration, and problem-solving skills.

Economically, sports industries contribute to economic growth through job creation, tourism, and the sale of sports-related goods and services. Hosting sports events can boost local economies and promote international recognition. International sports competitions promote

cultural exchange and understanding, breaking down cultural barriers and fostering inclusivity and global unity.

Sports in Pakistan

Here we will examine the prevalence of sports in Pakistan:

Traditional Sports in Pakistan

Traditional sports in Pakistan have a rich history and cultural significance, with many games passed down through generations. These sports promote physical fitness, strength, and agility, while also fostering community engagement and social bonding.

Kabaddi is a popular contact team sport with roots in rural Pakistan. It combines elements of wrestling and rugby. It involves two teams, with players taking turns to raid the opponent's half of the field and tag the defenders before returning to their own half. The defenders try to stop the raider by wrestling them to the ground. This game is played across the country, with national and international competitions. Kabaddi promotes strength, speed, and strategy, making it a beloved sport in Pakistan.



Kushti or **pehlwani** is a form of traditional wrestling. Common in rural areas of Pakistan. Wrestlers, known as **Pehlwans**, compete in a circular arena called an

Akhara. Matches are characterized by grappling techniques and displays of strength and skill. Training for **Pehlwani** involves rigorous physical conditioning and adherence to a specific diet known as "**Khuraak**." In Pakistan, **Gujranwala** is called the city of **Pehlwans**. Trained from these rural centres, Pakistani wrestlers like **Gama Pehlwan** who was given title of **Rustam e Zaman** and **Jhara Pehlwan** raised Pakistani flag in the international arenas.

Malakhra is a traditional form of wrestling in **Sindh**, where wrestlers wear colorful belts tied around their waists. The objective is to unbalance the opponent by gripping the belt and throwing them to the ground. Matches are usually held in open fields during cultural festivals and celebrations.

Rasa Kashi also known as tug of war, is a traditional game in rural Pakistan, particularly in the **Sindh** region. It is a popular sport that requires strength, endurance, and teamwork. The objective of **Rasa Kashi** is for two teams to compete against each other, pulling a rope in opposite directions, with the goal of pulling the rope a certain distance or making the opposing team fall.

Other than these games, **Kho kho**, **kokla chapaki**, **pithu garam** and many such games are common in Pakistan.

National and International Sports in Pakistan

Other than traditional games, national and international sports in Pakistan are highly revered, with many sports enjoying widespread popularity and international recognition.

Hockey, the National Game

Hockey is Pakistan's national game, and the country has a rich history of excellence in the sport. Pakistan's hockey team has won numerous international titles, including three Olympic gold medals, four World Cup titles, and several Asian Games gold medals.

Hockey was introduced to Pakistan during the British colonial era, and the country quickly embraced the sport. Pakistan's hockey team made its international debut in 1948, and since then, the team has become a force to be reckoned with in the hockey world.

The 1960s to the early 1990s are considered the golden era of Pakistan hockey. During this period, the team won several international titles, including three Olympic gold medals (1960, 1968, and 1984) and four World Cup titles (1971, 1978, 1982, and 1994). During these years Pakistan's hockey team produced some of the greatest players in the history of the sport.

Sohail Abbas was a Penalty Corner specialist who has the world record for most goals in international hockey. Shahbaz Ahmed often referred to as the "Maradona of Hockey," was renowned for his exceptional dribbling skills, speed, and playmaking abilities. Hasan Sardar was a prolific striker who was instrumental in Pakistan's victories in the 1982 World Cup and the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. Islahuddin, was the former captain and coach of the Pakistani hockey team, who led Pakistan to win the 1978 World Cup and the 1982 Asian Games. Samiullah was nicknamed the "Flying Horse" for his



Sohail Abbas

incredible speed and stamina. Kaleemullah was another legendary center forward who was known for his powerful shots and goal-scoring abilities. Hanif Khan was a versatile forward, who was known for his skillful play and strategic thinking on the field. Akhtar Rasool was a legendary center-half, known for his exceptional ball control and game management. Shahid Ali Khan and Mansoor Ahmed remained the best goalkeepers of Pakistan hockey.

Current State of Hockey in Pakistan

Pakistan's hockey team has faced challenges in recent years and the team could not qualify for world cups. Still, the sport remains popular in the country. The Pakistan Hockey Federation is working to revitalize the sport, and there are efforts underway to develop grassroots hockey programs and improve infrastructure.

Squash, the National Pride

Squash is a popular sport in Pakistan, with a rich history of producing world-class players. Pakistan has a strong squash tradition, and the sport is widely played and followed in the country.

Squash was introduced to Pakistan during the British colonial era. Pakistan's squash players made their international debut in the 1950s, and since then, the players have become a force to be reckoned with in the squash world.

Pakistan has produced some of the greatest squash players of all time, including legends like Hashim Khan, Jahangir Khan, Jansher Khan, and Qamar Zaman. These players have won numerous international titles, including British Open and World Championship titles.

Jahangir Khan is widely regarded as one of the greatest squash players of all time. He won a record 10 British Open titles and 8 World Championship titles, and was ranked number one in the world for a record 12 years. Jansher Khan is another Pakistani squash legend, who won 6 British Open titles and 4 World Championship titles. He was ranked number one in the world for 5 years and was known for his aggressive playing style.

Pakistan has several world-class squash courts, including the Pakistan Squash Complex in Islamabad, which hosts international tournaments. The country needs many more courts and academies and training centers that can provide coaching and training to young players so that the lost legacy of Pakistan in world squash may be regained.



Jahangir Khan

Cricket, the National Obsession

Pakistan's most popular and fervently watched sport is cricket, which is frequently referred to as a national obsession. Since its introduction to the area during the British colonial era, the sport has grown to be an important aspect of Pakistani identity and culture.

After Pakistan attained independence in 1947, the game took off there. In 1952, the Pakistan national cricket team took on India in their inaugural Test match, which launched a legendary cricket career. Pakistan has produced some of the world's most gifted and renowned cricket players over the years, adding to the sport's appeal on a worldwide scale.

Some of the most notable cricket players include Fazal Mahmood, the hero of Oval who was the first Pakistani player to pass 100 wickets, a feat he achieved in his 22nd match. Imran Khan who was renowned for his leadership and all-round capabilities and the captain of Pakistan during the 1992 World Cup. Zaheer Abbas was a stylish batsman who was called the Asian Bradman and Runs Machine by the spectators of the game. Wasim Akram, a great left-arm bowler known as the "Sultan of Swing," is considered one of the best fast bowlers in the history of cricket. Waqar Younis was a fast-bowling



Two Ws: Waseem Akram and Waqar Younis

legend who was known for his deadly Yorkers and reverse swing bowling. Javed Miandad was a prolific batsman, famous for his consistency and match-winning performances. Fast Bowling sensation Shoaib Akhtar holds the world record for the fastest bowl in world history when he crossed the 100 miles per hour target. Shahid Afridi is known for his explosive batting and leg-spin bowling, known as "Boom Boom" by the cricket fans around the world.

Pakistani female Cricket players are also famous in world arena. These include Sana Mir, known for her exceptional leadership skills and her ability as an all-rounder, excelling in both batting and bowling. She was the first Pakistani woman to take 100 wickets in ODIs. Bismah Maroof, a top-order batter known for her consistency and technical proficiency. Nida Dar, who has consistently been a match-winner for Pakistan, contributing significantly in both batting and bowling



departments. Top order batter Javeria Khan and fast bowler Diana Baig are also among the famous women cricketers for Pakistan.

In addition to famous wins in bilateral series against all the teams of the world, Pakistan also won many international titles including the One Day World Cup in 1992, ICC T20 World Cup in 2009 and the ICC Champions Trophy in 2017.

Pakistan Super League (PSL) has become a big brand that attracts the cricketers from across the world. The league has given Pakistan many new sensations.

In Pakistan, cricket serves as more than simply a recreational activity; it is a social glue that binds people from all backgrounds and places together. Pakistan's love affair with cricket is still going strong because of the country's passion, talent, and dedication to the game, which inspires and produces world-class players.

International Sports in Pakistan

International sports in Pakistan have gained popularity in recent years, offering a diverse range of recreational pursuits for Pakistanis. These sports promote physical fitness, mental well-being, and social interaction, while also providing opportunities for international competition.

Do You Know?

Pakistan beat Japan in football during the 1960s. The historic victory occurred in the 1960's Merdeka Cup in Malaysia where Pakistan's national football team defeated Japan 3-1. This win remains one of the notable achievements in the history of Pakistani football, showcasing the team's potential on an international platform.

Football

Football in Pakistan has a rich history and a dedicated following in different parts of Pakistan. The sport was introduced during the British colonial era and gained popularity in regions where British bases were established.

The Pakistan Football Federation (PFF) was established in 1948 to govern and promote the sport across the country. The Pakistan Premier League (PPL) is the top-tier professional football league in Pakistan, featuring clubs from across the country competing for the national championship.

During the 1950s, 60s and 70s Pakistani football players left indelible marks on the international arena.

Qayyum Changezi, Ghafoor Majna, Taj Muhammad Senior and Junior, and many other such heroes came to the football circles of Pakistan making Pakistan proud.

In recent years, the Pakistan football team has shown marked improvement on the international arena. Still, it is far behind the top-tier teams of the world and even in Asia.

Despite facing challenges such as limited funding, lack of infrastructure, and political and administrative issues, there is significant potential for the growth of football in Pakistan. Collaborations with international football organizations, foreign clubs, and coaches can provide valuable support and expertise.

Boxing

Boxing is a well-regarded sport in Pakistan, with a history of producing talented fighters who have achieved national and international recognition. The sport has grown steadily over the years, supported by a strong grassroots movement and dedicated training programs.

Although Pakistani boxers have faced stiff competition at the Olympic level, they have represented the country with pride. Participation in the Olympics has provided valuable experience and exposure to the international boxing scene.

Hussain Shah is arguably the most famous boxer in Pakistani history. He won a bronze medal in the middleweight category at the 1988 Seoul Olympics, making him the only Pakistani boxer to achieve this feat. **Abrar Hussain**, a three-time Olympian and a gold medalist in the South Asian Games has been a significant figure in Pakistani boxing. **Muhammad Waseem**, also known as "Falcon," is a contemporary boxing star from Pakistan. He has also won several titles for Pakistan.



Muhammad Waseem, the Falcon

Tennis

Tennis is gaining popularity in Pakistan, with Pakistani players like **Aisam-ul-Haq Qureshi** and **Aqeel Khan** achieving international success. Tennis promotes physical fitness, mental focus, and strategy, making it a highly respected sport in Pakistan.

Badminton

A growing sport in Pakistan, badminton has produced national champions and international players. Badminton promotes physical fitness, speed, and agility, making it a popular choice for Pakistanis.

Non-Traditional Sports in Pakistan

Non-traditional sports in Pakistan have gained popularity in recent years, offering a diverse range of recreational pursuits for Pakistanis. These sports promote physical fitness, mental well-being, and social interaction, while also providing opportunities for international competition.

Martial Arts with disciplines like karate, taekwondo, and judo have gained popularity in Pakistan, emphasizing self-defense and physical fitness. Martial arts promote discipline, focus, and physical skill, making them a popular choice for Pakistanis.

Gymnastics are becoming increasingly popular in Pakistan, with Pakistani gymnasts competing internationally. Gymnastics promote strength, flexibility, and coordination, making it a highly respected sport in Pakistan. Other sports include Javelin throw where Arshad Nadeem has performed sensationally well and brought Pakistan success. In Snooker, players like Muhammad Yusuf who became the world amateur snooker champion in 1994, Muhammad Asif became the World Amateur Snooker Champion in 2012 and 2019 and Ahsan Ramzan who became the World Champion in 2022.



Pride of Pakistan; Arshad Nadeem

Sports play a vital role in Pakistani society, offering a diverse range of recreational pursuits that cater to different interests and age groups. From traditional games to international disciplines, sports promote physical fitness, social interaction, and national pride, making them an essential part of Pakistani culture. With more investment in sports and by making it a priority for the country, Pakistan has the potential to become a world power in sports.

What I have Learned

- Leisure activities are crucial for physical health, mental well-being, and social cohesion within a community.
- Engaging in leisure activities reduces stress, improves cognitive functions, and enhances emotional health.
- Traditional leisure activities, such as playing games play a vital role in preserving cultural heritage.
- Modern recreational activities, including picnics, and attending cultural festivals, foster community bonding and cultural exchange.
- Popular leisure activities in Pakistan include sports, festivals, music, and traditional games.
- Events like regional festivals showcase the rich cultural diversity of Pakistan.
- Recreational outings to parks, beaches, and historical sites are common leisure pursuits in Pakistani society.
- Sports contribute significantly to physical fitness, mental health, and social well-being.
- Participation in sports helps in building teamwork, discipline, and leadership skills.
- Sports serve as a unifying force, bringing people together and fostering a sense of national pride and identity.
- Traditional sports such as Kabaddi and Malakhra are widely played in rural areas, highlighting regional cultural practices.
- Nationally famous Sports like hockey and cricket are immensely popular, with cricket being the most followed sport in the country.

Exercise

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

1. What is a primary benefit of engaging in leisure activities?
a) Increased stress levels b) Improved physical health
c) Decreased social interaction d) Reduced cognitive functions
2. How do leisure activities contribute to community building?
a) By promoting isolation
b) By reducing social bonds
c) By fostering social cohesion and community engagement
d) By increasing work-related stress
3. Which traditional game is played using a small wooden stick and a larger stick?
a) Kabaddi b) Gilli-Danda
c) Cricket d) Hockey
4. What mental health benefit is associated with leisure activities?
a) Increased anxiety
b) Improved emotional well-being
c) Decreased self-esteem
d) Increased cognitive decline
5. Which Pakistani boxer won a bronze medal at the 1988 Seoul Olympics?
a) Muhammad Waseem b) Hussain Shah
c) Kaleemullah Khan d) Ahsan Ramzan
6. How do sports contribute to the physical fitness of individuals?
a) By promoting sedentary lifestyles
b) By reducing physical activity levels
c) By increasing the risk of chronic diseases
d) By enhancing cardiovascular health and muscle strength
7. In which sport did Muhammad Asif win the World Championship?
a) Football b) Cricket
c) Squash d) Snooker
8. What is a key social benefit of participating in team sports?
a) Enhancing teamwork and cooperation
b) Promoting individualism
c) Decreasing communication skills
d) Reducing social interaction

9. What traditional sport involves grappling and is particularly popular in rural Punjab and Sindh?
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) Hockey | b) Football |
| c) Wrestling | d) Tennis |
10. Arshad Nadeem is famous for:
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a) Kabadi | b) Javelin Throw |
| c) Wrestling | d) Snooker |

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Describe how leisure activities contribute to mental well-being.
2. What are some traditional leisure activities that are popular in Pakistani society?
3. How do leisure activities help in preserving cultural heritage?
4. Explain how participation in sports can improve physical fitness.
5. What are the benefits of team sports for social development?
6. Name two international sports in which Pakistan has gained recognition.
7. Identify and briefly describe one traditional and one non-traditional sport popular in Pakistan.

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Discuss the various psychological benefits of leisure activities and how they contribute to overall mental health and well-being. Provide examples from Pakistani society.
2. Examine the role of leisure activities in fostering community building and social cohesion. How do these activities help strengthen relationships within a community?
3. Analyze the importance of sports as a vital recreational pursuit in Pakistan. How do sports contribute to physical health, mental well-being, and social integration?
4. Evaluate the impact of traditional sports on preserving cultural heritage in Pakistan. How do these sports reflect the cultural values and history of the regions where they are popular?
5. Assess the current state of football in Pakistan, including its history, challenges, and future prospects. How does football compare with other sports in terms of popularity and development in the country?

Compare and Contrast

Choose a traditional sport like Kabaddi and a modern sport like cricket in Pakistan. Research their historical background, rules, cultural significance, and popularity. Write a comparative analysis, highlighting similarities and differences in their role in promoting physical fitness, entertainment, and social cohesion. Reflect on the overall impact of both sports on Pakistani society and how they complement each other in enriching the country's sports culture. Create a visual presentation to illustrate these differences.

Relevance across Time

Choose a sport with a significant history in Pakistan, such as cricket, hockey, or Kabaddi. Research its historical context, key events, famous players, and achievements. Examine its modern relevance, including current players, achievements, and popularity. Analyze how the sport has adapted to modern times, including changes in rules, equipment, training methods, and media coverage. Write a comparative analysis, focusing on the sport's origins, historical significance, and modern relevance. Create a visual timeline to represent the sport's evolution from its origins to the present day.

Project

The class will form small groups of 3-4 students and choose a community or region in Pakistan where sports play a significant role. They will research the community's demographic and cultural background, identify popular sports, examine their impact on physical health, explore social cohesion, and analyze the cultural heritage of the community. A report will be developed, introducing the community and the importance of sports in its development. The findings will be organized into sections, and a conclusion will be provided. A visual presentation will be created to highlight key points and provide clarity.

Glossary

Leisure Activities: Activities done for enjoyment and relaxation during free time, such as sports, hobbies, and social gatherings.

Physical Fitness: The ability to perform daily tasks with vigor and without undue fatigue, encompassing cardiovascular health, muscle strength, flexibility, and endurance.

Mental Well-Being: A state of good mental health where an individual can cope with the normal stresses of life, work productively, and contribute to their community.

Social Cohesion: The bonds that bring people together in a community, promoting trust, cooperation, and a sense of belonging.

Cultural Heritage: The traditions, customs, practices, and artifacts passed down through generations, reflecting the history and identity of a community.

Team Sports: Sports that involve organized groups of players working together towards a common goal, such as football, hockey, and cricket.

Traditional Sports: Sports and games that have been played for generations and are deeply rooted in a community's culture, such as Kabaddi and Malakhra.

National Sports: Sports that hold significant cultural and historical importance within a country, often officially recognized and widely followed.

International Sports: Sports that are played and followed globally, often with international competitions and events, such as the Olympics.

Social Integration: The process of bringing different groups within a society together, promoting inclusivity and equal participation.

Grassroots Programs: Community-based initiatives aimed at developing sports from the ground up, focusing on youth participation and local talent development.

Endorphins: Natural chemicals in the brain that act as pain relievers and mood elevators, often released during physical activity.

Recreational Pursuit: Activities undertaken for enjoyment, relaxation, and leisure during free time.

Cultural Exchange: The sharing of ideas, traditions, and customs between different cultures, often facilitated through sports and leisure activities.

Section 2

Constitution of Pakistan



Unit-3

Constitutional Development

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Examine the historical context of the constitution to trace the origins of constitutional evolution in Pakistan.
- Identify salient features of Objectives Resolution in order to signify its impact on constitutional development in Pakistan.
- Outline the salient features of the Constitutions of 1956, 1962, and 1973.
- Compare and contrast the constitutions of 1956 and 1962, particularly with reference to the Islamic features included in both constitutions.
- Evaluate the reasons for the failure of the constitutions of 1956 and 1962.

Historical context of constitutional development

The roots of Pakistan's constitutional history can be traced back to the British colonial era in subcontinent. To administer the Indian Subcontinent, the British implemented various legislative acts, culminating in the Government of India Act 1935. With the partition of British India in August 1947, Pakistan and India, emerged as two sovereign states under the Indian Independence Act 1947. Given the immediate challenges of independence, it was impracticable for Pakistan and India to draft their own constitutions. Consequently, the Government of India Act 1935 was adopted, with necessary amendments, as an interim constitution by both countries until their respective constitutional assemblies could legislate their own constitutions. This arrangement ensured continuity and stability during the critical early years of independence, forming the basis of Pakistan's constitutional development.

The first constituent assembly of Pakistan (1947-1954)

The last elections for central legislature of British India were held in 1945. This 389 members constituent assembly included representatives from across British India,



Quaid-e-Azam addressing first constituent Assembly of Pakistan

At its creation in 1947, Pakistan faced several serious challenges. Millions of refugees migrated from India to Pakistan, leading to a humanitarian crisis with severe shortages of shelter, food, and medical care. Pakistan was deprived of its rightful share of financial resources from British India. The country was not given a fair share of military equipment. Biased boundary division resulted in India's occupation of states like Junagadh and Hyderabad. It also led to the Kashmir issue, which remains unresolved and continues to fuel ongoing tension between Pakistan and India. As a result of partition, control over rivers flowing into Pakistan was given to India, posing a lasting threat to Pakistan's agriculture and economy. Additionally, Pakistan lacked trained civil servants, proper infrastructure, and functional institutions, forcing the country to start its governance from scratch.

These combined challenges made the early years of Pakistan extremely difficult, delaying vital tasks like constitution-making and nation-building.

Activity

Using a map of British India from 1947:

1. Highlight the areas handed over to India due to the unjust boundary division.
2. Discuss how the partition impacted Pakistan's access to water resources, as Pakistan became dependent on rivers flowing from India. Explain how this limited access to water created significant challenges for Pakistan's agriculture, which was vital for the country's economy.

elected through a limited franchise system. At partition of British India in 1947, the assembly had to be split into two to cater to the legislative needs of the two newly born states. Sixty-nine members, representing the Muslim-majority areas that became the part of Pakistan were designated as members of First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. Later this number was increased to 79 to give representation to Baluchistan, the Tribal Areas and the newly acceded states of Bahawalpur and Khairpur.

Regional representation in the assembly was as below.

East Bengal	44	Baluchistan	01
Punjab	23	Bahawalpur	01
Sind	05	Khairpur	01
NWFP (Now KPK)	03	FATA	01

3. In groups, take on the role of Pakistan's leaders in 1947. One group will focus on managing the refugee crisis, another on establishing the government, and a third on handling boundary disputes like Kashmir. Discuss your strategies and approach to addressing these early challenges.

The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan met for its inaugural session on August 10, 1947, in Karachi. The next day, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was elected as President of the assembly. In his presidential address he set the direction for the Constituent Assembly's work in drafting a constitution, that would reflect the aspirations and values of the nation of Pakistan. The assembly was charged with two responsibilities.

- To frame a constitution for Pakistan that would govern the newly independent nation according to its unique needs and aspirations
- To act as the Federal Legislature.

Do You Know?

The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan could amend the independence act by a simple majority and pass laws; moreover, no law could be made without its approval. Every bill that was passed needed to be signed by the President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.

Do you think the government used this power to suppress its opponents and introduce non-democratic traditions?

The progress of the first constitution assembly

The progress of the first constitutional assembly can be summed up as follows.

Objectives Resolution

The first and most important achievement was passage of Objectives Resolution on March 12, 1949. This resolution laid down the foundational principles of the future constitution.

Basic Principles Committee

- The committee was established to define the fundamental principles that would shape Pakistan's constitution. This committee further constituted three sub committees. This committee presented its first report in September 1950. The report was criticized widely due

to ambiguity on Islamic provisions, concerns over minority rights, imbalanced representation of East and West Pakistan in legislative bodies, and the excessive powers granted to the central government.

- The final report was presented in December 1952 but the Constituent Assembly did not pass it.

Muhammad Ali Bogra Formula

To resolve political deadlock in Pakistan due to regional and linguistic tensions, Muhammad Ali Bogra, the then *Prime Minister* proposed a bicameral legislature aiming to balance representation between East and West Pakistan.

After extensive debates and amendments, the Bogra Formula gained acceptance as a potential solution to constitutional issues. However, the Constituent Assembly was on the verge of resolving its remaining issues when Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad abruptly dissolved it on October 24, 1954. He alleged that the Assembly had failed in its fundamental task of drafting the constitution over an extended period. Additionally, he criticized the Assembly, claiming it had lost its representative identity over time.

Expand Your Horizon

Let us explore and deepen our understanding

Code of Hammurabi was created and promulgated in First Babylonia Dynasty in 1754 BCE in ancient Mesopotamia (Modern day Iraq). It is considered one of the earliest known written legal codes. Explore the significance of Code of Hammurabi to lay foundations for subsequent legal systems and development of written law.

Issues Causing Delays in Constitution Making

After creation of Pakistan the most important challenge was to draft a constitution reflecting the needs and aspirations of newly born ideological state. The task could not be accomplished as long as 1956. The following are the main causes of delay in constitution making.

Immediate Challenges

With its creation, Pakistan had to face more pressing issues that required immediate attention. These included an influx of refugees, canal water dispute, Kashmir conflict, India's denial in giving Pakistan's share of military and financial assets etc. These pressing challenges diverted resources and attention, contributing to significant delays in the drafting process.

Death of Quaid - e - Azam

Quaid-e-Azam outlined Pakistan's future constitution in his address to the first Constituent Assembly on August 11, 1947. However, his death on September 11, 1948, ended his direct role in the process. His leadership and stature could have helped resolve constitutional challenges if he had lived longer.

Deadlock in Power Division and Representation

The "Objectives Resolution" set the federal basis for the future constitution, but disputes over power division between the central and provincial governments caused problems. East Pakistan wanted maximum provincial autonomy, while many politicians from West Pakistan wanted a strong central government. There were also issues regarding equal representation between East and West Pakistan.

Form of Government

Parliamentary system of government, more suitable for Pakistan, required a strong democratic culture. However, political parties and institutions lacked the necessary training. Doubts arose about the system's stability, and many in West Pakistan favored a strong presidential system. This confusion contributed to delays in constitution-making.

Linguistic Issue

At independence, it was announced that Urdu would be the official language of Pakistan. However, linguistic riots in East Pakistan led to demands for Bengali to be an official language. This issue was resolved later by adopting both Urdu and Bengali as official languages.

Political factors

Attitude of some politicians about language issues, choosing between parliamentary or federal systems, secular or theocratic governance, and regionalism resulted in extending the constitution making process.

Legislature's Interest

After the death of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, there was a lack of legislative interest in the activities of the Constituent Assembly. In its seven years, the assembly met only for 116 days, with attendance ranging from 37 to 56 members out of a total of 76.

Objectives Resolution

The Muslims of the Indian Subcontinent struggled hard for a separate Muslim state based on the Two-Nation Theory. This struggle culminated in the creation of Pakistan, a state with strong ideological foundations. After its creation, there was a pressing demand to establish Pakistan as an Islamic Republic. Additionally, the Constituent Assembly needed a guiding framework to craft the country's constitution.

To address these needs, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, then the Prime Minister, presented a resolution on the "Aims and Objectives of the Constitution" in the assembly on March 7, 1949. This resolution, commonly known as the Objectives Resolution (*Qaraardad-e-Maqasid*), was debated for five days and was passed by the assembly on March 12, 1949.

Key Points of the Objectives Resolution

Here are the key points of the Objectives Resolution.

Sovereignty belongs to Allah

Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty alone. The authority delegated to the State of Pakistan, through its people, to be exercised within the limits prescribed by Him, is a sacred trust.

Islamic System of Governance

The state will exercise its power and authority through the elected representatives of the people, ensuring that Islamic democracy is practiced in the country.

Adherence to Islamic Principles

The Islamic principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance, and social justice shall be fully adhered to.

Islamic Way of Life

Muslims shall be enabled to live their individual and collective lives in accordance with the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah.

Rights of Minorities

Adequate provisions shall be made for minorities to freely profess, propagate, and practice their religions, and to preserve and develop their cultures and traditions.

Federal System of Government

Pakistan shall be a federation where provinces will enjoy autonomy within constitutional limits.

Fundamental Rights

Fundamental rights including freedom, equality, property, expression of thought, belief, worship, and association shall be guaranteed to all citizens of Pakistan.

Freedom of Judiciary

The independence of the Judiciary shall be fully secured.

Sovereignty of the state and its territorial integrity

The sovereignty of the state and its territorial integrity will be safeguarded, ensuring that the country's authority and borders are protected from internal and external threats.

Aspiration for National Prosperity and Global Contribution

To enable the people of Pakistan to prosper and achieve their rightful and honored place among the nations of the world, making their full contribution towards international peace, progress, and the happiness of humanity.

Importance of Objectives Resolution

The Objectives Resolution is a crucial document in Pakistan's constitutional history. This resolution laid down the foundational principles on which Pakistan's future constitution would be based. Its significance lies in several key aspects:

- **Foundation of Constitutional Development:** It served as the cornerstone for Pakistan's constitutional development, shaping subsequent constitutions in 1956, 1962, and 1973.
- **Preamble to Constitutions:** The Objectives Resolution was adopted as a preamble in the constitutions of 1956, 1962, and 1973, providing a guiding framework for governance.
- **Incorporation into the Constitution:** In 1985, it became an integral part of the Constitution of Pakistan, highlighting its enduring importance.
- **Symbol of National Identity:** It represents Pakistan's commitment to balancing Islamic values with democratic governance, striving for national prosperity, peace, and progress.

Constitution is a body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or established organization is acknowledged to be governed.

Second Constitutional Assembly of Pakistan

The first Constituent Assembly was dissolved by Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad on October 24, 1954. This decision was challenged in the Sindh Chief Court, which restored the assembly. However, the Federal Court of Pakistan later overturned this decision thereby affirming that the Governor-General's decision to dissolve the assembly was correct. The court unanimously declared that the task of framing a constitution had to be performed by a Constituent Assembly.

Under these circumstances, Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad called for the formation of a new Constituent Assembly. This second Constituent Assembly, consisting of 80 members, was indirectly elected in May 1955 by the provincial legislatures of East and West Pakistan. It met for the first time on July 7, 1955. The assembly passed the Validation of Laws Act of 1955 and unified West Pakistan into One Unit. Building on the work of the first assembly, the finalized draft of constitution was presented in Constituent Assembly by Prime Minister Chaudhry Muhammad Ali on January 9, 1956. It was approved by the assembly on February 29, 1956. After approval by the Governor-General, the constitution was implemented on March 23, 1956. This marked a significant milestone as Pakistan formally adopted its first constitution nine years after its creation.

Constitution of 1956

The 1956 Constitution of Pakistan comprised 234 articles, divided into 13 parts, with 6 schedules.

Islamic Provisions

To reflect the country's identity as a homeland for Muslims and to align its governance with Islamic principles, Islamic provisions were incorporated in the constitution. These provisions aimed to ensure that laws were consistent with the moral and ethical teachings of Islam, promoting social justice, equality, and welfare. These provisions are outlined below.

1. **Objectives Resolution:** Objectives Resolution was included as preamble of the constitution. It emphasized the sovereignty of Allah, democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance, and social justice as per Islamic teachings.
2. **Name of the Country:** The name of the country was adopted as "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
3. **Head of State:** The head of state (President) had to be a Muslim.
4. **Islamic Law:** No law would be passed against the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah. The President was responsible for ensuring that laws conformed to Islamic principles.
5. **Promotion of Islamic Way of Life:** The state was tasked with promoting the observance of Islamic principles. Measures were to be taken for the teaching of the Quran and Islamic studies.
6. **Protection of Minorities:** The constitution guaranteed the protection of the rights of religious minorities.
7. **Social and Economic Justice:** The state was required to promote social and economic justice as outlined in Islamic teachings.
8. **Laws Consistent with Islam:** All existing laws were to be brought in conformity with the

injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Quran and Sunnah.

9. **Promotion of Islamic Education:** Steps would be taken to enable Muslims to understand the Quran and Islam, with promotion of Arabic language.
10. **Elimination of Riba:** Riba will be eliminated from the country as soon as possible.

Other Key Features

1. **Written and Flexible constitution:** The constitution was written and flexible in nature. It could be amended with two third (2/3 rd.) majority.
2. **Federal Structure:** The Constitution provided a federal form of government with three legislative lists—Federal (33 items), Provincial (94 items), and Concurrent (19 items). Federal laws took precedence over provincial laws in concurrent matters.
3. **Parliamentary System:** It established a parliamentary system with a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, consisting of 300 members elected on the principle of parity between East and West Pakistan.
4. **Executive Authority:** The President, a Muslim citizen of at least 40 years, would be the head of the state whereas the Prime Minister would be head of the government. President held significant executive powers, including appointing the Prime Minister, who needed to secure a vote of confidence from the National Assembly.
5. **Direct Elections:** The constitution provided for direct elections for central (National Assembly) and provincial legislature. The president was to be elected by the members of National and provincial assemblies. Citizens at least 21 years old were given right to vote.
6. **Independent Judiciary:** The Constitution ensured the independence of the judiciary, with the Supreme Court at the top. The Chief Justice acted as a mediator in conflicts between federal and provincial governments.



Iskander Mirza signing the 1956 Constitution

7. **Fundamental Rights:** The constitution guaranteed fundamental rights of citizens of Pakistan. These included freedom of speech, movement, religion and equality before law.
8. **National Language:** Both Urdu and Bengali were declared state languages, while English was to remain an official language. After 10 years, the president was to constitute a commission to make recommendations for replacement of English.
9. **Provincial Structure:** The provincial structure was similar to that of the centre. There were 300 members in both provincial assemblies. Ten additional seats were reserved for women.

The 1956 Constitution of Pakistan, developed after nearly nine years of struggle, lasted only 2 years and 7 months. President Iskander Mirza abrogated it in October 1958. Political instability, disagreements over power sharing, and tensions over religious and cultural differences led to its short tenure. Despite this, it laid groundwork for future constitutional developments. It influenced debates on federalism, representation, and Islam's role in governance, echoing in later reforms.

Expand Your Horizon

Let us explore to level up our understanding.

Here are some constitution-related terms. Explore these terms through internet search and explain their use to your classmates:

☐ Act, Bill, Clause, Provision, Statute, Ordinance, Resolution, Jurisdiction

Constitution of 1962

After assuming power as Chief Martial Law Administrator on October 27, 1958, General Muhammad Ayub Khan appointed a commission chaired by former Chief Justice Muhammad Shahabuddin to draft a new constitution. The commission included members from both East and West Pakistan. They submitted the report on May 6, 1961, which was thoroughly reviewed by Ayub Khan and his Cabinet. In January 1962, the Cabinet approved the final text of the constitution. General Muhammad Ayub Khan officially promulgated it on March 1, 1962. The new constitution came into effect on June 8, 1962, establishing a presidential system of governance in Pakistan.

Islamic Provisions of 1962 Constitution

1. **Objectives Resolution:** Objectives Resolution was included as preamble of the constitution. It emphasized that sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah. The Muslims have been entrusted the powers by Allah to be exercised as a sacred trust within limits fixed by Him.
2. **Name of Country:** Deviating from the 1956 Constitution, this constitution initially named Pakistan as the Republic of Pakistan. After protest by the public, it was renamed as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.



Note For Teachers:

- Facilitate students to understand the concept of each term through credible sources.
- Provide examples of how these terms are applied in legal or governmental settings.

3. **Promotion of Islamic Principles:** Steps were to be taken to enable Muslims in Pakistan to organize their individual and collective lives according to the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam.
4. **Islamic Compatibility of Laws:** No law shall be made that contradicts the teachings and requirements of Islam as stated in the Qur'an and Sunnah. Existing laws must be aligned with the Qur'an and Sunnah.
5. **Eligibility of President:** Under this constitution, it was compulsory for a president to be Muslim.
6. **Compulsory Teaching of Qura'n and Islam:** Education of Holy Qura'n and Islam was mandatory to Muslims.
7. **Organization of Zakat, Waqf, and Masajid:** The constitution mandated that the state would properly manage the institutions of Zakat, Waqf and Masajid.
8. **Elimination of non-Islamic practices:** All those practices which were contrary to Islamic teaching such as gambling, prostitution, and intimidation, would be eliminated from the society.
9. **Islamic Advisory Council:** The 1962 Constitution proposed an Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology. This council was to guide the legislature to ensure laws are aligned with Islamic principles. It was also intended to suggest ways for Muslims in Pakistan to live according to Islamic teachings.
10. **Islamic Research Institute:** The institute would be established to conduct Islamic research and to help in rebuilding Muslim society based on true Islamic principles.

Other Key Features

1. **Written Constitution:** The constitution was in written form containing 250 articles organized into 12 parts with 3 schedules.
2. **Rigid Constitution:** The constitution was rigid and could only be amended by at least a two-thirds majority of the parliament, and then only with the President's authentication.
3. **Federal System:** A federal system was introduced in the country. It consisted of a central government and two provincial governments comprising East and West Pakistan. The center had the authority to intervene in the provincial matters if considered necessary.
4. **Presidential Form of Government:** Unlike the constitution of 1956, it was presidential with all the executive powers resting with the president. He was the constitutional head of government and state.
5. **Unicameral Legislature:** The 1962 Constitution established a unicameral legislature called the National Assembly. Initially, the assembly had 156 members, which later increased to 218 and then to 313. Members were elected by an electoral college of Basic Democrats having equal representation for both the East and West wings of Pakistan. Some seats were reserved for women. The National Assembly was exclusively empowered to legislate for the central subjects.
6. **Provincial Governments:** The 1962 Constitution established two provincial governments, each headed by a governor. The governors had powers similar to those of the President at the federal level. They were authorized to appoint provincial ministers with the approval

of President.

7. **Provincial Legislature:** Each province had its own legislature, initially consisting of 150 members, later increased to 218 members.
8. **Powers of President:** The President had to be a Muslim and serve a 5-year term. He could issue ordinances and veto laws passed by the National Assembly, which could only be overridden by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly. However, the President could not dissolve the Assembly without ending their own term. The President was granted extensive emergency powers, which allowed him to operate without much constraint in times of crisis.
9. **Indirect Elections:** The 1962 Constitution introduced an indirect method of election where primary voters elected Basic Democrats. The 80,000 Basic Democrats, in turn, had the responsibility to elect representatives to higher positions, such as the President and federal and provincial legislative assemblies. This system aimed to ensure representation through a hierarchical electoral process rather than direct public voting.
10. **Independence of Judiciary:** According to this constitution, the judiciary was kept independent. All the judges of the High courts had to be selected and appointed by the president with the advice of the chief justice. But the president was not bound to the recommendation of the Chief Justice. The court had the power of judicial review over executive actions.
11. **Fundamental Rights:** The constitution guaranteed the basic human rights for all the citizens of Pakistan without any discrimination of caste, creed, and color. Familiar civil rights were also granted.
12. **National Language:** Urdu and Bengali were recognized as National Languages.
13. **Referendum:** The constitution of 1962 introduced a new institution of referendum.

The 1962 Constitution of Pakistan aimed to centralize power through Basic Democracy and indirect elections. However, its acceptance and implementation faced challenges, particularly from critics advocating for provincial autonomy. Additionally, there were concerns about the legitimacy of the Basic Democracy system. It was viewed as manipulating electoral outcomes rather than ensuring genuine representation. These issues contributed to widespread dissatisfaction and political unrest, ultimately impacting the constitution's acceptance and effectiveness. It resulted in abrogation of the constitution in 1969.

The Constitution of 1973

After widespread unrest, President Ayub Khan resigned on March 25, 1969. General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, took over and imposed martial law abolishing the 1962 constitution. Yahya Khan organized national level general elections in December 1970. Awami League with Mujibur Rahman from East Pakistan and Pakistan People's Party under leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto from West Pakistan won the majority.

However, disagreements arose over how to transfer power between East and West Pakistan. This deadlock led to political and civil unrest, worsening the situation. India's intervention in support of East Pakistan resulted in the Indo-Pak war of 1971. As a result, East Pakistan separated and became Bangladesh on December 16, 1971. In the aftermath, General Yahya Khan handed over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on December 20, 1971.

Bhutto introduced an interim constitution on April 12, 1972. He formed a 25-member committee to draft a permanent constitution, including representatives from all political parties that had won the 1970 elections. The draft constitution was submitted to the National Assembly and approved on April 10, 1973. This led to Pakistan's first consensual constitution, officially promulgated on August 14, 1973, and still the country is being ruled by this constitution. This new constitution aimed to create a stable and democratic governance framework, addressing past issues of instability and lack of representation.

Islamic Provisions of the 1973 Constitution

The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan is notable for its strong emphasis on the Islamic character of the state. It reflects the country's commitment to incorporating Islamic principles into its legal and governance frameworks. This constitution was designed to ensure that the laws and policies of Pakistan align with the teachings of Islam, making it a key feature of the nation's identity. Below are the Islamic provisions outlined in the constitution.

1. **Objectives Resolution as preamble:** Objectives Resolution was included as preamble of the constitution. In 1985 it was opted as active part of the constitution. It emphasizes that sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah. It asserts that humans, as Allah's representatives or caliphs, exercise this authority as a sacred responsibility, adhering strictly to the limits prescribed by Him.
2. **Name of the Country:** Pakistan is declared an Islamic Republic.
3. **State Religion:** The constitution declares Islam as official religion of Pakistan.
4. **Definition of Muslim:** The constitution defined a Muslim for the first time. According to the constitution, a Muslim is a person who believes in oneness of Allah and in the absolute and unqualified finality of the Prophethood (Khatme Nabuwwat) of Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah ﷺ, and does not believe in, or recognize as a prophet or religious reformer, any person who claimed or claims to be a prophet, in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever, after Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah ﷺ.
5. **President and Prime Minister to be Muslim:** The constitution declared that both the President and the Prime Minister must be Muslim. A non-Muslim cannot qualify for these positions.
6. **Implementation of Islamic Laws:** All existing laws shall be brought in conformity with the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Qur'an and Sunnah. No law shall be enacted that is repugnant to teachings of Islam.
7. **Teaching of Qura'n and Islam:** Teaching of Qura'n and Islamiat will be compulsory in educational institutions.
8. **Organization of Zakat, Waqf, and Masajid:** The constitution mandated that the state would properly manage the institutions of Zakat, Waqf, and Masajid.
9. **Establishment of Council of Islamic Ideology:** The Council of Islamic Ideology would be established to guide legislative bodies in making laws in accordance with Islamic teachings. It would be responsible for adapting all existing laws in an Islamic shape and examining whether any law in the country contradicts the Qura'n and Sunnah, to declare it null and void.
10. **Promotion of Islamic Principles:** Steps were to be taken to enable Muslims in Pakistan to

organize their individual and collective lives according to the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam.

11. **Federal Shariah Court:** Established under the 1973 Constitution, the Federal Shariah Court ensures that all laws in Pakistan conform to Islamic principles derived from the Qura'n and Sunnah. It has the authority to review existing laws and can declare them null and void if they are found to be inconsistent with Islamic teachings.
12. **Qazi Courts:** These are lower courts that operate at the district level and adjudicate matters related to personal law for Muslims based on Islamic jurisprudence. They handle cases such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and other family matters according to Islamic law.
13. **Elimination of Usury:** To eliminate the evil of usury the government will initiate measures.
14. **Unity of Islamic World:** Under the 1973 Constitution, the Government of Pakistan is mandated to foster friendly relations with Islamic countries, aiming to promote brotherhood and unity in the spirit of Islam.

Other Key Features

1. **Structure of the constitution:** The Constitution of 1973 is written and detailed. It has 280 articles classified into 12 chapters and 7 schedules.
2. **Federal System:** According to the constitution, Pakistan shall be a federation where the units or the provinces shall be autonomous.
3. **Form of Government:** The constitution introduced parliamentary form of government where prime minister shall be the head of the government at centre and president shall be the head of the state. Chief minister will be head of provincial government.
4. **Bicameral System:** The constitution of 1973 introduced bicameral system in the country called Majlis-e-Shura consisting of two houses Senate (upper house) and National assembly (lower house). The National Assembly is directly elected by the people on the basis of one man one vote for a term of 5 years. The senate is to be elected by the members of the National Assembly and concerned provincial assembly on the basis of proportional representation.
5. **Direct Elections:** The constitution introduced method of direct elections for national as well as provincial assemblies.
6. **Independence of Judiciary:** The constitution emphasizes the establishment of an independent judiciary, ensuring job security for judges. They are appointed by the President and can only be removed from office upon the recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council.
7. **Referendum:** The constitution authorizes the president to hold referendum on any national issue.
8. **Rule of Law:** The 1973 constitution establishes rule of law in the country.
9. **High Treason:** According to the constitution, the act of abrogation or suspension of the constitution has been declared as act of high treason.
10. **National Language:** The national language of Pakistan is Urdu. Arrangements shall be

made for its use in official and other purposes within fifteen years from the commencing day. Until such arrangements are made, the English language may be used for official purposes. Regional languages are also protected under the Constitution.

11. Single Citizenship: The Constitution established the principle of single citizenship. According to this principle the rights and responsibilities of citizens are determined by the federal constitution only. Thus, people throughout Pakistan are citizens of Pakistan.

12. Pakistan to be a Welfare State: The Constitution envisions the spirit of a welfare state. It provides that well-being of the people irrespective of their caste, gender, creed, race will be secured.

Learning Activity:

Construct a detailed timeline of constitutional developments in Pakistan, actively including significant milestones. Include date and short description of each milestone. Present your timeline through visual aids.

Causes of failure of 1956 Constitution envisions

The following are main causes of failure of 1956 Constitution.

- Pakistan's socio-political environment was complex, with distinct linguistic and cultural differences between East and West Pakistan. To address governance challenges, all provinces of West Pakistan were merged into a single unit, aiming to reduce regional prejudices. However, this move failed and sparked protests.
- The electoral system caused a deadlock in Pakistan. Some political parties and NAP supported a joint electorate, while others wanted a separate electorate. This conflict destabilized the political system, leading to the abrogation of the 1956 Constitution and the imposition of martial law.
- The 1956 Constitution introduced a unicameral legislature. However, for a successful federation, a bicameral system is usually necessary.
- People demanded general elections promised by the president, but these promises were never kept. This unfulfilled promise led to public unrest and contributed to the failure of the 1956 Constitution.
- The head of state interfered excessively in the country's affairs, leading to rapid political changes and a demand for a new constitution.
- Political conflict between the head of state and head of government led to political chaos. This anarchy resulted in the constitution being abrogated or suspended.
- The power struggle and military interference led to the constitution's abrogation and the failure of democracy in Pakistan.



Note For Teachers:

After creation of the timeline by students, lead a focused discussion to investigate and analyze the challenges encountered during the development of each constitution. Encourage students to critically examine issues such as regional disparities, political instability, and the impact of military interventions.

Causes of failure of 1962 Constitution

- The primary reason for the failure of the 1962 Constitution was its lack of popularity among the masses. It did not reflect the true aspirations of the people and was perceived as a one-man show, lacking broad-based support and legitimacy.
- The 1962 Constitution was crafted under military rule without broad-based consensus. This lack of input from diverse stakeholders weakened its legitimacy and contributed to its eventual failure.
- Fundamental rights were added to the constitution after the first amendment, but they were not effectively enforced. People did not enjoy these rights in practice, contributing to the failure of the constitution.
- West Pakistan was formed by merging four provinces into one unit, which reduced the autonomy of these provinces. This contributed to the failure of the constitution.
- The constitution lacked effective checks and balances, resulting in a weak distribution of power.
- The 1962 Constitution introduced a presidential form of government, which was disliked by people after experiencing it. They preferred a parliamentary system, contributing to the unpopularity of the constitution.
- The Convention Muslim League, led by Ayub Khan, dominated the assembly without significant opposition. This allowed the ruling party to shape the constitution according to its preferences without challenge.

A Comparative Analysis of Constitutions of Pakistan

Feature	1956 Constitution	1962 Constitution	1973 Constitution
Enforcement and validity	It came into force on March 23, 1956 and remained valid till October 7, 1958.	It came into force on June 8, 1962, and remained valid till March 25, 1969.	It came into force on August 14, 1973 and valid till date.
Number of articles and schedules	It consisted of 234 articles and 06 schedules.	It consisted of 250 articles and 3 schedules.	It consisted of 280 articles and 7 schedules.
List of subjects	It contained three lists of subjects i.e. federal, provincial and concurrent matters.	It contained two lists of subjects i.e. central, and provincial matters.	It contains only one list of federal subjects.
Principle of policy	Certain principles of policy were introduced.	Certain directive principles of policy for guidance of government were introduced.	Certain directive principles of policy for guidance of government were introduced.
Fundamental rights	Rights provided to citizens of Pakistan	Not initially but afterwards provided	Guaranteed to all citizens of Pakistan
Supreme Judicial Council	There was no such institution.	The constitution introduced Supreme Judicial Council.	The constitution introduced Supreme Judicial Council.

Powers of PM and president	The president was more powerful. He could choose PM from National Assembly, dismiss PM, government and assembly.	Office of PM did not exist. The president was all powerful with the authority to dismiss the national and provincial assemblies.	All the powers rest with Prime minister elected by the National Assembly. The post of president is symbolic.
Form of government	Parliamentary form of govt.	Presidential form of govt.	Parliamentary form of govt.
Form of legislature	Unicameral legislature	Unicameral legislature called National Assembly	Bicameral consisting of Senate and National Assembly
Mode of Election	Direct election	Indirect election Basic democrats would act as an electoral college for the election of president, national and provincial assemblies.	Both direct and indirect elections. People will vote for national and provincial assemblies. National and provincial assemblies will be electoral college for Senate and president.
Referendum	No concept of referendum was introduced.	Concept of referendum was introduced.	The president was given the authority to hold referendum on any issue.
National language	Urdu and Bengali	Urdu and Bengali	Only Urdu will be the national language.
Objective Resolution	Included as preamble	Included as preamble	Initially included as preamble, later became active part of constitution.
Name of country	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
State religion	Did not mention Islam as official religion of the state.	Did not mention Islam as official religion of the state.	Islam was declared as official religion of the state.
Definition of Muslim	There was no provision about definition of Muslim.	There was no provision about definition of Muslim.	Clearly defined a Muslim.
Muslim as head of state	President will be a Muslim.	President will be a Muslim.	Both the president and the prime minister would be Muslims.
Islamic Law	No law will be enacted against teaching of Qur'an and Sunnah.	No law will be enacted against teaching of Qur'an and Sunnah.	No law will be enacted against teaching of Qur'an and Sunnah.

Publication of Holy Qur'an	There was no provision.	There was no provision.	Error free publication of Qur'an was established.
Teaching of Islam	The teaching of Islam mandated by government.	The teaching of Islam mandated by government.	The teaching of Islam and Qur'an mandated by government.
Unity of Muslim World	There is provision for strengthening relations with Muslim World.	There is provision for strengthening relations with Muslim World.	There is provision for strengthening relations with Muslim World.
Rights of minorities	Rights of minorities were established.	Rights of minorities were established.	Rights of minorities were guaranteed.

What I have Learned

- Pakistan's constitutional history began with the Government of India Act 1935, which served as an interim constitution after independence in 1947.
- The first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, initially with 69 members later increased to 79, met on August 10, 1947, and was tasked with framing the constitution and acting as the Federal Legislature.
- The first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan made progress by approving the Objectives Resolution in 1949 and considering the Bogra Formula for resolving political deadlock.
- The challenges such as immediate national issues, controversies over power division, and linguistic tensions between East and West Pakistan delayed the constitution-making process significantly until its dissolution in 1954.
- The Objectives Resolution, passed in 1949, established foundational principles for Pakistan's future constitution based on Islamic ideals and democratic governance.
- The Objectives Resolution guaranteed fundamental rights, federalism, sovereignty, and protection of minorities, shaping subsequent constitutions in 1956, 1962, and 1973.
- The first Constituent Assembly was dissolved by Governor General Ghulam Muhammad in 1954.
- The second Constituent Assembly drafted and approved Pakistan's first constitution in 1956, uniting West Pakistan into One Unit and establishing a federal democratic republic.
- The 1956 Constitution of Pakistan was a written document with 234 articles, structured into 13 parts and 6 schedules, aiming to reflect the country's Islamic identity and principles.
- It established Pakistan as an Islamic Republic, mandated the President to be a Muslim, and ensured laws aligned with Islamic teachings from the Qur'an and Sunnah.
- Despite its comprehensive nature, the constitution was abrogated by General Muhammad Ayub Khan in 1958 due to political instability and disagreements over power-sharing.

- The 1962 Constitution of Pakistan, promulgated under General Muhammad Ayub Khan's regime, established a presidential system of governance and emphasized Islamic principles in state affairs.
- It included provisions ensuring that laws conformed to the Qura'n and Sunnah, mandated the President to be a Muslim, and introduced institutions like the Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology and the Islamic Research Institute.
- Despite its rigidity and detailed framework, the constitution faced criticism for centralizing power and using indirect elections through Basic Democracy, leading to its abrogation in 1969.
- The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, enacted under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's leadership, solidified Pakistan's identity as an Islamic Republic and aimed to establish a stable democratic framework.
- Constitution of 1973 incorporated Islamic provisions such as declaring Islam as the state religion, defining a Muslim, and ensuring all laws conform to Qur'anic teachings.

Exercise

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer.

1. How did the inclusion of representatives from regions like Baluchistan, Tribal Areas, Bahawalpur, and Khairpur impact the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?
 - A) It ensured a more inclusive and representative constitution-drafting process.
 - B) It complicated the legislative process due to increased regional conflicts.
 - C) It delayed the formation of the assembly due to logistical challenges.
 - D) It strengthened central authority by reducing regional autonomy.
2. What is the significance of the Objectives Resolution in Pakistan's constitutional history?
 - A) It established Urdu as the national language.
 - B) It laid down foundational principles for Pakistan's future constitution.
 - C) It proposed a presidential system of governance.
 - D) It resolved the political issues.
3. Which document served as a preamble in constitutions of Pakistan?

A) Lahore Resolution	B) Two-Nation Theory
C) Objectives Resolution	D) Bogra Formula
4. How was the Second Constituent Assembly of Pakistan formed?
 - A) Through direct elections by the people of East and West Pakistan
 - B) By appointment of members by the Governor-General
 - C) Indirectly elected by provincial legislatures of East and West Pakistan

- D) By a referendum among Pakistani citizens
5. How did the Constituent Assembly react to the Bogra Formula before its dissolution?
- A) It completely rejected the formula.
- B) It accepted the formula as a potential solution after debates and amendments.
- C) It passed the formula without amendments.
- D) It ignored the formula and proposed a new one.
6. Why did Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad dissolve the first Constituent Assembly in 1954?
- A) Due to disagreements over the national language
- B) Because it failed to draft a constitution after several years
- C) To overcome economic instability
- D) To consolidate power in East Pakistan
7. All of the following were major challenges in the constitution-making process of Pakistan, except:
- A) Power division between central and provincial governments
- B) Linguistic riots demanding Bengali as an official language
- C) Refugee influx and Kashmir conflict
- D) Implementation of a strong presidential system
8. How were members of the National Assembly elected under the 1962 Constitution?
- A) Direct election by the public
- B) Appointment by the President
- C) Indirect election through Basic Democrats
- D) Selection by provincial governors
9. What was a key criticism of the electoral system introduced by the 1962 Constitution?
- A) Lack of representation for minorities
- B) Manipulation of electoral outcomes
- C) Excessive decentralization of power
- D) Exclusion of women from voting rights
10. According to the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, who has the authority to ensure that all laws conform to Islamic teachings?
- A) Prime Minister
- B) Islamic Ideology Council
- C) President
- D) Supreme Court

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What is significance of the Objective Resolution in shaping the Constitutions of Pakistan?
2. What is role of the Islamic Ideology Council in Pakistan's legislative process under the 1973 constitution?

3. Why did Pakistan adopt Govt of India Act 1935 as interim constitution after independence?
4. How did the death of Quaid-e-Azam impact the progress of Pakistan's constitution-making process?
5. How did the Federal Court of Pakistan impact the fate of the first Constituent Assembly?
6. Compare the parliamentary system established under the 1956 Constitution with the current governance structure in Pakistan.
7. Describe the impact of the Basic Democracy system introduced under the 1962 Constitution on Pakistan's political landscape.
8. List the major reasons behind the abrogation of the 1962 Constitution.

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Evaluate the role of regionalism and linguistic tensions in delaying the drafting of Pakistan's constitution.
2. Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the presidential system introduced by the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan, considering its impact on governance and political stability.
3. Analyze the impact of the Objectives Resolution on Pakistan's constitutional history, considering its influence on subsequent constitutions and the balance between Islamic principles and democratic governance.
4. Compare and contrast the 1962 and 1973 Constitutions of Pakistan, highlighting their approaches to federalism, representation, and the role of Islamic principles.

Project work

Rights of minorities have been fairly protected under 1973 constitutions.

- Conduct interviews /surveys to determine the satisfaction levels of the minorities in your locality regarding their rights protected under the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan.
- Analyze collected data to understand perceptions and experiences of minorities regarding constitutional rights protection.
- Present findings in the school magazine, newsletter, or social media account. Analyze data to highlight satisfaction levels and areas for improvement.

Glossary

- **Constitution:** A set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is governed.
- **Islamic Provisions:** Specific clauses or articles in a constitution that align with principles and teachings of Islam.
- **Preamble:** Introduction to a formal document, such as a constitution, outlining its purpose and guiding principles.
- **Parliamentary System:** A system of government where the executive branch derives its legitimacy and authority from the legislature (parliament) and is accountable to it.
- **Unicameral:** Having a single legislative chamber or house.
- **legislature:** A body of government responsible for making laws.
- **Federal System:** A system of government where power is divided between a central authority and constituent political units (such as states or provinces).
- **Presidential System:** A system of government where the executive branch is separate from the legislature and headed by an elected president who serves as both head of state and head of government.
- **Judiciary:** The system of courts of law in a country; the branch of government that interprets and applies the law.
- **Fundamental Rights:** Rights inherent to all human beings, typically enshrined in a country's constitution or law, protecting individuals from infringement by the state or other entities.
- **Bicameral System:** A legislative system with two chambers or houses (e.g., a lower house and an upper house).
- **Referendum:** A direct vote by the electorate on a specific proposal or issue.
- **Constitutional Amendment:** A change or addition to a country's constitution.
- **Basic Democracy:** A local bodies system introduced in the 1962 Constitution

Section 2

Constitution of Pakistan



Unit-4

Citizenship and Sustainable Society

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Discuss the significance of the rule of law as a fundamental principle of a democratic state and propose methods to enhance the law and order situation in Pakistan.
- Explore the concepts and importance of participation of citizens in community services or volunteer works.
- Determine the modes of acquiring and losing citizenship. (Immigration, emigration, marriages)
- Understand the importance of free press, justice and equality for a prosperous country.
- Highlight the importance of being a knowledgeable digital citizen in today's world of social media and technology, emphasizing that media messages are influenced by various contexts, including economic, social, political, historical, and aesthetic factors.

Fundamentals of Rule of Law

The rule of law has been defined differently throughout history, reflecting its evolving significance in ensuring social justice and order. Aristotle questioned whether it is better to be ruled by the best man or the best laws, emphasizing the importance of both the nature of laws and the regime that enacts them. British jurist Albert Venn Dicey described the rule of law as the absolute supremacy of regular law over arbitrary power, excluding arbitrary authority and broad government discretion.

Varied Definitions of Rule of Law

Other definitions highlight the rule of law as a set of principles ensuring that the government treats all individuals equally and fairly, regardless of differences in race, gender, education, or economic status. This includes accountability to pre-existing laws, equal treatment before the law, protection of human rights, access to efficient dispute resolution, and maintenance of law and order.

The United Nations Secretary-General defined the rule of law as a governance principle where all public and private entities are accountable to publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated laws consistent with international human rights standards. This encompasses legal supremacy, equality, accountability, fairness, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness, and transparency.

Categories of Rule of Law

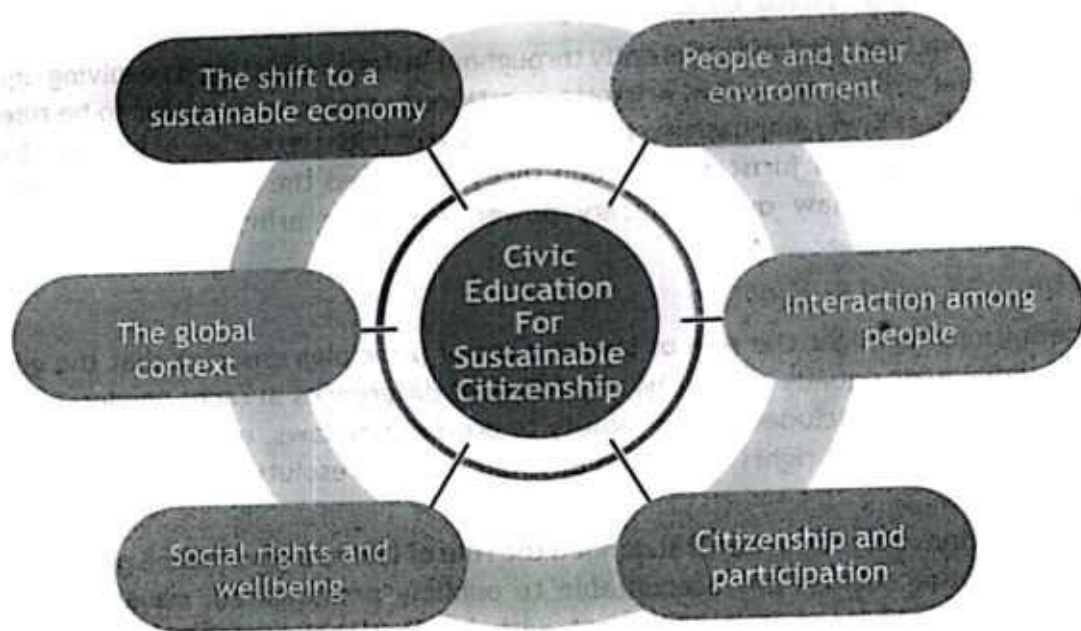
Definitions of the rule of law fall into two broad categories:

1. **Functional Focus:** Emphasizes the rule of law's role in ensuring law and order, and predictable, efficient judgments by courts and tribunals.
2. **Institutional Focus:** Highlights the need for comprehensive laws, well-functioning courts, and well-trained law enforcement agencies.

Both categories view the rule of law as comprising different socially constructed culminations leading to predictable and efficient rulings.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Promoting the Rule of Law

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development envisions a world where all people live free of violence and fear, where hunger and poverty are eliminated, and the planet is protected for future generations. Pakistan is also signatory to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). This global transformation is predicated on the understanding that human rights, peace and security, and development are deeply interlinked and mutually reinforcing. The SDG-16 aims to create a peaceful, just and inclusive societies that live under the rule of law. This is the necessary condition in which all other goals - including those related to health, education, economic activity, and other aspects of development - can be achieved. As such, this global aspiration ushers in a new kind of development, in which people make and influence the decisions that affect their lives.



Citizen and Citizenship

A citizen is an individual who is recognized as a legal member of a particular country or nation-state. This status comes with certain rights and responsibilities. Definitions of citizenship vary slightly, but all agree on the core concept. Merriam-Webster dictionary emphasizes historical roots, referring to a citizen entitled to freedoms within a city or town. The Oxford English Dictionary focuses on legal recognition by a state. Cambridge Dictionary highlights the dual meaning, encompassing national membership and local town or city affiliation. Finally, Britannica emphasizes the legal belonging and associated rights and protections offered by a country to its citizens. These definitions generally emphasize the legal status and membership in a state or nation, often entailing certain rights, privileges, and responsibilities. Linking citizenship to the rule of law, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes legal recognition and active participation in governance. SDG-16 seeks to ensure that citizens' rights are protected and responsibilities are upheld, empowering individuals to influence policies and decisions, thus fostering a just and inclusive society.

Citizenship

Citizenship encompasses a relationship between an individual and a state to which the individual owes allegiance and in turn, is entitled to its protection. Citizenship implies the status of freedom with accompanying responsibilities. Citizens have certain rights, duties, and responsibilities that are denied or only partially extended to aliens and other noncitizens residing in a country. In general full political rights, including the right to vote and to hold public office, are predicated upon citizenship. The usual responsibilities of citizenship are allegiance, taxation, and military service.

Citizenship is a privileged form of nationality. The term citizenship denotes various relations

between an individual and a state that do not necessarily confer political rights but imply other privileges, particularly protection abroad. In international law, citizenship signifies all persons whom a state is entitled to protect. Nationality also serves to denote the relationship to a state of entities other than individuals, including corporations, ships, and aircraft. All of these entities possess a nationality.

The Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship

Citizenship confers certain rights, privileges, and responsibilities upon individuals within the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong. These rights and responsibilities may vary depending on the laws and regulations of the specific nation. Here we discuss different types of citizenship rights:

Rights of Citizen:

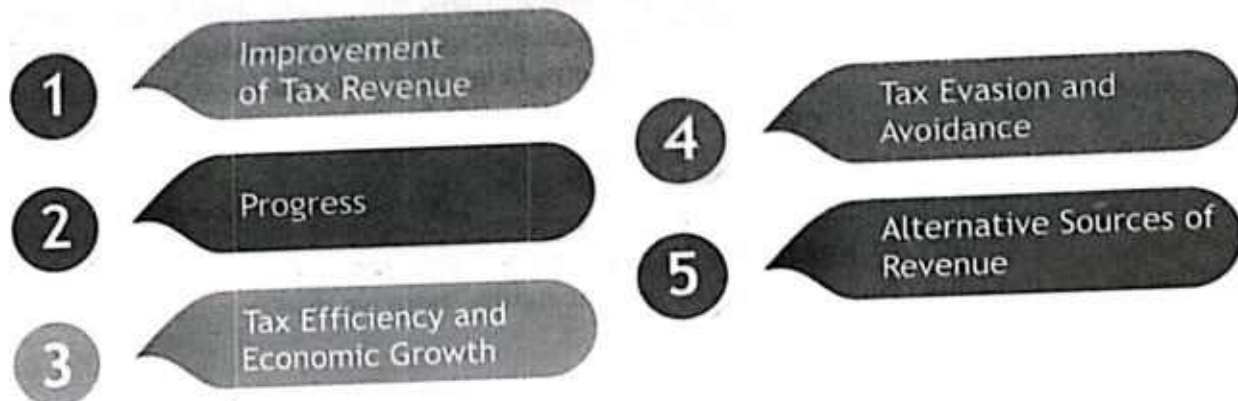
- i. **Legal Rights:** Citizens have legal protections granted by the constitution. This includes the right to a fair trial, freedom of speech, religion, and peaceful gatherings and congregations.
- ii. **Social Benefits:** Citizens may be entitled to various social benefits provided by the government, such as access to healthcare, education, social security, and welfare programs. These act as support systems for citizens.
- iii. **Political Participation:** Citizenship often entails the right to participate in the political process, such as voting in elections, running for public office, and engaging in political activism including protests to express their views.
- iv. **Economic Rights:** The Constitution of Pakistan grants its citizens several economic rights, including the right to own property, protection from compulsory acquisition, and freedom to engage in any trade or profession. It also mandates the state to provide basic necessities like food, housing, education, and healthcare, ensure equitable wealth distribution, and promote social and economic justice for all.

Responsibilities:

Alongside rights, citizenship also entails certain responsibilities, such as:

- i. **Rule of Law:** Obeying the laws of the country is considered the responsibility of the citizens. This ensures a fair and orderly society for all.
- ii. **Paying Taxes:** Taxes contribute to funding public services like roads and schools that everyone uses. Paying taxes is a key responsibility of citizenship.
- iii. **Jury Duty:** In some cases, citizens may be called upon to serve on juries and help decide court cases. It's a significant responsibility, but also a way to participate in the justice system.
- iv. **Compulsory Conscription:** Certain countries require citizens to serve in the military during times of need. This helps ensure the country's safety and security.

The Role of Tax Revenue in Funding Public Services



Impacts of Citizenship on National Identity and Democracy

Ideally, citizenship plays a significant role in shaping an individual's sense of national identity and belonging. Citizenship provides a framework for understanding one's place in a community and how one can participate in cultural, social, and political activities. Moreover, citizenship is crucial to the functioning of a democratic society as it defines the relationship between individuals and the state. The rights of citizens form the backbone of democracy, enshrined in constitutions and laws to protect individuals from arbitrary government actions and ensure their freedom, equality, and dignity. These rights provide the necessary tools for participating in the democratic process and pursuing a fulfilling life. In the context of Pakistan, democracy has been pivotal yet tumultuous, with periods of progress and setbacks. While democratic institutions have provided avenues for political expression and representation, challenges such as political instability, corruption, and governance issues have at times hindered its full realization of democratic ideals. In addition to the privileges of citizenship, there are several duties and actions that citizens are expected to fulfill. The table provides a comprehensive breakdown of these key obligations and responsibilities, empowering citizens to effectively navigate their role in upholding a well-functioning society.

Duties and Responsibilities of a Citizen

Duties of Citizens An action that is required by law	Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens An action that benefits the community/people
• Obeying laws • Paying taxes • Defending the nation • Registering for selective service • Serving on juries	• Voting • Attending civic meetings • Petitioning the government • Running for offices • Performing community services

Duties of Citizens • Obeying the laws • Paying taxes • Jury duty • Defending the nation	How the Duties Relate to the Common Good Obeying laws keeps order so that people are safe Taxes pay for large programs that benefit everyone (roads, schools, and libraries, among others) By participating in jury duty, one is protecting the Constitutional right to be tried by one's peers. Defending the nation benefits the entire country and protects the nation
Responsibilities of a Citizen • Voting • Attending civic meetings • Petitioning the government • Community service	How the Responsibilities Relate to the common Good Voting relates to the common good because voting is one way for citizen views to be heard by representatives of the people. By attending civic meetings one can have one's voice heard by public officials. Petitioning the government allows one to voice one's opinion to the government. Community service helps the common good. It benefits everyone when a citizen sees a need in their community and takes an extra step to find the solution.

Importance of Voluntary Work and Community Service

Voluntary work is intended to help people in a particular area. Volunteering is unpaid work that benefits the community. It's freely chosen, meaning people do it because they want to help, not because they have to. This is different from regular jobs. It has three characteristics:

1. **Voluntariness:** The activity is free, autonomous, and independent.
2. **Non-profit status:** Volunteer work constitutes a not-for-profit system that adds value to society.
3. **Meaningful activity:** Voluntary work is a meaningful activity that emphasizes the contribution to the common good. Volunteers can develop expertise for their work.

Participation in community service and volunteering is essential for building a healthier, more resilient, and compassionate Pakistan. Examples of community service platforms include



Note For Teachers: Whole Class Discussion

Discussion Topic: Reflect on your experience of voluntary community work. Discuss the type of work you did, why you chose it, and what impact it had on you and the community.

Alkhidmat Foundation Pakistan, Edhi Foundation (founded by Abdul Sattar Eidhi), Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital, Aga Khan Foundation, and Baithak School Network set up by a non-profit organization, Society for Educational Welfare (SEW), in 1996.

There are several advantages to volunteering and community services:

i. Connecting with Others

Volunteering is an excellent way to meet new people and strengthen existing relationships through shared activities. It helps develop social skills by regularly interacting with a group, making it easier to branch out and make more connections. Engaging in community service as a family can teach children the value of helping others and create shared experiences.

ii. Improving Mental and Physical Health

Volunteering boosts self-esteem and life satisfaction by providing a sense of accomplishment and pride. Regular interaction with others through volunteering can reduce social isolation, a key risk factor for depression. It can also improve physical health, especially in older adults, by reducing symptoms of chronic pain or heart disease.

iii. Career Advancement

Volunteering provides experience in new fields, helping to explore potential career paths without long-term commitment. It offers opportunities to practice and improve skills such as teamwork, communication, problem-solving, and task management. Additionally, volunteering can lead to connections with professional organizations and internships.

iv. Personal Fulfillment

Volunteering allows exploration of interests and passions, providing a break from daily routines. Engaging in meaningful activities can renew motivation and creativity, benefiting both personal and professional life. Overall, community service enhances connection with the community, boosts mental and physical health, advances careers, and brings joy and fulfillment to people's lives. It's a powerful way to make a difference while enriching personal experience.

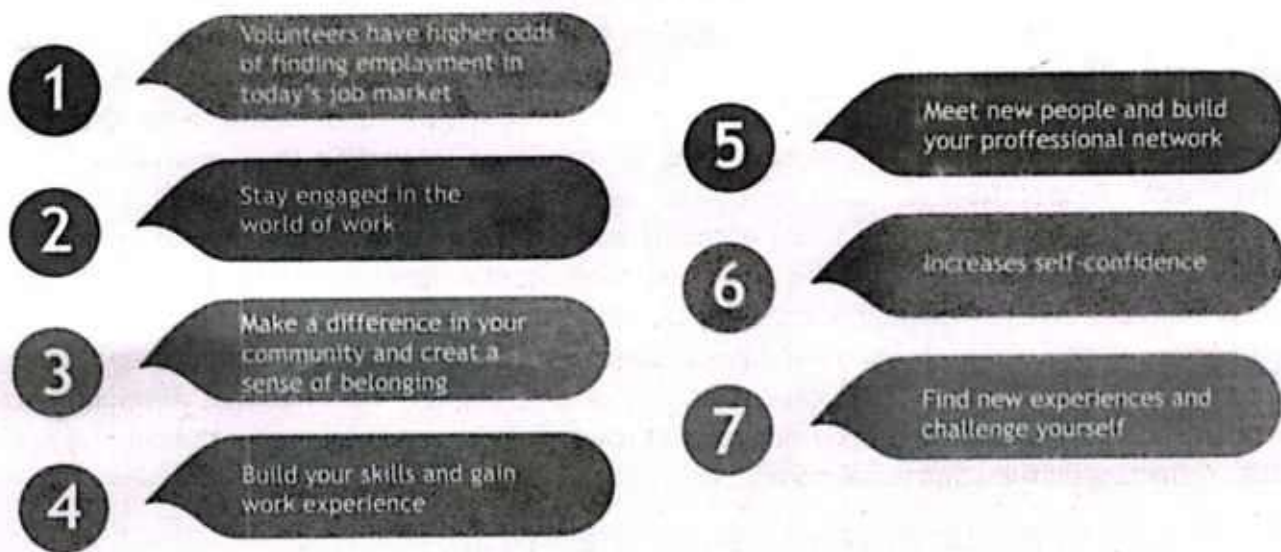
Traits of a Citizen

Sociologists view good citizens as well-rounded individuals who actively make their communities better. They do this by volunteering their time, speaking up for what is good for society, and even getting involved in local government. This shows a strong sense of civic responsibility. Respect for diversity is another key trait. Good citizens appreciate the different backgrounds and cultures that make up their community. They promote inclusivity, which means making everyone feel welcome and respected, and they challenge unfair prejudices.

As discussed earlier, in democracy, active citizens make their voices heard by voting, staying informed about current events, and expressing their opinions on issues that affect their community. The active and effective citizens participate thoughtfully in civic life and exhibit following traits:

- i. Protecting the Environment:** Encouraging taking care of surroundings and understanding the impact of actions on the planet.
- ii. Helping Neighbours and Fellow Community Members:** Teaching the value of kindness and support within the community.

How Could Volunteering Help You?



- iii. **Being Responsible for One's Own Actions:** Instilling accountability and the importance of owning up to mistakes.
- iv. **Being Empathetic:** Promoting understanding and compassion towards others' feelings and situations.
- v. **Respecting Other People's Space, Rights, and Property:** Emphasizing the importance of boundaries and the rights of others.
- vi. **Abiding by the Law:** Highlighting the necessity of following rules and regulations for a harmonious society.
- vii. **Being an Active Member of Society:** Encouraging participation in community and civic activities.
- viii. **Being Aware of One's Surroundings:** Teaching mindfulness and awareness of the local and global environment.
- ix. **Standing Up for Right and Standing Against Wrong:** Instilling a sense of justice and the courage to speak out against injustices.
- x. **Honesty:** Promoting truthfulness and integrity in all actions.

By incorporating these traits into education, a strong ethical foundation is developed, guiding behaviour and interactions, and fostering a generation of responsible and conscientious citizens.

Traits and Responsibilities of a Responsible Pakistani Citizen

The primary duties of a Pakistani citizen revolve around respecting the country's religious values, its laws, observing socio-cultural norms, and cooperating with others within the society for the common good. Religion plays an important role in shaping personal identity. Islam, for example, provides a framework for distinguishing right from wrong. This framework encourages individuals to behave ethically within society, such as respecting others, practicing good manners, and offering help to those in need. These values of honesty, kindness, and fair treatment extend to

everyone, regardless of their religious beliefs, gender, or race. Ultimately, these qualities align perfectly with a citizen's responsibility to follow the law and contribute positively to society.

The foremost responsibility of a Pakistani citizen's is to demonstrate loyalty and trust towards their country. *They must abide by the laws and regulations in place, such as Article 5 of the Constitution of Pakistan which states allegiance to Pakistan as a fundamental duty.* Citizens should actively engage in beneficial activities, as mandated by various laws promoting civic engagement. Respectfulness, tolerance, and avoiding arguments are essential traits in accordance with laws promoting social harmony and peaceful coexistence. Upholding human worth and dignity, as enshrined in laws protecting fundamental rights, is crucial. Citizens should display courage, take responsibility, and educate others about environmental issues, in line with environmental protection laws. Keeping surroundings clean, assisting those in need, and contemplating the country's development are important, aligning with national development plans and policies. Furthermore, showing respect towards elders and praying for the country are duties reflecting cultural and social norms.

The modes of acquiring and losing citizenship

Citizenship refers to the legal status that grants a person certain rights and responsibilities within a particular country. There are different ways people can acquire citizenship, and in some cases, they can even lose it.

Acquiring Citizenship:

- i. **Birthright Citizenship:** Many countries automatically grant citizenship to anyone born within their borders, regardless of their parents' citizenship status. This is called *jus soli* (right of soil). For instance, in the United States, anyone born on U.S. soil is a citizen, even if their parents are not.
- ii. **Citizenship by Descent:** Another way to acquire citizenship is through your parents. This is called *jus sanguinis* (right of blood). If you are born to citizens of a particular country, you may inherit their citizenship even if you are born outside that country. For example, a child born to Italian citizens in another country is entitled to Italian citizenship.
- iii. **Naturalization:** This is the process by which immigrants become citizens of a new country. They must meet certain requirements, such as living there for a specific period, learning the language, and passing a citizenship test. In the United States, for example, immigrants can apply for naturalization after meeting residency requirements, passing a test, and demonstrating good moral character.
- iv. **Citizenship by Marriage:** Some countries allow foreign spouses of their citizens to become citizens after marriage. This may happen automatically or through a faster naturalization process. For instance, in some European countries, a foreign spouse can apply for citizenship after being married and living there for a certain period.



Note For Teachers: Divide the class in small groups and assign them case studies based on "The Fight Against Bullying in Schools". Students will draw mindmaps and show how the traits of a good citizen are applied in such situation and how they can contribute positively to their school environment. *Students' mindmaps may be evaluated through peer assessment.*

- v. **Citizenship by Migration:** Anyone seeking citizenship under section 6 of the Citizen Act of Pakistan 1951, must apply in duplicate using Form 'B' to the Provincial Government, including an affidavit, a domicile certificate (rule 23), and evidence of migration to Pakistan between April 13, 1951, and January 1, 1952. The Provincial Government will investigate and decide on the application. If exemption from the domicile certificate is claimed, the Provincial Government will forward the application to the Federal Government with recommendations. The Federal Government will then make the final decision. These decisions will also apply to the applicant's spouse and dependent minor children, provided the citizenship claim includes them and sufficient evidence of marriage and dependency is presented.

Losing Citizenship:

Renunciation: People can voluntarily give up their citizenship through a formal process. This usually involves submitting a document to the government. For example, a U.S. citizen who wants to renounce their citizenship must complete a specific form and appear before a U.S. official abroad.

Revocation Due to Criminal Activity: Some countries can take away citizenship from people convicted of serious crimes or acts that threaten national security. This typically involves legal proceedings and depends on the country's laws. For example, someone who commits terrorism may lose their citizenship in certain countries.

Discretionary Loss by Authorities: In some cases, authorities may have the power to revoke citizenship if they believe it was obtained through fraud, misrepresentation or by twisting the facts. This might happen if someone provided false information during the application process. The authorities would then take legal action to revoke citizenship.

Automatic Loss through Dual Citizenship Restrictions: Some countries don't allow dual citizenship, meaning you can only be a citizen of one country at a time. If you acquire citizenship in a country that doesn't allow dual citizenship and don't renounce your original citizenship, you may automatically lose your citizenship in the first country. For example, a Japanese citizen who becomes a citizen of a country that doesn't allow dual citizenship may automatically lose their Japanese citizenship.

Scenario Building

In the 1970s and 80s, some Bengalis migrated to Pakistan without proper documents. Following the introduction of the digitalization of the citizenship acquisition process in 2000, these Bengalis have faced significant challenges. They are struggling to obtain Pakistani identity cards, which are necessary for accessing basic services. Limited educational opportunities often force them to rely on fishing as their primary source of income.

Prompt:

Ask students to conduct a brief research on the challenges faced by Bengalis in Pakistan who lack citizenship and how this affects their daily lives.

Checks & Balances by the Citizens & Parliament

The government of Pakistan, like any other country, is responsible for making important decisions such as making laws, managing public resources, and representing the nation internationally. This power allows the government to build roads, fund schools, and ensure public safety. To ensure the fair use of this power, citizens and parliament must play their roles. Citizens are represented by the government, and parliament consists of elected officials working on their behalf. Together, they hold the government accountable.

Citizen Participation

In Pakistan, citizens can make their voices heard and hold the government accountable in several ways:

1. **Voting in Elections:** According to the Election Act 2017, citizens express their approval or disapproval of the government's actions and decisions by voting in elections. This allows them to choose leaders who reflect their views.
2. **Public Discourse and Advocacy:** Under Article 19 of the Constitution of Pakistan, citizens have the right to freedom of speech and expression. They can engage in public discourse, raise awareness about issues, and advocate for change through letters, town hall meetings, and social media.
3. **Participation in Oversight Mechanisms:** Citizens can participate in oversight mechanisms like public hearings, investigations, and audits to ensure government transparency and accountability. They can submit complaints to the Federal Ombudsman as per the Ombudsman Institutional Reforms Act 2013 regarding government services or conduct.

Parliamentary Oversight

The parliament of Pakistan serves as a crucial check on government power. Parliamentarians, the elected officials, act as representatives of the people. According to Article 66 of the Constitution of Pakistan, they can question government officials, investigate government programs, and debate proposed laws. This holds the government accountable for its decisions and performance. Additionally, under Article 160, parliament reviews the government's budget to ensure wise spending. Other relevant articles include:

- **Article 50:** Establishes the composition of the Parliament, including the Senate and the National Assembly, ensuring representation from across the nation.



Note For Teachers: Ask student to discuss the following in pairs:

- How does losing citizenship affect an individual's identity and sense of belonging?

- **Article 73:** Details the legislative process for money bills, including budget approvals.
- **Article 89:** Provides for the power of the President to promulgate Ordinances when Parliament is not in session, subject to later approval by Parliament.
- **Article 95:** Governs the procedure for a vote of no confidence against the Prime Minister, enabling parliament to hold the executive accountable.

Working as a Team

In Pakistan, citizens and parliament work together to create a system of checks and balances on government power. This system helps ensure that the government remains transparent, responsive, and accountable to the people it serves. By actively participating in the democratic process, citizens play a vital role in shaping the country's future.

Citizen Accountability

Citizen accountability in Pakistan includes:

1. **Voting in Elections:** According to the Election Act 2017 and Article 222 of the Constitution of Pakistan, citizens hold the government accountable through periodic elections. By voting in local, provincial, and national elections, citizens express their approval or disapproval of the government's actions and decisions, influencing the composition and direction of governance.
2. **Public Discourse and Advocacy:** Under Article 19 of the Constitution of Pakistan, citizens have the right to freedom of speech and expression. They engage in public discourse, raise awareness about issues, and advocate for change through letters, town hall meetings, and social media. This enables them to influence public opinion and demand accountability from elected representatives.
3. **Participation in Oversight Mechanisms:** Citizens participate in oversight mechanisms such as public hearings, investigations, and audits as outlined by various laws and regulations. Parliamentary committees under Article 66 of the Constitution scrutinize government actions and expenditures, ensuring transparency and accountability. Citizens can also lodge complaints with the Federal Ombudsman as per the Ombudsman Institutional Reforms Act 2013, leading to investigations and corrective actions.

Role of Parliament in Pakistan

The parliament of Pakistan, as defined by Article 50 of the Constitution, serves as a key institution for holding the government accountable. Parliamentarians, elected through democratic processes, act as representatives of the people and they have to play their constructive roles in governance. The Parliament scrutinizes public spending and exercises control of expenditure incurred by the government through the work of the relevant Standing Committees. The Public Accounts Committee has a special role in reviewing the report of the Auditor General. The functioning of Parliament includes the following features:

1. **Question Time:** Parliamentarians, under parliamentary conventions and rules, regularly question government officials during sessions. This mechanism, akin to practices in the UK's House of Commons, allows parliamentarians to hold the government accountable for its policies, actions, and performance.

2. **Committee Oversight:** Parliamentary committees, mandated by Article 73 and other relevant provisions, conduct inquiries and investigations into government policies, programs, and expenditures. They gather evidence through hearings and public consultations, ensuring that government actions align with public interests and legislative mandates.
3. **Budget Scrutiny:** According to Article 160, parliament reviews and approves government budgets, ensuring fiscal responsibility and effective allocation of public funds. Through budget debates and oversight mechanisms, parliament holds the government accountable for its financial decisions and priorities.

Free Press, Justice and Equality

The term "Free Press" refers to the right of newspapers, magazines, and other media outlets to report news without being controlled by the government. The existing Constitution of Pakistan, 1973, contains an explicit provision on freedom of speech and press freedom. The parameters of free speech, media freedom, and the limits on this freedom are mentioned in Article 19 of the Constitution. It states:

Every citizen shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, and there shall be freedom of the press, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the glory of Islam or the integrity, security or defence of Pakistan or any part thereof, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, [commission of] or incitement to an offence.

Though the Article has a unique reference to the freedom of the press, it is silent regarding the right to information or freedom of information. However, it was assumed that the freedom of information is given as part of the freedom of speech and expression. The Supreme Court (PLD 1993 SC 473) held that:

"right of citizens to receive information can be spelt out from the freedom of expression guaranteed by Article 19 subject to inhibitions specified therein and such right must be preserved."

In the famous Memo Gate Case (PLD 2012 SC 292), the Supreme Court declared that:

"Article 19A of the Constitution has empowered the citizens of Pakistan by making access to information a justiciable right of people..."

The Court further stated that this Article has:

"enabled every citizen to become independent of power centres, which therefore were in control of information on matters of public interest."

The inclusion of Article 19A in the Constitution of Pakistan significantly changed the paradigm and debate on access to information in the country. Previously, the entire debate revolved around the freedom of information. As a result of Article 19A, the discourse on information moved to the "right to information." This Article requires further legislation to detail the process of access to information and to list "exempted information." Therefore, all provinces, as well as the federal government, are mandated to enact right to information laws for their respective jurisdictions. In response to the requirement of Article 19A, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab introduced

progressive and robust right-to-information laws in 2013. These laws are known as the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Right to Information Act 2013 and the Punjab Transparency and Right to Information Act 2013.

Print Media Laws in Pakistan

In Pakistan, laws that address the print media, are collectively termed as "Print Media Laws." These laws have various implications for the right to information and the functioning of the print media industry.

The Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Services) Act, 1973

This law addresses the working conditions of newspaper employees, including journalists. While it does not contain express provisions related to the right to information, the Act's focus on improving working conditions can directly affect the performance of journalists. Enhanced working conditions can help journalists perform their duties with the necessary zeal and satisfaction. Since journalists are responsible for keeping the public informed, an enabling work environment is crucial for them to fulfill this role effectively.

The Press Council Ordinance, 2002

The Press Council Ordinance, 2002, primarily establishes the Press Council of Pakistan. The Council's purpose is to implement the Ethical Code of Practice as outlined in the Schedule to the Ordinance. Additionally, the Press Council is tasked with maintaining the highest professional and ethical standards of newspapers and news agencies, ensuring they are responsive to societal issues and concerns in Pakistan. The preamble of the Ordinance references "public awareness" and the "free flow of information." However, it emphasizes that the "free flow of information and freedom of expression" must not infringe on national interest.

The preamble states:

"And whereas Freedom of the press and public awareness is the foundation of democracy and the function of democracy and the principles of accountability depend inter alia upon free flow of information and freedom of expression without infringing on national interest."

This Ordinance underscores the importance of press freedom and public awareness as essential components of democracy, linking them to the principles of accountability. However, it also highlights that such freedoms are subject to limitations in the interest of national security and public order.

Importance of a Free Press:

A free press serves as the watchdog of society, holding governments, businesses, and other institutions accountable for their actions and decisions. It plays a crucial role in informing the public, shaping public opinion, and promoting transparency and accountability in governance. Here are some key reasons why a free press is important for a prosperous country:

1. **Transparency and Accountability:** A free press exposes corruption, abuse of power, and other wrongdoing, thereby promoting transparency and accountability in government and other institutions. Investigative journalism uncovers scandals, mismanagement, and injustices, leading to reforms and improvements in governance.

2. **Democracy and Civic Engagement:** A free press provides citizens with the information they need to make informed decisions, participate in democratic processes, and hold their leaders accountable. It fosters public debate, encourages diversity of opinions, and strengthens democratic institutions by ensuring that power is not concentrated in the hands of a few.
3. **Protection of Human Rights:** A free press plays a crucial role in protecting human rights by exposing human rights abuses, advocating for justice, and giving voice to marginalized and oppressed communities. Journalists often serve as advocates for social justice and champions of human rights, shining a spotlight on injustices and amplifying the voices of those who are often unheard.
4. **Economic Prosperity:** A free press contributes to economic prosperity by promoting transparency, fostering investor confidence, and facilitating the flow of information in the marketplace. It provides essential economic news, analysis, and insights that help businesses make informed decisions, drive innovation, and create opportunities for growth and development.

Spotlight

In the Watergate scandal in the United States, investigative journalists from "The Washington Post" uncovered a series of illegal activities and abuses of power by the Nixon administration, ultimately leading to the resignation of President Richard Nixon and reforms in campaign finance laws and government transparency.

In countries with authoritarian regimes, independent journalists and media outlets often face censorship, harassment, and imprisonment for reporting on government abuses, corruption, and human rights violations. In Pakistan, despite these challenges, courageous journalists such as Wali Khan Baber, Arshad Sharif, Sohail Khan, and Malik Mumtaz Khan, risked their lives to expose the truth and hold those in power accountable.

Justice and Equality

Justice, at its core, is the ideal of fair and equitable treatment for everyone. This ideal is multifaceted, with concepts like **corrective justice** (punishing wrongs) and **distributive justice** (fair allocation of resources) guiding its pursuit. However, achieving perfect justice is a complex challenge. Disagreements on fairness, limited resources, and our own biases can all hinder it. Nevertheless, striving for justice is essential. It fosters social **stability**, encourages **cooperation**, and safeguards individual **rights**.

The concept of equality generally refers to the fact of being equal, of having the same value. Equality before the law, also known as equality under the law, legal equality, or legal egalitarianism, is the principle that all people must be equally protected by the law. This principle requires a systematic rule of law that observes due process to provide equal justice and ensures equal protection, preventing any individual or group from being privileged over others by the law. Sometimes called the principle of isonomy, it arises from philosophical questions

concerning equality, fairness, and justice. Equality before the law is a fundamental principle in some definitions of liberalism and is incompatible with legal slavery.

Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) states: "All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law." This statement emphasizes that everyone must be treated equally under the law, regardless of race, gender, color, ethnicity, religion, disability, or other characteristics, without privilege, discrimination, or bias. Most of the world's national constitutions provide a general guarantee of equality, but the specific implementations of this guarantee vary. For instance, many constitutions guarantee equality regardless of race, while only a few explicitly mention the right to equality regardless of nationality.

Overall, justice and equality are intertwined ideals essential for a just society. Justice ensures fair treatment and rights protection, while equality underpins the principle that all individuals should be equally valued and protected by the law, regardless of differences. These principles not only promote societal stability and cooperation but also uphold fundamental human rights across diverse global contexts.

Facts to Know

Difference Between Qualified Right to Justice and Absolute Right to Justice

1. **Qualified Right to Justice:** *A qualified right to justice is subject to certain limitations or conditions, balancing the right with other societal or governmental concerns. Example: Freedom of Speech (Article 19 of the Pakistani Constitution): Citizens have the right to free speech, but it is subject to reasonable restrictions for national security, public order, or morality.*
2. **Absolute Right to Justice:** *An absolute right to justice is unconditional and cannot be restricted under any circumstances. Example: Prohibition of Torture (Article 14 of the Pakistani Constitution): The right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment is absolute, with no exceptions.*

Importance of Justice and Equality

Justice and equality are fundamental principles that underpin the rule of law and ensure that all individuals are treated fairly and have equal opportunities to succeed. When justice and equality are upheld, they contribute to social stability, economic prosperity, and inclusive growth. Here's why they are important for a prosperous country:

- i. **Rule of Law and Legal Certainty:** Justice ensures that laws are applied fairly and impartially, providing individuals and businesses with legal certainty and confidence in the justice system. It guarantees that everyone is equal before the law and that rights are protected regardless of one's status, wealth, or power.
- ii. **Social Cohesion and Stability:** Justice and equality promote social cohesion by fostering



Note For Teachers: Whole class discussion

Discuss the current status of press freedom in Pakistan. Reflect on potential solutions to improve press freedom in your country.

trust, respect, and solidarity among individuals and communities. When people believe that the legal system is fair and impartial, they are more likely to abide by the law, resolve disputes peacefully, and participate actively in society.

- iii. **Economic Development:** Justice and equality are essential for economic development as they create an enabling environment for investment, entrepreneurship, and innovation. When businesses and investors have confidence in the justice system, they are more willing to invest, create jobs, and contribute to economic growth.
- iv. **Protection of Human Rights:** Justice ensures that human rights are protected and upheld, regardless of one's race, ethnicity, gender, religion, or socioeconomic status. It safeguards individuals from discrimination, oppression, and abuses of power, promoting dignity, freedom, and equality for all.

Real-World Examples of Justice and Equality Upheld

Scandinavian Countries: Countries like Sweden, Denmark, and Norway are known for their strong commitment to justice and equality. Citizens in these countries have access to robust legal systems, impartial courts, and extensive social welfare programs. As a result, they enjoy high levels of trust in institutions, low levels of corruption, and relatively equal opportunities for education, employment, and social mobility. This conducive environment attracts investments, fosters innovation, and contributes to sustained economic growth.

Canada: Canada is recognized for its multiculturalism and commitment to diversity, justice, and equality. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms to all Canadians, irrespective of their background. The country has established mechanisms for resolving disputes through fair and impartial judicial processes. This creates a stable and inclusive society where individuals are treated with dignity and respect, contributing to social cohesion and economic prosperity.

How is Justice and Equality Compromised

Corruption in Developing Countries: In many developing countries, corruption and lack of accountability undermine justice and equality. Government officials often engage in bribery, embezzlement, and nepotism, which erodes public trust in institutions and the rule of law. This situation perpetuates poverty and structural violence among the population. Recently, the World Bank highlighted Pakistan's economic challenges, forecasting a modest growth of 1.8 percent for the fiscal year 2024. The report underscores the urgent need for structural reforms, noting that 40 percent of the population has fallen below the poverty line. Similarly, in countries like Nigeria and Afghanistan, corruption not only undermines public trust but also stifles economic growth by diverting resources away from essential services and infrastructure development. This perpetuates poverty and hinders efforts to achieve justice and equality across these nations.

Systemic Discrimination in the United States: Despite progress in civil rights, systemic discrimination persists in the United States, particularly affecting marginalized communities such as racial minorities and immigrants. Disparities in access to education, healthcare, employment, and criminal justice perpetuate inequality and social injustice. Incidents of police brutality, racial profiling, and mass incarceration highlight the need for systemic reforms to address structural inequities and ensure equal treatment under the law.

Strengthening Law Enforcement

To enhance Pakistan's law and order situation, robust strategies are essential. Strengthening law enforcement involves improving police training and capacity-building programs. This includes initiatives in Punjab where modern policing methods and forensic sciences are integrated into training sessions, equipping officers for effective crime prevention and management. Additionally, community policing efforts such as "Police Awam Saath Saath" in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa foster collaboration between police and communities, enhancing public safety through proactive engagement and swift response mechanisms.

Judicial Reforms

Reforming the judiciary is pivotal for upholding justice in Pakistan. Efforts include modernizing court systems through e-filing in Sindh High Court, expediting case resolutions and reducing backlog. Specialized courts, like anti-terrorism and family courts, are established to streamline legal proceedings, ensuring timely justice delivery. Moreover, initiatives like Punjab Legal Aid & Assistance Program aim to provide marginalized populations with legal support, ensuring equitable access to justice and reinforcing judicial integrity.

Socio-Economic Development

Addressing socio-economic disparities is crucial for sustainable security improvements in Pakistan. Investments in education and healthcare infrastructure, exemplified by Punjab Education Foundation's school construction, expand access to essential services. Job creation initiatives and infrastructure development projects under CPEC in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a potential to stimulate Microfinance programs and vocational training schemes empower communities, fostering economic independence and social stability.

Digital Citizenship: Importance in Today's World

What is Digital Citizenship?

Digital Citizenship refers to the responsible use of technology, encompassing behaviors that protect individuals from online dangers and uphold human rights. It involves active participation in digital communities, lifelong learning, and the defense of human dignity across political, economic, social, cultural, and intercultural contexts.

Why is Digital Citizenship Important?

In an era inundated with media and technology, misinformation, fraud, and disinformation are rampant. Research indicates a significant lack of critical online source verification among students, exposing them to manipulation by malicious actors. Digital Citizenship Education is



Note For Teachers: Divide the class in small groups, encourage students to critically analyze the existing issues surrounding justice and equality in Pakistan. A thoughtful discussion on potential solutions and improvements, will foster a constructive dialogue among students about societal values and governance.

Prompt Question: How can Pakistan ensure that justice and equality are upheld for all its citizens, considering the challenges and compromises observed in current practices?

crucial as it empowers individuals to discern credible sources, safeguard privacy, and navigate online spaces responsibly.

Digital Citizenship Education

Education in Digital Citizenship equips individuals with the skills and knowledge to protect human rights online, ensuring freedom, privacy, and security. Programs implemented in schools and communities, such as those in Canada and Saskatchewan, emphasize responsible online behavior from an early age, mitigating the risks posed by fraudulent activities and misinformation.

Do You Know?

The Constitution of Pakistan, Article 19, guarantees freedom of speech and press subject to reasonable restrictions for the integrity of Pakistan and public order.

Influences on Media Messages

Media messages span from clear-cut statements, such as public service announcements, to more subtle reflections of cultural values. Disputes over media content frequently arise due to claims of bias and concealed motives. The impact of mass media on public opinion is deeply rooted in historical propaganda techniques, which still play a significant role in shaping contemporary media. There are several factors that influence media messages:

- a. **Economic Factors:** Economic interests significantly drive media content, as media organizations depend on advertising revenue and sponsorships for funding. Consequently, media outlets may prioritize sensationalism or clickbait headlines to attract viewership and increase profits. For example, tabloid newspapers may sensationalize celebrity scandals to boost sales and advertising revenue, leading to a distortion of information for commercial gain.
- b. **Political Factors:** Media outlets can be influenced by political agendas, biases, and censorship, shaping the narrative presented to the public. Governments or political parties may control media narratives to manipulate public opinion or suppress dissenting voices. For instance, state-owned media outlets in authoritarian regimes may serve as propaganda tools to promote government agendas and suppress opposition viewpoints.
- c. **Social Factors:** Social norms, values, and cultural beliefs influence media representations of various social groups, identities, and issues. Media messages can perpetuate stereotypes, reinforce biases, or challenge societal norms, shaping public perceptions and attitudes. For example, the portrayal of gender roles in advertising or entertainment media can reinforce traditional gender stereotypes and contribute to gender inequality.
- d. **Historical Factors:** Historical events, collective memories, and cultural heritage influence media narratives and interpretations of past events. Media representations of historical events may vary depending on cultural perspectives, historical contexts, and ideological biases. For example, depictions of colonial history in textbooks or films may differ significantly between former colonial powers and colonized nations, reflecting divergent interpretations and narratives.

- e. **Aesthetic Factors:** Aesthetic choices, such as visuals, language, and narrative techniques, shape the presentation and reception of media messages. Aesthetic factors can influence audience engagement, emotional responses, and perceptions of credibility. For example, the use of cinematic techniques, such as lighting, music, and camera angles, can evoke specific emotions or create dramatic effects in film and television productions.

Types of Media Influences and Digital Citizenship

- i. **Social Media Echo Chambers:** Social media algorithms prioritize content based on user preferences and engagement, creating filter bubbles or echo chambers where individuals are exposed to information that reinforces their existing beliefs and perspectives. Digital citizens need to be aware of this phenomenon and actively seek out diverse viewpoints to avoid being trapped in ideological bubbles.
- ii. **Misinformation and Disinformation Campaigns:** The spread of misinformation and disinformation on social media platforms can have significant consequences, from influencing elections to fueling public health crises. Digital citizens must critically evaluate the credibility and reliability of sources, fact-check information before sharing, and be vigilant against manipulation tactics employed by malicious actors.
- iii. **Corporate Influence on News Coverage:** Corporate ownership of media outlets can impact news coverage and editorial decisions, with conglomerates prioritizing profit margins over journalistic integrity. Digital citizens should be mindful of the vested interests behind media conglomerates and seek out independent sources of news and analysis to gain a more balanced perspective.
- iv. **Representation of Marginalized Voices:** Media representations often marginalize or stereotype certain social groups, perpetuating inequalities and erasing diverse experiences. Digital citizens can advocate for greater diversity and inclusion in media representation by supporting independent media outlets, amplifying marginalized voices on social media, and engaging in discussions about representation and identity politics.
- v. **Cultural Sensitivity in Digital Communication:** In an interconnected world, digital citizens must navigate diverse cultural contexts and communication norms when interacting online. While free speech is a fundamental value of human rights, other values can take precedence in certain situations. Obscenity and copyright laws illustrate how cultural values impact media and communication. For example, obscenity definitions have shifted over time, reflecting changing social attitudes. This constant evolution highlights the need for cultural sensitivity in digital communication, where understanding these nuances fosters respectful and inclusive online interactions.

Encouraging media literacy is essential for navigating today's complex media landscape effectively. To fully participate in work, community, and global communications, as well as to consume media intelligently, individuals must grasp how media operates. This includes questioning what they see and read, understanding ownership and biases, and exploiting new media tools confidently. In our 24/7 media environment, where non-professionals' output rivals traditional media, being a mere consumer isn't sufficient. Media literacy empowers individuals to understand, critique, and utilize media to express their own ideas. With the proliferation of media sources, it's crucial to access diverse perspectives and information.

A media literate society isn't just desirable but necessary in the 21st century. It fosters social inclusion, economic empowerment, and cultural diversity. By promoting media literacy, we enable everyone, regardless of background, to actively participate and contribute to the creative and knowledge economies. This creates a society where individuals are enfranchised and where diverse voices and talents can thrive.

What I have Learned

- **Evolving Definition:** The definition of rule of law has changed throughout history, reflecting its role in social justice and order.
- **Fairness & Equality:** The rule of law emphasizes treating everyone equally before the law, regardless of background.
- **Accountability:** Everyone, including the government, is accountable to pre-existing laws.
- **Transparency:** The law should be clear, accessible, and applied fairly and consistently.
- **Separate Powers:** Power should be divided among different branches of government to prevent abuse.
- **Economic Growth:** A strong rule of law is essential for economic stability and growth.
- **Disparities Within Countries:** The strength of the rule of law can vary within a country, impacting development.
- **Global Development:** The rule of law is a foundation for achieving the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.
- **Citizenship:** Citizenship defines the legal relationship between an individual and a state.
- **Citizen Responsibilities:** Citizens have obligations to obey laws, pay taxes, and contribute to society.

Exercise

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer.

1. "To create a peaceful, just and inclusive societies that live under the rule of law" is part of :
 - i. Millennium Development Goals
 - ii. Vision 2025
 - iii. Sustainable Development Goals
 - iv. Declaration of Human Rights
2. Active citizenship involves:
 - i. Only voting in elections
 - ii. Participating in your community and holding the government accountable
 - iii. Obeying all laws, regardless of their fairness
 - iv. Paying all taxes
3. Citizenship includes:
 - i. Responsibilities like paying taxes
 - ii. Rights like freedom of speech
 - iii. Both rights and responsibilities
 - iv. Neither rights nor responsibilities
4. What is the PRIMARY purpose of the Press Council Ordinance, 2002?
 - i. To improve the working conditions of newspaper employees
 - ii. To regulate the content published by newspapers and news agencies
 - iii. To ensure journalists are paid fair wages
 - iv. To promote public awareness and free flow of information
5. How does a free press contribute to a prosperous country?
 - i. By promoting ethical conduct among journalists
 - ii. By exposing corruption and holding institutions accountable
 - iii. By encouraging censorship to protect national security
 - iv. By ensuring all news reports are positive and optimistic
6. The rule of law means:
 - i. The government can make up its own rules
 - ii. Everyone, including the government, follows the law
 - iii. Only citizens are subject to the law
 - iv. Laws are constantly changing based on public opinion
7. What is a CHALLENGE that social media echo chambers pose for digital citizenship?
 - i. They encourage users to learn new skills.
 - ii. They expose users to a wider range of viewpoints.
 - iii. They limit users' exposure to diverse information.
 - iv. They promote responsible online behavior.
8. The chapter mentions that cultural values can influence what is considered obscene. What does this suggest about digital communication?

- i. All cultures have the same definition of obscenity.
 - ii. Digital citizens should be aware of cultural differences when communicating online.
 - iii. Copyright laws are not relevant to cultural sensitivity.
 - iv. Free speech online has no limitations.
9. A child born in the United States to non-citizen parents would automatically acquire citizenship under which of the following principles?
- i. Jus sanguinis (right of blood)
 - ii. Jus soli (right of soil)
 - iii. Naturalization
 - iv. Citizenship by Marriage
10. Someone who wants to become a citizen of Pakistan but was not born there and does not have Pakistani parents would most likely apply for citizenship through which method?
- i. Birthright Citizenship
 - ii. Jus sanguinis (right of blood)
 - iii. Naturalization
 - iv. Citizenship by Marriage

Answer the following questions briefly

1. What is the significance of the rule of law as a fundamental principle of a democratic state?
2. What methods can be proposed to enhance the law and order situation in Pakistan?
3. Why is citizen participation in community services or volunteer work important?
4. What are the articles defining Justice and equality?
5. How do immigration, emigration, and marriages affect citizenship status?
6. Why are a free press, justice, and equality important for a prosperous country?
7. How the concept of "limited resources" acts as a barrier to achieving both justice and equality. How might this challenge be addressed in a way that respects both ideals?

Answer the following question in detail.

1. How do evolving definitions of the rule of law influence social justice, economic growth, and sustainable development, especially in the context of regional disparities within countries like Pakistan and global initiatives like the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?
2. Citizenship can be gained and lost through various processes. How do these methods of acquiring and losing citizenship impact the concept of dual citizenship? Analyze the potential benefits and drawbacks that dual citizens might experience.
3. How does volunteering for community service projects make people feel more connected to their community and responsible for its well-being?
4. Describe the challenges associated with digital citizenship in the context of media influences. Explain how a responsible digital citizen can address these challenges.
5. Evaluate the relationship between justice, equality, and social and economic well-being. How can these principles be upheld in real-world scenarios, considering the challenges posed by corruption and systemic discrimination?

APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE.

Examining the Landscape of Print Media Laws and Press Freedom in Pakistan.

Project-based Learning

Divide the class into large groups. Assign the following Task:

1. Research and summarize the key provisions of the following Pakistani print media laws:
 - The Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Services) Act, 1973
 - The Press Council Ordinance, 2002
2. Discuss how these laws might influence: (Whole Class discussion)
 - i. The working conditions and performance of journalists.
 - ii. The content and quality of reporting in Pakistani print media.
 - iii. The level of press freedom and public access to information.
3. Analyze the limitations placed on press freedom by the Press Council Ordinance, considering the national security and public order concerns.
4. Students will present their findings for evaluation.

Glossary

- **Supremacy** : The state of being superior to all others in authority, power, or rank. (Used in the context of "legal supremacy")
- **Disenfranchisement** : The loss of the right to vote in elections. (Opposed to "enfranchisement" which is granting the right to vote)
- **Alleviation** : The act of making something less severe, serious, or painful. (Used in the context of "alleviate human suffering")
- **Multidimensional** : Having many different aspects or dimensions. (Used in the context of "multidimensional poverty")
- **Intertwined** : Connected or linked in a complex way. (Used in the context of "human rights, peace and security, and development are deeply intertwined")
- **Empowerment** : The process of giving someone more control over their life or situation. (Used in the context of "empowering individuals to influence policies and decisions")
- **Prerogative** : An exclusive right or privilege. (Used in the context of "privileges of citizenship")
- **Reciprocity** : The mutual exchange of something. (Related to the concept of rights and responsibilities)
- **Fortification** : The act of strengthening something. (Related to the concept of building a strong ethical foundation)
- **Discrepancy** : A difference between two things that should be the same. (Used in the context of "disparities in terms of the rule of law")

Section 3

Pakistan and International Affairs



Unit-5

Foreign Policy

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Appreciate the importance of foreign policy for any country and evaluate the foreign policy of Pakistan with reference to its need and adherence to the guiding principles and objectives.
- Analyze the geo-political importance of Pakistan with reference to its neighboring states.
- Critically assess the diplomatic ties of Pakistan with neighboring countries in the region, its impacts and prospects for future relations.

Foreign Policy

As an individual living in a community while we might be self-sufficient in many ways, we still need to interact with others to meet our needs, like having groceries or seeking medical help. Similarly, no country can fulfill all its needs on its own. Countries depend on each other for resources, trade, security, and cultural exchange. This interdependence requires a strategy for interacting with other nations, known as foreign policy. Just as individuals form relationships to ensure their well-being, countries develop foreign policies to protect their interests, ensure security, foster economic growth, and promote their values globally. Foreign policy involves diplomacy, trade deals, alliances, and participation in international organizations to create a stable and prosperous environment both domestically and globally. According to Oxford Reference "Foreign policy is a government's plan for interacting with the other nations of the world, typically involving diplomacy, military strategy, trade policies, and cultural exchanges." Britanica defines foreign policy as "general objectives that guide the activities and relationships of one state in its interactions with other states".

Policy is a guide to an action or a set of actions intended for the realization of the goals of an organization. It is a set of guiding principles, rules, or courses of action adopted and implemented by an organization, government, or institution to achieve specific objectives and address issues or problems. It represents a relatively stable and purposive course of action that reflects the values, priorities, and goals of the entity, guiding decision-making and ensuring consistency in actions and responses.

Importance of Foreign Policy

Foreign policy plays a crucial role in shaping a nation's interactions and relationships with the rest of the world. It serves as a strategic tool for countries to navigate the complexities of international relations, addressing global challenges and seizing opportunities. Through well-crafted foreign policies, nations can protect their interests, promote prosperity, and contribute to global stability and peace.

Let's outline the main points regarding the importance of foreign policy.

- **National Security and Defense:** Foreign policy helps countries build strong alliances, enhance military capabilities, and engage diplomatically to safeguard borders and maintain peace. It ensures national security through strategic partnerships and defense strategies.
- **Economic Prosperity and Trade Relations:** Countries use foreign policy to negotiate trade agreements, attract investments, and open markets abroad. This boosts their economy, creates jobs, and improves living standards for citizens.
- **Diplomacy and International Relations:** Through foreign policy, nations build diplomatic ties, resolve conflicts peacefully, and represent their interests globally. Effective diplomacy promotes stability and cooperation among countries.
- **Cultural and Soft Power Influence:** Foreign policy promotes cultural exchanges, educational programs, and humanitarian aid initiatives. This helps nations build positive

relationships and influence global perceptions.

- **Global Governance and Multilateralism:** Foreign policy guides participation in international organizations to address global issues like climate change and human rights. Collaborating with other countries sets standards for peace and development.
- **Humanitarian and Development Aid:** Foreign policy supports humanitarian efforts, sustainable development projects, and aid for vulnerable populations worldwide. It shows compassion and strengthens global partnerships for a more stable world.
- Foreign policy supports humanitarian missions, development projects, and disaster relief efforts worldwide. It demonstrates solidarity, compassion, and global citizenship, fostering stronger international partnerships for sustainable development.
- **Peacekeeping and Conflict Resolution:** Nations use foreign policy to participate in peacekeeping missions, mediate conflicts, and promote peaceful resolutions to disputes. Diplomatic efforts and international interventions help prevent conflicts and maintain peace in volatile regions.
- **Global Influence and Status:** Effective foreign policy enhances a country's global influence and status. By engaging diplomatically, forming alliances, and promoting national values, nations gain respect and leadership opportunities in international organizations. This strengthens their ability to shape global policies and contribute to international peace and stability.

Learning Activity:

Conduct a Crisis Simulation Exercise: Assume roles as diplomats from various countries and international organizations .e.g. OIC, Arab League , EU etc. to negotiate a resolution to Israeli atrocities in Palestine.

Diplomacy

Diplomacy is the practice of managing relationships between countries through peaceful dialogue and negotiation. It helps nations protect their interests, resolve conflicts, and promote cooperation in areas like politics, trade, and culture, all while maintaining peaceful and respectful interactions.

Diplomacy is a key tool of foreign policy, as it allows countries to achieve their international goals through peaceful negotiation and dialogue, helping to resolve conflicts, build alliances, and promote cooperation without resorting to force.

Diplomacy is carried out by diplomats, who represent their country abroad and engage in negotiations to advance national interests. A good diplomat helps resolve conflicts, foster cooperation, and promote foreign policy goals effectively.

Activity:

Work in pairs and complete the following activity through internet search.

- Write a simple definition of diplomacy in your own words.
- List three characteristics of effective diplomacy.

- Write down three responsibilities of a diplomat.
- Identify four qualities that a good diplomat should have.

Role Play: Diplomacy in Action

Instructions:

Divide the class into groups, each representing a different country. Assign each group one of the following scenarios:

- Border dispute
- Smuggling
- Cross-border terrorism

Each group must engage in diplomatic discussions to find a peaceful solution. Use negotiation, dialogue, and diplomacy skills to resolve the issue collaboratively. Focus on maintaining peaceful relations while addressing each country's interests.

Determinants of Foreign Policy of Pakistan

Foreign policy is shaped by a multitude of factors that influence how a nation engages with the international community. These determinants, ranging from internal socio-economic conditions to external geopolitical pressures, collectively define a country's strategic approach on the global stage. Following are the determinants of Pakistan's foreign policy.

Geography: Pakistan's foreign policy is significantly influenced by its geographical features. Its location at the crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East shapes its strategic outlook. The proximity to conflict zones like Afghanistan and the Arabian Sea affects security policies and economic strategies.

History and Culture: Pakistan's historical experiences, including the partition from India and subsequent conflicts, shape its foreign policy objectives. Cultural ties and historical grievances influence diplomatic relations and strategic alliances.

National Capacity: The economic strength, military capabilities, and technological advancements of Pakistan determine its ability to pursue independent foreign policy goals. Economic development impacts its bargaining power and influence in international affairs.

Public Opinion: In Pakistan's democratic framework, public sentiment plays a crucial role in shaping foreign policy decisions. Media, telecommunications, and public discourse influence government policies, particularly on issues like regional stability and international engagements.

Ideology: Pakistan's ideological principles, rooted in Islamic identity and national sovereignty, guide its foreign policy stance. Ideological considerations influence alliances, international engagements, and responses to global issues.

Social and Political Structures: The nature of Pakistan's political system and societal dynamics impact its foreign policy. Changes in government leadership and societal cohesion influence diplomatic strategies and regional interactions.

National Interest: The primary driver of Pakistan's foreign policy is the protection and promotion of its national interests. Security concerns, economic prosperity, and regional stability are

central to decision-making processes.

External Factors: International laws, treaties, and global organizations such as the United Nations (UN) shape Pakistan's foreign policy landscape. Relations with neighboring countries, global powers, and regional alliances affect diplomatic maneuvers and strategic alignments.

Policy-Making Factors: The leadership qualities, personal ideologies, and bureaucratic influences within Pakistan's government structure determine the formulation and execution of foreign policy strategies.

Evaluation of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

Evaluating Pakistan's foreign policy involves looking at its history, geography, and political choices. Pakistan inherited many factors from its past, like its colonial legacy and partition with India. These factors shaped how it interacts with other countries. By studying these influences, we can see how Pakistan works to keep peace, grow its economy, and solve global issues. Pakistan's foreign policy has the following phases as it is evaluated.

Era of Neutrality (1947-1953)

After gaining independence in 1947, Pakistan chose to remain neutral in the Cold War. Both the USA and USSR wanted Pakistan's support, but Pakistan decided not to align with either. Internally, Pakistan faced economic and political challenges. It also had security threats from India and Afghanistan. This period set the foundation for Pakistan's foreign policy.

Alliance with the West (1954-1962)

In the mid-1950s, Pakistan joined Western alliances, such as SEATO and CENTO. This alliance



aimed to counter Communism threat in the region. Pakistan received military and economic aid from the USA. This period strengthened Pakistan's defense but also increased dependence on Western powers.

Era of Bilateralism (1962-1971)

During this time, Pakistan tried to improve relations with neighboring countries. It also sought stronger ties with China and other Asian nations. The focus was on solving regional issues through bilateral agreements. This period included the 1965 war with India over Kashmir, which strained relations further.

Non-Aligned Movement (1972-1979)

After the 1971 war with India and the creation of Bangladesh, Pakistan adopted a non-aligned policy. It joined the Non-Aligned Movement, which aimed to stay neutral in the Cold War. Pakistan also strengthened its ties with Muslim countries. This period emphasized economic cooperation and regional stability.

Islamic Solidarity and Regional Focus (1979-1988)

In the late 1970s, Pakistan shifted its focus to the Muslim world. It played a key role in the Afghan conflict, supporting Afghan mujahideen against Soviet invasion. Pakistan also sought closer ties with Middle Eastern countries. This period highlighted Islamic solidarity and regional cooperation.

Post-Cold War Adjustments (1989-2001)

After the Cold War, Pakistan had to adjust its foreign policy. The collapse of the Soviet Union changed global dynamics. Pakistan faced new challenges, such as nuclear proliferation and regional instability. It sought to maintain good relations with the USA while also addressing regional issues.

War on Terror and Strategic Realignments (2001-Present)

After the 9/11 attacks, Pakistan became a key ally of the USA in the War on Terror. It faced challenges like terrorism and regional conflicts. During this time, Pakistan also built a strong partnership with China. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a major part of this relationship. CPEC helps with economic growth and infrastructure development. In this phase, Pakistan balances relations with big powers, deals with security issues at home, and works closely with China to boost development and regional stability.

Objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

Preservation of National Independence and Security

The primary objective of Pakistan's foreign policy is to ensure national independence and security. This includes protecting the country from external threats, maintaining territorial integrity, and safeguarding the ideological foundations of the state. To achieve this, Pakistan focuses on strengthening its defense capabilities and building strategic alliances.

Economic Development

Economic development is crucial for a nation's independence and security. A strong economy provides the resources needed to defend national interests and maintain sovereignty. By focusing

on trade, investment, and infrastructure, Pakistan aims to enhance its economic stability, which in turn supports its security and independence.

Unity of the Muslim World

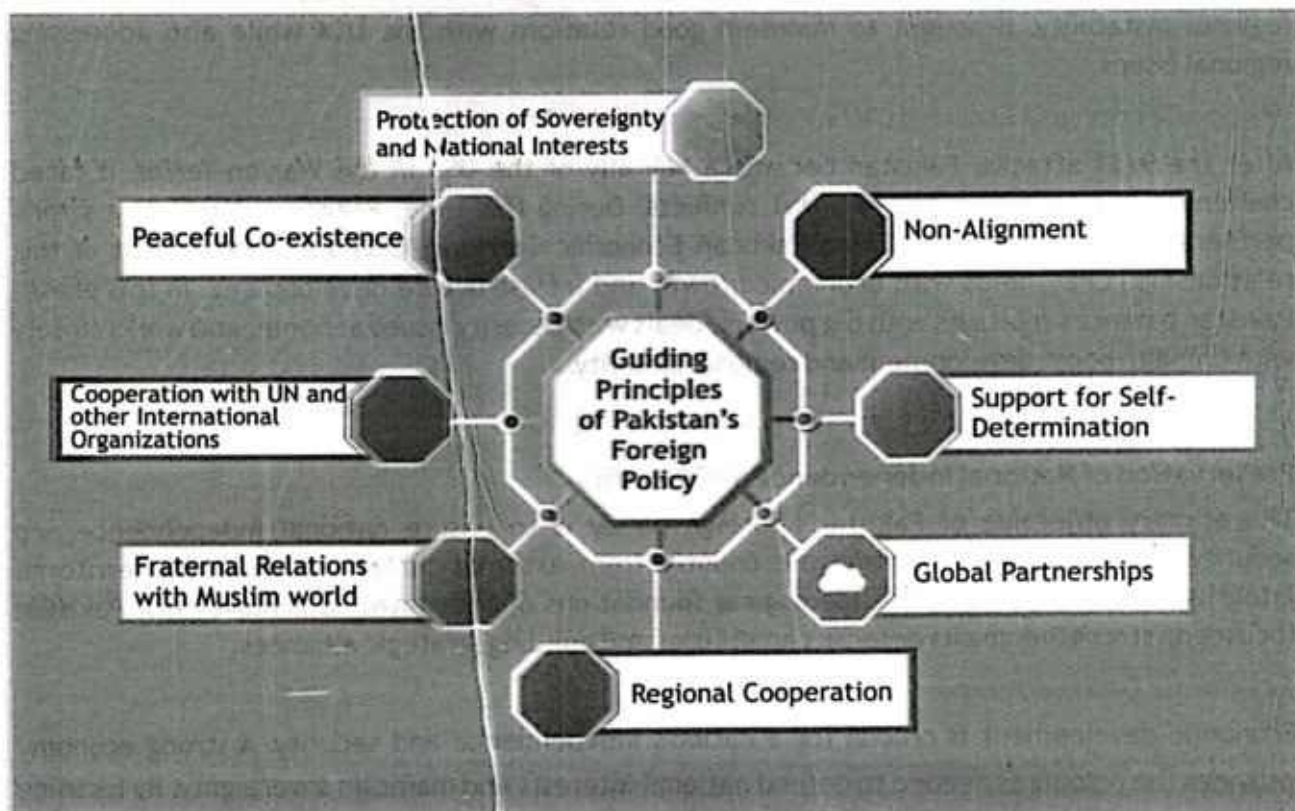
The unity of the Muslim world is a key objective of Pakistan's foreign policy, reflected in Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's vision and the 1973 Constitution. Pakistan is a strong proponent of Muslim unity and works to strengthen ties with Muslim-majority countries through diplomacy, economic cooperation, and cultural exchanges. By advocating for common causes and supporting Muslim communities globally, Pakistan seeks to foster unity and collaboration within the Muslim Ummah.

Regional and Global Peace and Stability

Pakistan strives to resolve conflicts through diplomatic means and supports international efforts to maintain peace. By participating in peacekeeping missions, engaging in dialogue, and cooperating with global organizations including UNO, Pakistan aims to contribute to a stable and secure international environment. This commitment helps address regional tensions and supports global peace initiatives.

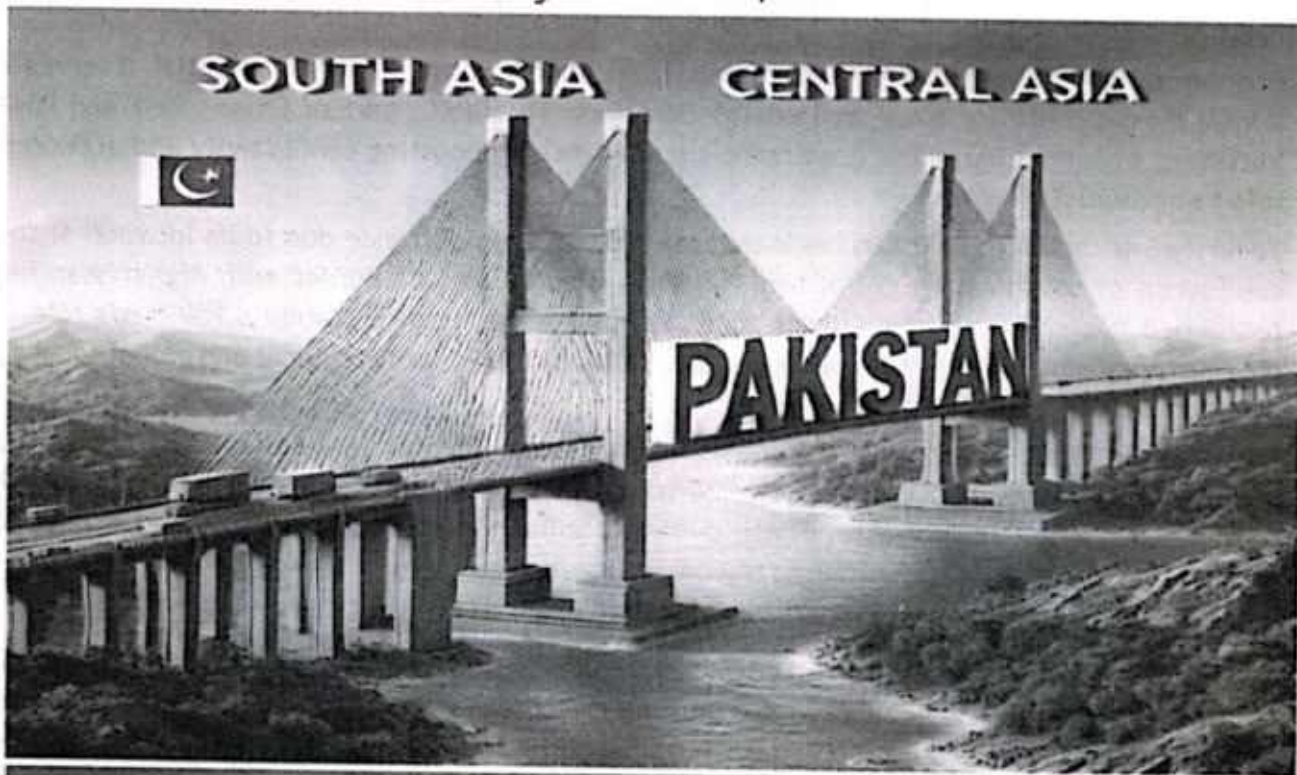
Guiding Principles of Pakistan Foreign Policy

Pakistan's foreign policy is shaped by its historical legacy, geographical position, and constitutional directives. Guided by vision of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah it emphasizes Pakistan's commitment to peace, justice, and friendly relations among nations. The policy aims to protect national sovereignty, promote regional stability, and strengthen global partnerships.



Geopolitical Importance of Pakistan

Geopolitics is crucial for Pakistan's global position and relations with neighboring countries. Located in South Asia, at the crossroads of Central Asia and the Middle East, Pakistan's strategic location shapes its foreign policy and economic interests. Factors like geography, trade routes, natural resources, and security concerns heavily influence Pakistan's interactions with neighbors and international partners, affecting regional stability. Understanding these dynamics is key to grasping Pakistan's role in the global geopolitical landscape.



Do You Know?

Geo" comes from Greek meaning "earth" or "land," and "politics" refers to the activities related to governance and power. Geopolitics is a branch of political science which studies how geography affects the way countries interact and make decisions. The term emerged in the late 19th century to describe how geographical factors like location, resources, and terrain shape global affairs.

Strategic Location: Pakistan's strategic location at the crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East enhances its geopolitical importance. Pakistan serves as a critical link in regional connectivity and trade routes, facilitating the movement of goods and energy resources.

Bridge between South Asia and Central Asia: Pakistan's geographical position acts as a bridge connecting the South Asian subcontinent with Central Asia. This geographic linkage plays a crucial role in facilitating trade, energy transport, and connectivity routes. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) exemplifies this importance, linking China's Kashgar to Pakistan's Gwadar Port, providing China access to the Arabian Sea and beyond.

Balancing Power Dynamics: Pakistan's location serves as a balancing factor in the region's power dynamics. Sharing borders with China, Afghanistan, India, and Iran underscores its strategic

Let us level up our understanding

Historically, Gulf countries have had closer ties with Pakistan than with India. However, recent years have seen a shift in this dynamic. Analyze the reasons behind this change and assess the impact of Pakistan's foreign policy on its relations with the Gulf countries.

importance. Major world powers, such as the United States, Russia and China have engaged with Pakistan to advance their interests in South and Central Asia.

Economic Significance: Pakistan's economic significance in geostrategy is substantial. It serves as a vital transit route for trade and energy corridors. The CPEC, part of China's Belt and Road Initiative, enhances Pakistan's geostrategic importance by boosting connectivity and economic integration with China.

Security Significance: Pakistan holds significant security importance due to its location at the confluence of South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East. Its border with Afghanistan has positioned it centrally in the Afghan conflict, influencing regional stability. Pakistan's role in counterterrorism efforts and its nuclear capabilities further impact regional and global security dynamics.

Regional Dynamics: Pakistan's regional dynamics are pivotal in geostrategic terms. Its relationships with neighboring countries like India, Afghanistan, and Iran are marked by historical tensions and strategic interests. These dynamics influence stability, security, and economic cooperation in a geopolitically volatile region.

Strategic Significance and Challenges for Pakistan

Pakistan's strategic importance is both advantageous and challenging. Security concerns, terrorism, and geopolitical rivalry have worsened Pakistan's economic challenges, leading to increasing debts and law and order issues. The situation in Afghanistan, particularly after the U.S. withdrawal, has made things even more challenging, with concerns about terrorism spilling over into Pakistan. Despite these hurdles, Pakistan is working to strengthen its position. It has built a strong partnership with China. Pakistan is trying to maintain a careful balance in its relationships with global powers while protecting its own national interests.

Pakistan's Commitment to Supporting Less Privileged Nations

The history of Pakistan is rooted in the struggle of Muslims in the Indian subcontinent. Before partition, they faced social, economic, and political challenges. This history of overcoming adversity has instilled a strong sense of solidarity in Pakistan. It has also created a sense of responsibility towards supporting less privileged people and nations.

Aid in Disasters

Reflecting on its own historical experiences, Pakistan has sent medical teams, relief supplies, and financial aid to countries affected by natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods. For instance, Pakistan provided significant support to Turkey after the devastating earthquake in 1999. Pakistan also helped Indonesia after the 2004 tsunami and provided relief to Haiti after the 2010 earthquake. It sent aid to Nepal following the 2015 earthquake. Additionally, Pakistan

supported Bosnian Muslims during the Bosnian War in the 1990s. These efforts highlight Pakistan's commitment to aiding those in need worldwide.

Diplomatic support

Pakistan advocates for the rights and development of less privileged nations in international forums. Pakistan champions the rights of oppressed communities, such as Palestinians, Kashmiris, Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar, and Eritrean Muslims, providing non-material aid through diplomatic advocacy and support.

Peacekeeping Missions

Pakistan has become one of the largest contributors to United Nations peacekeeping missions. Pakistani peacekeepers have served in conflict zones around the world, including Africa and the Middle East, helping to stabilize regions, protect civilians, and support post-conflict recovery efforts. Pakistani forces have been deployed in many countries and regions including Balkan, Somalia, Congo, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Kuwait, Haiti, East Timor, and Liberia to help stabilize regions, protect civilians, and supporting post-conflict recovery efforts. These deployments showcase Pakistan's commitment to global peace and security.

Learning Activity:

- Provide students with a map of Pakistan highlighting its geostrategic location.
- Ask them to identify and label key land routes (e.g., connections to Central Asia), sea routes (e.g., access to the Arabian Sea), and air routes (e.g., flight paths to major global cities).
- Ask students to explain how these routes enhance or impact Pakistan's geopolitical importance.

Pakistan's Relations with Countries in the Region

Pakistan- India Relations

Pakistan and India share a long, complex history. Geographically, both countries share a border that stretches over 3,323 kilometers, including Indian occupied Kashmir. The two nations were part of British India until 1947, when they got independence and were partitioned into two separate countries. This division led to large-scale migration and communal violence, impacting their relations from the beginning. The partition and subsequent conflicts, particularly over Kashmir, have been central to their relationship. Despite periods of tension and conflict, both nations have also engaged in peace talks and confidence-building measures to improve bilateral relations.



Note For Teachers:

Lead structured discussion in the class on "Is it more advantageous for Pakistan to pursue a non-aligned foreign policy or to align with major global powers?"

Wars and Conflicts

Since 1947, Pakistan and India have fought three major wars. These conflicts have caused loss of life and strained relations further. India's role in the separation of Bangladesh in 1971 added to the bitterness.

Nuclear Rivalry

Both Pakistan and India are nuclear-armed states. This adds a layer of complexity to their relations. Efforts to manage this rivalry are crucial for regional stability.

Indian Efforts to Destabilize Pakistan

India is responsible for destabilizing Pakistan through terrorism and promoting militancy. Such actions create further mistrust and conflict.

Diplomatic and Economic Challenges

India has attempted to create obstacles for Pakistan at the international level. These efforts aim to isolate Pakistan diplomatically and economically. For example, India has lobbied against Pakistan in international forums, such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), pushing for Pakistan's inclusion in the "grey list" of countries with inadequate measures against money laundering and terrorism financing. India has also sought to block Pakistan's trade agreements and accession to regional trade groups like the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA).

Water Dispute

India's control over rivers flowing into Pakistan has led to water disputes. Pakistan views this as water aggression, impacting its agriculture and livelihoods.

The Sir Creek Dispute

The Sir Creek is a 96-kilometer strip of marshy land located in the Rann of Kutch, bordering Pakistan and India. The boundary was established by the 1914 agreement between British India and the princely state of Kutch. However, India has contested this settled issue by interpreting the agreement in a way that suits its interests. This has led to an ongoing dispute between the two countries.

Siachen Conflict

Siachen, a glacier approximately 75 kilometers long and situated at an altitude of over 6,000 meters, lies in the Karakoram Range. By launching a military operation to occupy the glacier in April 1984, India violated the Simla Agreement of 1972 which called for maintaining the status quo along the Line of Control (LoC). Pakistan's forces swiftly countered, resulting in Siachen becoming the highest battlefield in the world.

Both countries have since borne immense human, financial, and environmental costs due to the militarization of this harsh and unforgiving region. Pakistan has consistently advocated for the demilitarization of Siachen and the restoration of the pre-1984 status, emphasizing dialogue as

the path to resolving this conflict and ensuring regional stability.

Regional Superiority vs. Equal Relations

India often exhibits an attitude of regional superiority. Pakistan, on the other hand, seeks equal-level relations, advocating for mutual respect and cooperation.

Impacts:

Security Concerns: Persistent security concerns, especially related to cross-border terrorism, have strained relations and led to military standoffs.

Economic Costs: Limited trade relations due to political tensions have hampered economic growth and potential bilateral benefits.

Regional Dynamics: The rivalry between Pakistan and India has influenced regional dynamics, affecting neighboring countries and regional stability.

Kashmir Conflict and Pak-India Relations

Kashmir remains a central issue in Pak-India relations. At the time of independence in 1947, the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir was given the option to join either Pakistan or India. Against the wishes of the Kashmiri people to join Pakistan, the Maharaja acceded to India, leading to conflict. Since 1948, Kashmiris have been struggling for freedom against what they see as illegitimate Indian occupation. Indian brutalities in Kashmir to suppress the voice for freedom have been widely reported, with allegations of human rights abuses against Kashmiris. The unresolved status of Kashmir continues to fuel tensions and hinder peace efforts between the two nations.

Pakistan has consistently advocated for dialogue and diplomatic efforts to resolve the Kashmir issue. It has sought international intervention, particularly from the United Nations, to address reported human rights violations in Kashmir and to facilitate a peaceful resolution in accordance with the will of the Kashmiri people. On the other hand, India has focused on suppressing dissent in the region, deploying a significant military presence to suppress the Kashmiris' struggle for freedom.

Future Prospects

Continued Tensions: As long as the border issues remain unresolved, tensions are likely to persist.

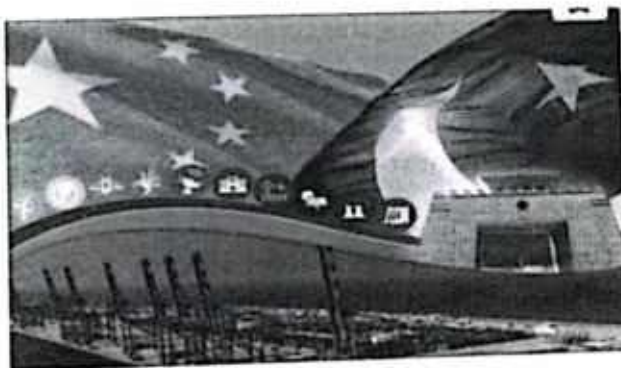
Peace Talks: Successful peace talks could improve relations, but both nations need to make concessions.

Economic Impact: Improved relations could boost trade and economic cooperation, benefiting both countries.

Regional Stability: Resolving the Kashmir and Sir Creek conflicts could enhance stability in South Asia, reducing the risk of armed conflict.

Pakistan- China Relations

Pakistan shares a significant border of 523 kilometers in the north with China. Both countries have a history of diplomatic, economic, and military cooperation. These connections have built a robust partnership, leading to strategic collaboration and projects like CPEC.



Early Development

Pak-China relations began on May 21, 1951, when both countries established diplomatic ties. Early interactions involved trade and cultural exchanges. The 1963 boundary agreement marked a significant milestone in their relationship. Military cooperation grew during the 1965 and 1971 India-Pakistan wars, leading to strategic partnership. Both nations have engaged in extensive technological exchanges and development cooperation.

Military Cooperation

Military cooperation between Pakistan and China is robust. China is a key supplier of military equipment to Pakistan. China has assisted in the development of strategic weapons. Both countries regularly engage in joint military exercises. This collaboration strengthens their defense capabilities and strategic alliance.

Strategic Cooperation

Strategic cooperation is a cornerstone of Pak-China relations. Both nations share common security interests. They collaborate closely on regional security issues. This partnership enhances their mutual strategic goals and regional stability.

Trade and Economic Relations

Pakistan and China are connected through strong economic ties. Beyond CPEC, these ties encompass various sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, and technology. China remains Pakistan's largest trading partner.

Issues and Challenges

Challenges in Pak-China relations include economic imbalances, trade deficit, security concerns related to regional stability, and public perceptions of Chinese investments and influence. Addressing these challenges is crucial for sustaining the long-term partnership and mutual benefits.

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

The Pak-China Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a monumental initiative. It aims to deepen economic ties and infrastructure development between Pakistan and China. CPEC involves the construction of highways, railways, pipelines, and energy projects across Pakistan. It also includes the development of Gwadar Port and special economic zones (SEZs) aimed at boosting industrial growth.

Significant Outcomes of CPEC

Economic Growth: CPEC is expected to boost Pakistan's economy significantly. It aims to achieve this by improving transportation infrastructure and reducing trade costs. Additionally, CPEC is anticipated to attract foreign investment. These efforts will create jobs and stimulate economic development, particularly in less developed regions of Pakistan.

Regional Connectivity: CPEC connects Gwadar Port in Pakistan's Baluchistan province to China's Xinjiang region, enhancing regional connectivity and trade routes. It provides a direct link between the Arabian Sea and China's western provinces, reducing transportation times and costs for goods.

Strategic Significance: CPEC enhances Pakistan's strategic importance by providing China with an alternative trade route, reducing reliance on the vulnerable Strait of Malacca. This strengthens Pakistan-China relations through increased military cooperation and intelligence sharing, crucial for regional stability and counterterrorism efforts.

Diplomatic Influence: CPEC enhances Pakistan and China's diplomatic influence in South Asia, Central Asia, and beyond. It positions both countries as significant players in regional trade. It also strengthens their roles in infrastructure development, influencing economic and political dynamics in their respective regions.



Gwadar Port: A symbol of the peaceful progress of CPEC initiatives

Pak- Afghan Relations

Pakistan and Afghanistan share a long border of about 2,640 kilometers, known as the Durand Line, established in 1893. Both nations have deep cultural, ethnic, and linguistic ties, especially through the Pashtun ethnic group, which lives in both countries. Being Muslim countries, both share cultural traditions. Trade across the border has been vital for both. Historically, political relations have been shaped by regional and global politics, including the Great Game, the Cold War, and the War on Terror. Both countries face challenges like political instability and militancy, influencing their bilateral relations.



Political Relations

Political relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan have been complex and often strained. After Pakistan's independence in 1947, Afghanistan was the only country to oppose Pakistan's admission to the United Nations. The Durand Line border has been a source of tension. Relations worsened after the 9/11 attacks.

Soviet Invasion (1979-1989)

In 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. Pakistan supported Afghan mujahideen, against the Soviet forces. Millions of Afghan refugees fled to Pakistan during this time. This period strengthened Pakistan-Afghanistan ties against a common enemy. However, it also led to the rise of militant groups in the region.

Taliban in Government (1996-2001)

The Taliban came to power in Afghanistan in 1996. Pakistan was one of the few countries to recognize the Taliban government. Pakistan hoped that the Taliban would bring stability to Afghanistan. However, the Taliban's strict rule and human rights abuses drew international criticism. Relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan were relatively stable but complicated by regional and global politics.

War on Terror (2001-Present)

After the 9/11 attacks in 2001, the United States invaded Afghanistan to remove the Taliban and fight Al-Qaeda. Pakistan became a key ally of the US in the War on Terror. Pakistan provided support for US military operations and faced backlash from militant groups. Relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan were tense and marked by mutual distrust.

Return of the Taliban (2021-Present)

In 2021, the Taliban returned to power in Afghanistan. Pakistan aims to maintain stable relations with the new Taliban government. Both countries are working on improving ties but face challenges. Border security, refugee management, and counter-terrorism cooperation are important issues. Pakistan supports international efforts to provide humanitarian aid to Afghanistan.

The international boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called the Durand Line. It was established in 1893 to separate British India from Afghanistan. The line is named after Sir Mortimer Durand, a British diplomat who negotiated the boundary agreement with the Afghan ruler, Amir Abdur Rahman Khan.

Economic Relations

Trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan is important for both countries. Pakistan provides access to international markets through its ports. The Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA) aims to formalize trade. However, border closures and security issues often disrupt trade. Despite challenges both countries benefit from cross-border trade.

Future Prospects

The future of Pakistan-Afghanistan relations depends on regional stability and cooperation. Improved diplomatic efforts, increased economic cooperation, and enhanced security measures are crucial. Both countries can benefit from peaceful relations and mutual cooperation in addressing common challenges such as terrorism, poverty, and development.

Importance of Peaceful Afghanistan for Pakistan

Afghanistan has faced decades of conflict, starting with the Soviet invasion in the 1979, followed by civil wars and the rise of the Taliban. These events have led to ongoing instability and violence, deeply affecting Afghan society.

Today, Afghanistan still faces political uncertainties and ongoing conflicts, although the current Afghan government is working to bring stability. The country continues to face challenges with governance and security, which impact both regional peace and its own efforts toward economic development. Pakistan sees a stable Afghanistan as essential for preventing cross-border terrorism, enhancing economic connectivity, and promoting overall stability in the region. Pakistan supports the Afghan government's efforts toward achieving peace and security, recognizing the importance of a peaceful Afghanistan for the well-being of both nations and the wider region.

Activity:

Objective:

To enhance communication, analytical, critical thinking, and leadership skills.

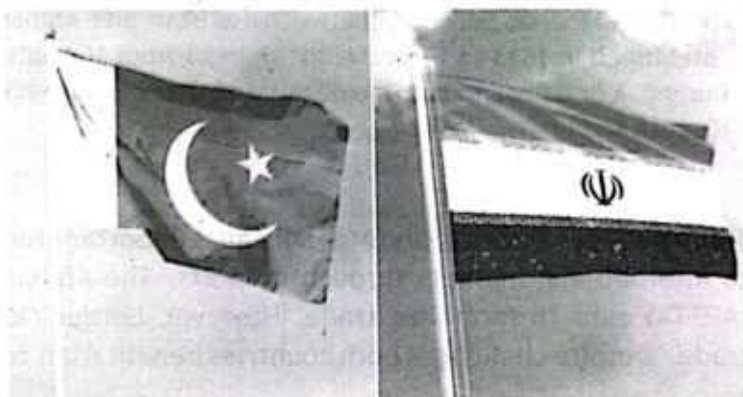
- Divide the class into teams representing different stakeholders (e.g., Government, Military, NGOs, Business Community, Politicians, Journalists, Religious Groups).
- Each team should submit recommendations outlining their stakeholder's perspective on Pakistan's foreign policy and present these to the class.
- After all presentations, a selected student acting as the "Foreign Minister" will provide feedback on the proposals after consulting with the "Government."

Pakistan Iran Relationships

Pakistan and Iran share a 959-kilometer border and have historical and cultural ties. Since Pakistan's independence in 1947, their relationship has been a mix of cooperation and complexity due to geographical proximity and shared interests.

Economic Cooperation

Economically, Pakistan and Iran trade in natural gas and agricultural products. Projects like the Iran-Pakistan Gas Pipeline aim to enhance energy security. However, international sanctions on Iran have posed challenges to expanding economic relations.



Cultural and People-to-People Relations

Culturally, Pakistan and Iran share deep-rooted ties, including linguistic and historical connections. Urdu and Persian literature have influenced each other over the centuries, and cultural exchanges through music, art, and literature continue to foster mutual understanding. People-to-people contacts are facilitated through religious pilgrimages, educational exchanges, and tourism.

Geopolitical Dynamics

Geopolitically, Pakistan and Iran navigate complex regional dynamics, including relations with neighboring countries like Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia. Differences in their strategic alignments and regional policies occasionally impact bilateral relations.

Chabahar and Gwadar Port

The Chabahar and Gwadar ports represent strategic assets for Iran and Pakistan, respectively, serve different geopolitical interests. Gwadar, a key component of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), aims to enhancing trade and infrastructure connectivity. On the other hand, Chabahar, developed with India's assistance, seeks to bolster India's access to Afghanistan and Central Asia, balancing the influence of CPEC in the region.

Balochistan's Impact on Pakistan-Iran Relations

Balochistan's strategic position affects Pakistan-Iran relations. Militant groups and separatist activities pose security risks along shared border. Both nations cooperate in military operations and intelligence-sharing to address these challenges and protect their sovereignty.

Pakistan's Relations with Saudi Arabia

There is a history of strong relations between Saudi Arabia and the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent before partition. After the creation of Pakistan, King Saud of Saudi Arabia visited Pakistan in 1953. King Faisal's visit in 1966 further strengthened the ties. The Faisal Mosque in Islamabad was built as a symbol of their strong bond.

Defense Cooperation

Saudi Arabia generously supported Pakistan during the 1965 and 1971 wars with India, providing financial and diplomatic assistance. In 1979, when extremists attacked the Holy Kaaba, Pakistan's armed forces played a key role in restoring security at the sacred site. Additionally, Pakistani forces have trained Saudi military personnel and assisted in defense operations. This mutual support has significantly strengthened the defense ties between the two countries.

Economic Cooperation

Saudi Arabia has invested in various sectors in Pakistan, including energy, agriculture, and infrastructure. In recent years, it has provided significant financial support through aid, loans, and investments to help Pakistan overcome economic crises. When Pakistan became a nuclear power in 1998, Saudi Arabia embraced this development and supported Pakistan in addressing international pressure. Saudi Arabia's backing helped Pakistan manage the diplomatic and economic challenges following its nuclear tests.

Diplomatic Collaboration

In 1974, Saudi Arabia backed Pakistan during the OIC Summit in Lahore. It has also supported Pakistan's position on Kashmir and assisted with FATF challenges. Pakistan has supported Saudi Arabia's stance on regional issues and provided diplomatic support in international settings.

Humanitarian Support During Disasters

Saudi Arabia has provided significant aid to Pakistan during natural disasters. After the 2005 earthquake, Saudi Arabia quickly sent financial support, relief materials, and medical help. The kingdom also assisted during severe floods by offering funds and resources for rescue and rebuilding efforts.



Pakistani Workforce

Saudi Arabia hosts a large number of Pakistani workers. These workers are employed in various sectors, including construction, healthcare, and domestic services. Pakistani manpower plays a crucial role in Saudi Arabia's economy. The remittances sent by these workers significantly support Pakistan's economy. The presence of Pakistani workers in Saudi Arabia strengthens the bilateral ties between the two countries.

Pak - US Relations

The US, as one of the world's leading military powers and a highly developed, economically strong nation, plays a significant role in global affairs. Shortly after its independence in 1947, Pakistan sought an alliance with the US. This relationship included cooperation in defense, economy, and education. However, the relations have also faced challenges. This relationship has evolved over the decades, influenced by global and regional events. The ties between Pakistan and the US are important for both nations and the wider world.

Pak US Relations before 9/11

Pakistan and the US established diplomatic relations in 1947. In the 1950s, Pakistan joined US-led alliances like SEATO and CENTO. These alliances aimed to contain Soviet influence in the region. The US provided military and economic aid to Pakistan. This support strengthened Pakistan's defense capabilities.

In the 1960s and 1970s, relations faced ups and downs. The US cut off military aid during the India-Pakistan wars of 1965 and 1971. However, in the 1980s, relations improved again. Pakistan became a key ally in the US-led effort to support Afghan mujahideen against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This period saw increased military and economic assistance to Pakistan.

Pak US Relations after 9/11

After 9/11, Pakistan became a non NATO ally in the US-led War on Terror. The US provided significant military and economic aid to Pakistan. This support aimed to help Pakistan combat terrorism and stabilize the region. Pakistan's role was vital in fighting Al-Qaeda and Taliban forces.



However, the relationship faced challenges. The US often

expressed concerns over Pakistan's efforts against terrorism. Incidents like the 2011 raid that killed Osama bin Laden in Pakistan strained relations. The War on Terror had significant impacts on Pakistan. The country faced increased terrorism and violence, leading to many civilian and military casualties. Despite these challenges, the two countries continued to cooperate in various areas. The relationship remains important for regional and global stability.

What I have Learned

- Foreign policy determines a country's global interactions and its role in international affairs. It impacts national security, economic growth, and international reputation through diplomacy and strategic decisions.
- Pakistan's foreign policy has evolved from initial neutrality to alliances with Western powers, and later to non-alignment and regional focus. It consistently aims to safeguard national interests, promote regional stability, and build global partnerships.
- Pakistan's strategic location in South Asia makes it important for trade and energy routes.
- Pakistan's foreign policy is primarily influenced by its geopolitical position, security concerns, economic interests, and historical alliances.
- Pakistan faces economic challenges worsened by security concerns, terrorism, and geopolitical rivalries, affecting its stability and development.
- Pakistan and India have a complex relationship marked by historical conflicts, including wars and the Kashmir issue.
- India's actions to destabilize Pakistan and create international obstacles add to the tension, while Pakistan seeks equal relations despite India's regional dominance.
- Pakistan-China relations are rooted in long-standing strategic cooperation, encompassing economic, military, and diplomatic spheres, bolstered by mutual trust and shared interests.
- The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) aims to enhance connectivity, infrastructure development, and economic integration between Pakistan and China.
- Pakistan and Afghanistan have a complex relationship influenced by historical ties and regional challenges. Key issues include the Soviet invasion, Taliban governance, and ongoing efforts for stability and cooperation.
- Pakistan and Iran have a complex relationship with historical, cultural, and economic ties. Geopolitical factors lead to both cooperation and competition.
- Since independence, Pakistan has allied with the US, receiving military and economic aid. Although this relationship has had ups and downs due to global events and terrorism, it remains important for regional and global security.

Exercise

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer.

1. Primary objective of Pakistan's Foreign policy is:
 - A. Fraternal relations with neighbors
 - B. Non - alignment
 - C. Global peace
 - D. Preservation of independence and security
2. What was a major consequence of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 for Pakistan?
 - A. Strengthened economic ties with Afghanistan
 - B. An influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan
 - C. Decreased military cooperation with the United States
 - D. Improved border security with Afghanistan
3. How has the geopolitical environment affected Pakistan-Iran relations?
 - A. It has led to increased military conflicts.
 - B. It has strengthened economic cooperation.
 - C. It has caused complete diplomatic isolation.
 - D. It has created both cooperation and competition.
4. Which agreement aims to formalize trade relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan?
 - A. Durand Line Agreement
 - B. Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA)
 - C. Pashtun Cultural Exchange Agreement
 - D. South Asian Free Trade Agreement
5. What role did Pakistan play in the US-led War on Terror after 9/11?
 - A. Neutral observer
 - B. Key ally
 - C. NATO ally
 - D. Non NATO
6. How do Pakistani workers in Sudi Arabia impact Pakistan's economy?
 - A. By providing diplomatic support
 - B. Through remittances
 - C. By importing goods
 - D. By investing in local businesses
7. Pakistan has provided humanitarian aid to all of the following countries, except:
 - A. Turkey
 - B. Haiti
 - C. Indonesia
 - D. Malaysia

8. Which of the following UN peacekeeping missions was served by Pakistani forces?
 - A. United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)
 - B. United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)
 - C. United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)
 - D. United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM)
9. Which country opposed Pakistan's inclusion in the UN?
 - A. Iran
 - B. India
 - C. America
 - D. Afghanistan
10. India tried to block Pakistan from joining:
 - A. SAARC
 - B. SAFTA
 - C. ECO
 - D. All of the above

Complete the table below by analyzing the key challenges and future prospects of Pakistan's relations with India, Afghanistan, Iran, and China.

Country	Key Challenges	Future Prospects
Afghanistan		
China		
India		
Iran		

Give short answers to the following questions.

1. Define foreign policy.
2. How does Pakistan's strategic location influence its relations with neighboring countries and global affairs.
3. Outline the role of public opinion in shaping Pakistan's foreign policy towards regional conflicts.
4. In what ways has India tried to create challenges for Pakistan on the international stage?
5. How did the return of the Taliban to power in 2021 impact Pakistan-Afghanistan relations?
6. What were the major impacts of the War on Terror on Pakistan?
7. How does Pakistan contribute to the unity of the Muslim world through its foreign policy?

Answers to the following questions in detail.

1. Explain objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy. In your opinion, has Pakistan's foreign policy been successful in achieving its objectives. And has provide reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Explain the geopolitical importance of Pakistan. Has Pakistan fully leveraged the potential benefits of its strategic location?
3. To what extent has the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) transformed Pakistan's

infrastructure and economy? Discuss the opportunities and challenges associated with this mega-project

4. Analyze Pak-US relations after 9/11, focusing on key events, challenges, and their impact on Pakistan's internal stability.

Project Work

Over the past few months, both Pakistan and Afghanistan have expressed reservations about the Pak-Afghan Transit Trade Agreement. Access and analyze this agreement, highlighting its strengths and weaknesses from Pakistan's perspective. Evaluate how it influences bilateral relations between the two countries. Provide recommendations that address the needs of the Afghan common people while considering the broader implications for both nations.

Glossary

- **Non-Alignment:** A foreign policy stance where a country does not formally align with or against any major power bloc or military alliance, aiming to remain neutral and independent.
- **Summit:** A high-level meeting between heads of state or government to discuss and make decisions on important issues.
- **Diplomatic:** Related to the management of international relations through negotiation, dialogue, and formal communication between countries.
- **Alliance:** A formal agreement between two or more countries to cooperate on specific matters such as defense, trade, or mutual support.
- **Sovereignty:** The authority of a state to govern itself independently, making decisions without external interference.
- **Bilateral Relations:** The political, economic, and cultural interactions between two countries, focusing on cooperation and resolving disputes.
- **National Security:** The protection of a country's citizens, territory, and interests from external threats, including military, economic, and cyber threats.
- **Economic Corridor:** A development plan involving the establishment of a trade route with infrastructure investments to promote economic growth, such as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Section 3

Pakistan and International Affairs



Unit-6

Pakistan and International Organizations

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Examine the significance of the United Nations, its primary organs and their goals, its involvement in global peacekeeping efforts, and the contributions of Pakistan to the UNO in different global peacekeeping activities particularly on occasions of natural calamities and disasters.
- Evaluate Pakistan's foreign relations with other countries focusing on SAARC countries, OIC countries, Britain and commonwealth countries and relate its efforts in highlighting issues of Muslim World on all platforms including OIC.
- Analyze the difficulties faced by UNO in resolving the crisis in Kashmir, Afghanistan, and Palestine.

PAKISTAN AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Organization (UNO)

The United Nations Organization (UNO) is a global institution of autonomous and independent states, founded on October 24, 1945. The aftermath of World War II led to its establishment to maintain peace, promote cooperation among nations, and prevent further wars and destruction. Initially, 51 countries came together to form the United Nations by signing the United Nations Charter. The UN is headquartered in New York City and has additional offices in Nairobi, Geneva, Vienna, and The Hague.



United Nations Organization (UNO)

Significance of the United Nations

The United Nations (UN) stands as a pivotal institution in the contemporary world, representing a global commitment to cooperation, peace, and development. Its significance lies in its role as a forum for international dialogue, a platform for collective action, and a guardian of fundamental values and principles. The UN plays a crucial role in addressing global challenges and advancing the well-being of humanity through its diverse functions and initiatives. Fundamentally, governments are responsible for providing infrastructure and facilities. However, due to limited resources, NGOs and UN-based organizations increasingly share this responsibility. Since decolonization, many developing countries have faced numerous challenges and struggled to progress and compete with more developed nations.

International organizations actively work in developing countries to improve infrastructure and living standards. Pakistan is one such country that has faced significant challenges since its creation. Pakistan has received substantial loans and aid from international organizations to boost its economy and build its infrastructure. Some of the most prominent organizations in Pakistan include the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). These organizations collaborate with the government of Pakistan on various projects aimed at benefiting the Pakistani people.

Primary Objectives of the United Nations Organization

The core principles and objectives of the UNO include:

- **Maintaining Global Peace and Security:** The UN strives to promote the well-being of the world's peoples through international and friendly collaboration.
- **Promoting Worldwide Cooperation:** This includes fostering economic, social, and cultural development.
- **Acknowledging Fundamental Human Rights:** The UN emphasizes recognizing and protecting human rights globally.
- **Fostering Good Relations Between Governments:** Based on the principles of equal rights and

self-determination.

- **Coordinating National Initiatives:** The UN serves as a central hub for coordinating global efforts toward common goals.

Do You Know?

According to UN Charter, the UN aims:

To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,...to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights,...to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

Main Objectives and Role of the UN Organs

The United Nations (UN) is composed of several major organs, each with distinct roles and responsibilities aimed at fulfilling the organization's overarching objectives of maintaining international peace and security, promoting sustainable development, upholding human rights, and fostering cooperation among nations. Understanding the functions and objectives of these organs is essential for comprehending the UN's multifaceted role in the global arena.

1. The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the main deliberative and policy-making body of the United Nations, composed of representatives from all member states. Its primary objectives include:

- **Deliberation and Decision-Making:** The General Assembly provides a platform for member states to engage in dialogue, debate, and negotiation on a wide range of global issues, from peace and security to development and human rights.
- **Adoption of Resolutions and Declarations:** Through consensus or majority voting, the General Assembly adopts resolutions and declarations that guide the UN's actions and policies. These decisions reflect the collective will of the international community.
- **Promotion of International Cooperation:** By fostering dialogue and cooperation among nations, the General Assembly promotes mutual understanding, solidarity, and cooperation in addressing common challenges. In 2021, the General Assembly adopted the resolution on "Global Solidarity to Fight COVID-19," emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in responding to the pandemic and ensuring equitable access to vaccines, treatments, and medical supplies.

2. The Security Council

The Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace and security, with a primary focus on preventing conflicts and resolving disputes. Its objectives include:

- **Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding:** The Security Council authorizes peacekeeping missions and intervenes in conflicts to restore stability, protect civilians, and facilitate peace processes.
- **Conflict Prevention and Resolution:** By addressing threats to peace and security, the Security Council seeks to prevent conflicts from escalating and resolve existing disputes through diplomatic means, sanctions, or peacekeeping operations.
- **Enforcement of International Law:** The Security Council has the authority to impose sanctions,

authorize military action, and enforce international law to address threats to peace, such as terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and aggression. For instance, the Security Council's resolution 242 (1967) established the framework for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict by calling for the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied during the Six-Day War and the recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of all states in the region.

3. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

ECOSOC serves as the central platform for coordinating international efforts to promote economic and social development worldwide. Its objectives include:

- **Development Planning and Coordination:** ECOSOC facilitates collaboration among governments, UN agencies, and other stakeholders to formulate development policies, strategies, and programs that address global challenges, such as poverty, inequality, and climate change.
- **Policy Analysis and Review:** ECOSOC conducts research, analysis, and evaluation of economic and social trends, providing guidance and recommendations to member states on sustainable development issues.
- **Capacity Building and Technical Assistance:** ECOSOC supports capacity-building efforts and provides technical assistance to developing countries to strengthen their institutional, human, and infrastructure capacities for sustainable development. Such as, ECOSOC's High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development reviews the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and provides a platform for sharing best practices, lessons learned, and innovative solutions for achieving sustainable development.

4. The International Court of Justice (ICJ)

The ICJ is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, tasked with settling legal disputes between states and providing advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN bodies. Its objectives include:

- **Adjudication of Disputes:** The ICJ hears cases brought by states concerning matters of international law, including territorial disputes, treaty interpretation, and state responsibility.
- **Interpretation of International Law:** Through its judgments and advisory opinions, the ICJ contributes to the development and clarification of international law, promoting its consistent application and respect by states.
- **Promotion of Peaceful Settlement of Disputes:** By providing a peaceful mechanism for resolving disputes between states, the ICJ contributes to the maintenance of international peace and security. The case of *Nicaragua v. United States* (1986) is well known in this regard. The ICJ responded to Nicaragua's claims of unlawful military intervention and support for armed groups by the United States, highlighting principles of non-intervention and respect for sovereignty under international law.

5. The Secretariat

The Secretariat serves as the administrative arm of the United Nations, responsible for carrying out the day-to-day work of the organization under the leadership of the *Secretary-General*. Its objectives include:

- **Facilitation of Diplomatic Negotiations:** The Secretariat provides logistical support, information, and expertise to member states and UN bodies during diplomatic negotiations, conferences, and meetings.
- **Implementation of UN Mandates:** The Secretariat implements decisions and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, Security Council, and other UN bodies, overseeing programs and initiatives across various thematic areas.
- **Promotion of Coordination and Cooperation:** The Secretariat fosters coordination and cooperation among UN agencies, funds, and programs to ensure coherent and effective responses to global challenges. For instance, the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP26), hosted by the Secretariat, brings together governments, international organizations, and stakeholders to negotiate agreements and take action to address climate change and its impacts

6. Trusteeship Council:

The Trusteeship Council was established to oversee the administration of trust territories and ensure their transition to self-government or independence. With the completion of its main task, the Trusteeship Council has suspended its operations since 1994. However, it can reconvene if needed to address any remaining issues related to trust territories.

Pakistan's Collaboration with the United Nations (UN) and Its Major Organs

Pakistan joined the United Nations (UN) on September 30, 1947, just over a month after gaining independence from British rule on August 14, 1947. As one of the founding members of the UN, Pakistan became an active participant in global affairs and committed itself to upholding the principles of the UN Charter, including promoting peace, security, and cooperation among nations. Pakistan, as a founding member of the United Nations and a prominent participant in various UN bodies, plays a significant role in advancing the organization's objectives of maintaining international peace and security, promoting development, upholding human rights, and fostering cooperation among nations. Pakistan's engagement with the UN and its major organs reveals the country's contributions and challenges in addressing global issues.

1. Participation in the General Assembly

Since becoming a member of the UN on September 30, 1947, Pakistan has been actively involved in the General Assembly, contributing to discussions and decision-making on a wide range of global issues. As a member state, Pakistan has the opportunity to voice its perspectives and priorities on matters such as peacekeeping, disarmament, counter-terrorism, and sustainable development. Pakistan's representatives advocate for policies that align with the country's national interests while also supporting initiatives that promote peace, stability, and development worldwide. It can be exemplified as Pakistan has consistently raised the issue of Kashmir in the General Assembly, calling for a peaceful resolution in accordance with UN resolutions and the wishes of the Kashmiri people. The country also contributes troops to UN peacekeeping missions, demonstrating its commitment to international peace and security.

2. Engagement with the Security Council

Although Pakistan is not a permanent member of the Security Council, it actively engages with the council on issues of regional and global security concern. Pakistan has served multiple terms as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, during which it has participated in discussions, contributed to decision-making processes, and advocated for peaceful resolutions to conflicts, such as Afghanistan, terrorism, and nuclear disarmament. Pakistan has served as a non-permanent member of the Security Council multiple times, including during the years 1952-1953, 1968-1969, 1976-1977, 1983-1984, 1993-1994, and 2012-2013. Moreover, Pakistan played a crucial role in facilitating peace talks between the Afghan government and the Taliban, highlighting the country's efforts to promote stability and reconciliation in the region. Additionally, Pakistan has raised concerns about the impact of terrorism and extremism on regional security in discussions within the Security Council.

3. Involvement in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Pakistan engages with ECOSOC to address economic, social, and development challenges both domestically and globally. The country participates in ECOSOC's deliberations, contributes to policy discussions, and collaborates with other member states, UN agencies, and civil society organizations to promote sustainable development goals. Pakistan's involvement in ECOSOC allows it to share experiences, exchange best practices, and mobilize resources for development initiatives. Furthermore, Pakistan has actively contributed to ECOSOC's efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in areas such as poverty alleviation, education, healthcare, and gender equality. The country has implemented national strategies and programs aligned with the SDGs, demonstrating its commitment to sustainable development.

4. Collaboration with UN Agencies and Programs

Pakistan collaborates with various UN agencies and programs to address development challenges, deliver humanitarian assistance, and promote human rights. These partnerships encompass areas such as health, education, food security, refugee assistance, and disaster relief. Pakistan works closely with organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to address pressing needs and build resilience in communities. To improve access to education and healthcare for children, particularly in remote and marginalized areas, Pakistan has frequently partnered with UNICEF. The country has also worked with the World Food Programme (WFP) to address food insecurity and provide emergency assistance to populations affected by natural disasters and conflict.

Contributions of Pakistan to the UN in Global Peacekeeping and Disaster Relief

Pakistan has been a significant contributor to the United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions and humanitarian efforts, particularly in responding to natural calamities and disasters around the world. Through its military, humanitarian agencies, and civil society organizations, Pakistan has played a proactive role in promoting global peace, security, and humanitarian assistance under the auspices of the UN.

The UN peacekeeping missions, disaster relief efforts, and healthcare initiatives, are some key examples and achievements on the part of Pakistan.

i. Peacekeeping Missions and Disaster Relief

Pakistan has a long-standing commitment to UN peacekeeping operations, deploying military personnel, police officers, and civilian experts to conflict zones and post-conflict environments around the world. Pakistani peacekeepers have served in diverse roles, including peace enforcement, conflict resolution, and humanitarian assistance, contributing to the stabilization and reconstruction efforts in conflict-affected countries. Pakistan has been one of the largest contributors of troops and personnel to UN peacekeeping missions, with deployments to countries such as Congo, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Haiti. Pakistani peacekeepers have received praise for their professionalism, dedication, and contributions to maintaining peace and stability in challenging environments.

ii. UN led Relief and Humanitarian Assistance

Pakistan has actively participated in UN-led disaster relief and humanitarian assistance efforts. In response to the devastating earthquake in Nepal in April 2015, Pakistan swiftly mobilized its military and humanitarian agencies to provide search and rescue teams, medical supplies, and relief assistance to affected communities. Pakistani relief efforts received international recognition for their effectiveness and timeliness in addressing the immediate needs of the affected population.

iii. Response to Natural Calamities and Disasters

Pakistan has demonstrated its commitment to global humanitarian assistance by providing prompt and effective relief efforts in response to major natural calamities and disasters, including earthquakes, floods, and tsunamis. Following the devastating earthquake in Haiti in January 2010, Pakistan dispatched a medical contingent comprising doctors, nurses, and paramedics to provide emergency medical care, surgical support, and trauma counseling to earthquake survivors. Pakistani medical teams operated field hospitals, conducted surgeries, and treated thousands of patients, demonstrating Pakistan's commitment to international humanitarian assistance. Pakistan has also played a crucial role in providing humanitarian assistance and disaster relief in response to floods and other natural disasters affecting countries around the world. In response to the devastating floods in Sri Lanka in May 2017, Pakistan dispatched a humanitarian assistance mission comprising relief supplies, food packages, and emergency medical aid to assist flood-affected communities. Pakistani relief efforts helped alleviate suffering and provided vital support to vulnerable populations in Sri Lanka during a time of crisis.

iv. Medical Assistance and Healthcare Initiatives

Pakistan has also contributed to global health initiatives and provided medical assistance to countries facing health emergencies and epidemics. During the Ebola outbreak in West Africa in 2014, Pakistan sent medical teams and supplies to affected countries to assist in containing the spread of the virus and treating infected individuals. Pakistani healthcare workers played a crucial role in providing care to Ebola patients, training local healthcare staff, and raising awareness about preventive measures.

v. Recent Contributions (2020-2024)

In recent years, Pakistan continued its active participation in UN peacekeeping missions, contributing troops and resources to operations in conflict zones such as South Sudan and the

Central African Republics. Peacekeepers from Pakistan have been instrumental in supporting local authorities and communities, facilitating stability and peacebuilding efforts. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Pakistan mobilized its healthcare professionals and resources to assist countries in need, providing medical supplies, vaccines, and expertise to combat the spread of the virus and mitigate its impact on vulnerable populations. Pakistani medical teams participated in UN-coordinated efforts to distribute vaccines and provide healthcare support in regions affected by the pandemic, demonstrating solidarity and international cooperation in global health crisis. Pakistan's commitment to disaster relief and humanitarian assistance remained steadfast, with deployments of relief teams and supplies to countries affected by natural disasters such as earthquakes in Turkey and floods in Bangladesh. Pakistani humanitarian efforts focused on delivering essential aid, including food, shelter, and medical assistance, to affected communities, reaffirming its role as a reliable partner in international humanitarian response efforts.

vi. Challenges and Potential for Growth

Despite Pakistan's commitment to supporting the UN's mandate of maintaining peace, delivering humanitarian aid, and building resilience in communities affected by crises around the world, it faces challenges in fully realizing its potential as a contributor to global peace, security, and development. These challenges include internal conflicts, regional tensions, socioeconomic disparities, and governance issues. However, Pakistan also has opportunities to enhance its role in the UN by leveraging its diplomatic influence, strengthening partnerships with other member states, and aligning its policies with international norms and commitments.

Pakistan's Role in Fostering Positive Relationships among SAARC Countries

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was officially established on December 8, 1985, by the governments of seven South Asian countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Pakistan, as a founding member, has been actively participating in SAARC's activities and initiatives aimed at promoting regional cooperation, economic integration, and mutual understanding among member states. Situated in the heart of South Asia, Pakistan plays a vital role in fostering positive relationships through its engagement in SAARC. Despite historical challenges and occasional tensions, Pakistan has consistently worked towards promoting cooperation, dialogue, and mutual understanding among SAARC member states.

Pakistan's efforts, key initiatives, and contributions

Pakistan hosted:

- **4th SAARC Summit (1988):** Held in Islamabad, this summit marked an important step in fostering regional cooperation among South Asian countries.
- **12th SAARC Summit (2004):** Also held in Islamabad, this summit focused on enhancing regional connectivity and economic cooperation.



Note For Teachers: (Whole Class Discussion and Developing Mind-Map) Prompt: Why is international cooperation crucial in addressing global health crises, based on Pakistan's involvement in initiatives like the Ebola outbreak and COVID-19 response? Reflect on successes and future implications.

These summits provide opportunities for leaders from SAARC countries to engage in dialogue, exchange views, and explore avenues for cooperation on issues of mutual interest, such as trade, security, and development.

i. Diplomatic Engagements

- a) The Kashmir issue remains a significant point of contention in South Asia, impacting regional peace and security. SAARC summits provide a platform for discussing this complex issue, although it has not been formally addressed so far.
- b) Dialogue and Diplomacy: The summits offer opportunities for leaders from Pakistan and India to engage in dialogue, facilitating back-channel diplomacy and confidence-building measures aimed at easing tensions in Kashmir.
- c) Humanitarian Concerns: Discussions can also focus on the humanitarian impact of the conflict in Kashmir, promoting cooperation in providing relief and support to affected communities.

By providing these opportunities, SAARC summits play a crucial role in fostering regional cooperation, addressing common challenges, and potentially easing tensions in contentious areas such as Kashmir.

ii. Economic Cooperation and Trade

Economic cooperation forms a crucial pillar of Pakistan's efforts to strengthen relationships within South Asia. The country actively participates in initiatives aimed at enhancing trade, investment, and economic integration among SAARC member states. By promoting economic cooperation, Pakistan seeks to create mutually beneficial partnerships that contribute to shared prosperity and stability in the region. Pakistan is a signatory to the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) Agreement, which came into effect in 2006. SAFTA aims to promote trade liberalization and reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers among SAARC countries, fostering greater economic integration and collaboration within the region.

iii. Cross-Border Connectivity and Infrastructure Development

Pakistan recognizes the importance of cross-border connectivity and infrastructure development in promoting regional integration and cooperation. The country actively supports initiatives to improve transportation, energy, and communication links among SAARC member states. Enhanced connectivity facilitates trade, tourism, and people-to-people exchanges, laying the foundation for stronger relationships within South Asia. The Kartarpur Corridor, inaugurated in November 2019, is a prime example of Pakistan's commitment to promoting cross-border connectivity and people-to-people exchanges with India. The corridor provides Sikh pilgrims from India with visa-free access to the Gurdwara Darbar Sahib in Kartarpur, facilitating religious tourism and fostering goodwill between the two countries.

iv. Cultural Exchanges and People-to-People Contacts

Cultural exchanges and people-to-people contacts are crucial for fostering understanding and friendship among SAARC countries. Pakistan promotes cultural diplomacy through festivals, exhibitions, and educational exchanges that highlight South Asia's rich heritage and diversity. These initiatives encourage mutual respect and solidarity among the region's people. The SAARC Cultural Centre in Colombo, established in 2009, facilitates cultural cooperation among member states. Pakistan actively participates in the center events and initiatives, enhancing cultural

understanding and harmony within South Asia.

During the tenure of General Pervez Musharraf, several initiatives were undertaken to enhance people-to-people contact and foster diplomacy among SAARC countries. These efforts aimed at promoting mutual understanding, cultural exchange, and regional cooperation. Key initiatives included:

1. **Visa Relaxation:** The Musharraf government worked towards easing visa restrictions to facilitate easier travel between Pakistan and other SAARC countries. This initiative aimed at promoting tourism, business exchanges, and cultural visits, thereby enhancing mutual understanding and goodwill. For example, the Pakistan-India visa agreement in 2005 simplified travel procedures for citizens of both countries.
2. **Cultural Exchange Programs:** Numerous cultural exchange programs were initiated to promote the sharing of arts, music, literature, and heritage among SAARC countries. These programs included cultural festivals, exhibitions, and artist exchange programs. For instance, the "Aman ki Asha" initiative, a joint venture by the Times of India and Pakistan's Jang Group, aimed at improving relations through cultural exchanges and events.
3. **Educational Collaborations:** Efforts were made to enhance educational cooperation through student exchange programs, academic partnerships, and scholarships. This allowed students from SAARC countries to study in Pakistan and vice versa, fostering educational and cultural ties. Notable examples include scholarships offered by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan to students from SAARC countries.
4. **Sports Diplomacy:** Sports events and tournaments were organized to bring together athletes from SAARC countries. These events served as a platform for fostering camaraderie and goodwill among young people in the region. An example is the regular cricket series between Pakistan and India, which often served as a diplomatic bridge during tense political periods.
5. **Media and Communication:** The government encouraged media collaborations and exchanges to promote a better understanding of each other's cultures and perspectives. Joint media ventures, journalist exchange programs, and collaborative reporting on regional issues were some of the initiatives in this regard. The exchange of journalists between Pakistan and India helped improve the accuracy and empathy in reporting about each other's countries.
6. **Business and Trade Forums:** Business forums and trade delegations were organized to enhance economic cooperation and build strong business-to-business connections. These forums provided opportunities for entrepreneurs and business leaders to interact, collaborate, and explore mutual business interests. The SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SAARC CCI) meetings often featured significant Pakistani participation.
7. **Youth Engagement:** Programs targeting youth engagement, such as youth conferences, leadership camps, and exchange programs, were promoted to encourage young people from SAARC countries to connect, share ideas, and work together on common challenges. The South Asian Youth Conference (SAYC) often saw active involvement from Pakistani youth leaders.
8. **Tourism Promotion:** Efforts were made to promote regional tourism by highlighting the cultural and natural attractions of SAARC countries. Joint tourism initiatives, including promotional campaigns and regional travel packages, were introduced to encourage intra-regional travel. Initiatives like the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation's (PTDC)

promotional campaigns aimed at attracting tourists from neighboring SAARC countries.

5. Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding

Pakistan is committed to promoting peace, stability, and security in South Asia through conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts. The country actively supports initiatives aimed at resolving conflicts, addressing security challenges, and promoting dialogue and reconciliation among SAARC member states. By fostering a conducive environment for peace, Pakistan seeks to create opportunities for cooperation and collaboration within the region. Pakistan has played a constructive role in facilitating peace talks between the Afghan government and the Taliban, contributing to efforts aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Afghanistan. Pakistan's engagement in the Afghan peace process underscores its commitment to regional stability and security in South Asia.

Role of Pakistan in Addressing Issues in the Muslim World through the OIC

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was established on September 25, 1969. It was founded in response to the arson attack on Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, which led to a summit in Rabat, Morocco, where the decision to establish the OIC was made. The OIC was created to promote solidarity and cooperation among member states, as well as safeguarding the interests of the Muslim world. Pakistan became a member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in 1969, during the founding summit held in Rabat, Morocco. Since then, Pakistan has actively participated in OIC's activities and initiatives aimed at addressing issues of common concern to the Muslim world, including political, economic, and social challenges. Pakistan, as a prominent member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), has played a significant role in addressing various challenges facing the Muslim world. Through its active participation and diplomatic efforts within the OIC, Pakistan has contributed to fostering unity, promoting solidarity, and seeking solutions to issues affecting Muslim-majority countries. This article explores Pakistan's role in solving problems within the Muslim world from the platform of the OIC, highlighting key initiatives and contributions.

1. Advocacy for Palestinian Rights

One of the central issues in the Muslim world is the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Pakistan is deeply involved in advocating for Palestinian rights within the OIC. It actively supports a fair resolution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict based on international law and UN resolutions. Pakistan's significant role in the adoption of the "Lahore Declaration" at the 1974 Islamic Summit Conference underscores its commitment. The declaration reaffirmed the OIC's backing for Palestinian self-determination and condemned Israeli occupation and aggression.

In the wake of a fresh wave of violence and genocide of innocent Palestinians in Gaza that started in October 2023, Pakistan expressed deep concerns and pointed out that the ongoing violence serves as a poignant reminder and a direct outcome of more than seven decades of unlawful foreign occupation, aggression, and disregard for international law by the illegal state of Israel. This includes UNSC resolutions affirming the Palestinians' inherent right to self-determination and statehood. It must be noted that Pakistan's official stance on the conflict aligns with its long-

standing position of not recognizing Israel as a state. For decades, Pakistan has called for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

2. Support for Kashmir Issue

Pakistan has actively raised the Kashmir issue within the OIC, seeking diplomatic support for the rights of the Kashmiri people. Pakistan emphasizes the need for a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute by UN resolutions and the aspirations of the Kashmiri people. At the 47th session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers held in Niamey, Niger, in 2020, Pakistan's Foreign Minister reiterated Pakistan's commitment to raising the Kashmir issue at international forums, including the OIC and seeking a just and peaceful solution to the conflict.

The UN Security Council (UNSC) actively considers the Kashmir dispute and has adopted 16 resolutions on the matter since 1947. After India revoked Article 370 and Article 35A in August 2019, which ended Jammu and Kashmir's independent status, the UN Security Council's involvement and the role of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) highlighted the ongoing importance of the issue. UNMOGIP monitors ceasefire violations in Jammu and Kashmir, ensuring the Security Council remains informed. These activities underscore the continued active consideration of the Kashmir dispute by the Security Council, dispelling any notion of its obsolescence.

The unilateral revocation of the independent status of Kashmir by India has significant implications for Kashmiris living in Jammu and Kashmir. It has led to changes in governance, security measures, and political dynamics in the region. Kashmiris have experienced increased militarization, restrictions on movement, communication blackouts, and concerns about their political and cultural rights. The revocation also sparked international concerns about human rights violations by fascist Indian regime and the status of Kashmir under international law.

3. Counter-terrorism Cooperation

Pakistan has been actively engaged in promoting cooperation among OIC member states to combat terrorism and extremism. Recognizing the common threat posed by terrorism, Pakistan has advocated for joint efforts to address the root causes of terrorism, enhance intelligence sharing, and strengthen counterterrorism measures. In this connection, some important military operations were carried out in Pakistan including Operation Enduring Freedom (2001-2002), Operation Al Mizan (2002-2006), Operation Zalzal (2008), Operations Sher Dil, Rah-e-Haq, and Rah-e-Rast (2007-2009), and Operation Rah-e-Nijat (2009-2010). However, there was a ripple effect of these military operations on Pakistan's security with multiple incidents of terrorism inside at that point. Pakistan has effectively participated in OIC meetings and conferences focused on counterterrorism cooperation, including the OIC Summit on Science and Technology for Development in Islamabad in 2017. Pakistan highlighted the importance of harnessing science and technology to counter terrorism and promote sustainable development in the Muslim world.

4. Humanitarian Assistance and Relief Efforts

Pakistan has contributed to humanitarian assistance and relief efforts within the Muslim world through the OIC platform. In response to natural disasters, conflicts, and humanitarian crises affecting OIC member states, Pakistan has provided humanitarian aid, medical assistance, and relief supplies to affected populations. In 2021, Pakistan dispatched humanitarian assistance,

including food supplies, medical equipment, and tents, to Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh through the OIC's Humanitarian Assistance Program. Pakistan's support aimed to alleviate the suffering of Rohingya Muslims displaced by violence in Myanmar.

5. Promotion of Interfaith Dialogue and Tolerance

Pakistan advocates for interfaith dialogue, religious harmony, and tolerance within the Muslim world through the OIC platform. Recognizing the importance of promoting understanding and respect among different religious communities, Pakistan emphasizes the need for dialogue and cooperation to address religious intolerance and extremism. Pakistan has hosted OIC meetings and conferences focused on interfaith dialogue and religious tolerance, such as the International Seerat Conference held in Islamabad in 2019. The conference brought together scholars, religious leaders, and policymakers to discuss ways to promote peace, harmony, and mutual respect among diverse religious communities.

Pakistan's Relations with Britain and Commonwealth Countries

Pakistan shares historical, cultural, and diplomatic ties with Britain and other Commonwealth countries, stemming from their shared colonial past and membership in the Commonwealth of Nations. Over the years, these relationships have evolved and diversified, encompassing various areas of cooperation, including trade, defense, education, and cultural exchanges. This topic explores Pakistan's relations with Britain and Commonwealth countries, highlighting key developments, partnerships, and initiatives.

i. Historical Context

Pakistan's relationship with Britain dates back to its independence in 1947. As a former British colony, Pakistan inherited many aspects of its administrative, legal, and educational systems from British rule. The ties between the two countries have been shaped by historical connections, diaspora communities, and shared interests in areas such as trade, defense, and



Note For Teachers: Inform your students about the Proposals in respect of Jammu and Kashmir made by General A.G.L. McNaughton, President of the Security Council of the United Nations, pursuant to the decision of the Security Council taken at its 457th meeting, on 22 December, 1949

The main points of the President of the Security Council of the United Nations are as under:

- (a) To determine the future of Jammu and Kashmir by the democratic method of the free and impartial plebiscite, to take place as early as possible; Thus to settle this issue between the Governments of India and Pakistan in accordance with the freely expressed will of the inhabitants, as is desired by both Governments;
- (b) To preserve the substantial measure of agreement of fundamental principles which has already been reached between the two Governments under the auspices of the United Nations.
- (c) To avoid unprofitable discussion of disputed issues of the past and to look forward into the future towards the good-neighborly and constructive co-operation of the two great nations.

Hold a class discussion using these prompts:

1. Why do you think a free and impartial vote is considered a democratic method for determining the future of a region? Do you think this method would be effective in this case? Why or why not? (importance of a Plebiscite)
2. Why is it important to preserve the agreements that have already been reached between India and Pakistan? How can this help in resolving the conflict? (Agreement on Principles)
3. How can avoiding discussions about past disputes help in creating a peaceful relationship between India and Pakistan? What challenges might arise in trying to focus on future cooperation? (Future Focus)

education. The All-India Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, played a pivotal role in the struggle for Pakistan's independence from British rule. The Partition of British India in 1947 led to the creation of Pakistan as a separate Muslim-majority state.

ii. Bilateral Relations with Britain

Pakistan's bilateral relations with Britain have remained significant since independence. Both countries maintain diplomatic missions in each other's capitals and engage in regular high-level exchanges, dialogue, and cooperation across various sectors; including trade, investment, defense, education, and culture. In 2019, Prime Minister Imran Khan visited the United Kingdom and held meetings with British leaders to discuss bilateral relations, trade opportunities, and cooperation on issues of mutual interest, such as counterterrorism and climate change.

iii. Economic Cooperation and Trade

Pakistan and Britain have deep economic ties, with trade and investment playing a crucial role in their relationship. Britain is one of Pakistan's major trading partners and a significant source of foreign direct investment (FDI). Both countries have taken steps to enhance bilateral trade and investment through trade agreements, business forums, and investment promotion initiatives. The Pakistan-United Kingdom Trade and Investment Roadmap, launched in 2018, aims to strengthen economic ties and promote trade and investment between the two countries. The roadmap outlines key sectors for cooperation, including agriculture, healthcare, education, and infrastructure.

iv. Defense and Security Cooperation

Pakistan and Britain have a long history of defense and security cooperation, with defense ties spanning training, military exchanges and defense equipment sales. Both countries collaborate on issues of mutual military interests, including counterterrorism, maritime security, and peacekeeping operations. The two countries also collaborate on counterterrorism initiatives, intelligence-sharing, and capacity-building efforts to combat common security threats.

v. Participation in the Commonwealth of Nations

Pakistan is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, a voluntary association of 54 countries, most of which are former territories of the British Empire. The Commonwealth promotes cooperation and dialogue among member states in areas such as democracy, human rights, governance, trade, and development. Pakistan actively participated in the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) 2018 in London, aimed at promoting dialogue, cooperation, and development within the Commonwealth family. Pakistan's engagement with the Commonwealth reflects its commitment to shared values and principles, including democracy, the rule of law, and human rights.

vi. Educational and Cultural Exchanges

Pakistan and Britain foster educational and cultural exchanges to promote mutual understanding, academic collaboration, and cultural diplomacy. Through scholarships, exchange programs, and cultural initiatives, both countries facilitate academic and cultural exchanges among students, scholars, artists, and professionals. The Chevening Scholarship Program, funded by the British government, provides opportunities for Pakistani students and professionals to pursue postgraduate studies in the United Kingdom. Similarly, cultural events, exhibitions, and festivals such as Polo matches in Gilgit Baltistan, promote cultural exchanges and showcase the rich

Do You Know?

According to the 2021 Census, Pakistanis in England and Wales numbered 1,587,819 or 2.7% of the population.

Pakistan's Relations with Commonwealth countries

In 1947, Pakistan chose to retain its membership in the Commonwealth upon becoming a British dominion, establishing its own government while acknowledging the British monarch as the symbolic head of state. In 1956, Pakistan transitioned into a republic, thereby eliminating any influence of the British monarch in its governance. Despite this change, Pakistan maintained its membership in the Commonwealth, which provided significant political and economic assistance. Notably, during a Commonwealth summit in Colombo in 1950, the 'Colombo Plan' was established to offer aid to Pakistan. Over £1 million was allocated towards the Sui gas project, with additional substantial contributions from wealthy Commonwealth nations like Canada, which provided \$40 million for railway development.

However, Pakistan's relationship with the Commonwealth has encountered tensions. The Commonwealth's support for Pakistan, especially during sensitive geopolitical issues such as the Kashmir dispute, has been inconsistent, often falling short of Pakistani expectations. Conversely, there were instances when Pakistan did not fully align with Britain's positions on international matters. These dynamics reflect the complexities of Pakistan's diplomatic interactions within the Commonwealth framework.

Failure of the UN to Solve the Kashmir Issue

The Kashmir issue has been a longstanding conflict between India and Pakistan, with both countries claiming the region in its entirety. Despite efforts by the United Nations (UN) to mediate and resolve the dispute, a lasting solution has remained elusive. This analysis examines the reasons for the failure of the UN in solving the Kashmir issue, exploring key factors that have hindered progress towards a resolution.

i. Lack of Enforcement Mechanism

One of the primary reasons for the failure of the UN to resolve the Kashmir issue is the absence of an effective enforcement mechanism to implement its resolutions. While the UN Security Council adopted resolutions calling for a plebiscite in Kashmir to determine its future status, these resolutions lacked enforcement provisions, rendering them ineffective in compelling India and Pakistan to comply. The UN Security Council passed Resolution 47 on April 21, 1948, calling for a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir to allow the people of the region to decide whether to join India or Pakistan. However, India has failed to establish peaceful conditions in Kashmir, which is a hindrance to the implementation of the UN resolution calling for a plebiscite, allowing Kashmiris to exercise their right to self-determination.

ii. Bilateral Approach Preferred by India

India has consistently opposed international intervention in the Kashmir issue, advocating for a bilateral approach to resolving disputes with Pakistan. India maintains that the Simla Agreement

of 1972 provides the framework for addressing outstanding issues, including Kashmir, through direct negotiations between the two countries, without third-party involvement. Following the Indo-Pakistani war of 1971, India and Pakistan signed the Simla Agreement, agreeing to resolve their differences through bilateral talks however, India's unilateral action of occupying the Baltoro range, an offshoot of the Karakoram range, to gain control over the Siachen Glacier exemplifies its unwillingness to adhere to the terms of the Simla Agreement. India is undermining bilateral trust by employing delaying tactics and zero sum unsustainable approaches towards the resolution of Kashmir conflict.

iii. Regional Geostrategic Considerations

The Kashmir issue is intertwined with broader regional geostrategic considerations, including India and Pakistan's geopolitical interests and rivalries. Both countries view Kashmir as strategically significant for reasons such as territorial integrity, national security, and water resources, making it challenging to find mutually acceptable solutions through UN-mediated negotiations. India's control over Kashmir provides it with access to vital water resources originating from the region's rivers, such as the Indus and Jhelum. Pakistan, on the other hand, perceives Kashmir as essential for its security and strategic interests due to its proximity to India's border and the potential for unrest in the region to spill over into Pakistani territory.

iv. Escalation of Tensions and Conflict

Escalating tensions and periodic outbreaks of violence between India and Pakistan have further complicated efforts to resolve the Kashmir issue through UN-mediated means. Cross-border skirmishes, militant attacks, and military confrontations have fueled mistrust and animosity between the two countries, making it challenging to engage in meaningful dialogue and negotiations. The Kargil conflict of 1999 between Pakistan and India resulted in a significant escalation of tensions between India and Pakistan. The conflict further eroded trust and confidence between the two countries, undermining prospects for peaceful resolution through UN-mediated processes.

v. Changing Dynamics in International Relations

The changing dynamics in international relations and shifting global priorities have also impacted the UN's ability to effectively address the Kashmir issue. With competing crises and conflicts around the world, the Kashmir issue has often been overshadowed, diminishing the urgency and attention devoted to finding a resolution by the international community and the UN. The post-9/11 emphasis on counterterrorism, coupled with the emergence of new security threats in the Middle East and beyond, has diverted focus and resources from persistent conflicts such as Kashmir. As a result, the Kashmir issue has received diminished international scrutiny and support for UN-mediated efforts to resolve the conflict.

In a nutshell, the failure of the UN to resolve the Kashmir issue can be attributed to various factors, including the lack of an enforcement mechanism, India's preference for a bilateral approach, regional geostrategic considerations, escalating tensions and conflicts, and changing dynamics in international relations. Despite numerous UN resolutions and mediation efforts, the Kashmir dispute remains unresolved, with both India and Pakistan holding firm positions on the issue.

Failure of the UN to Solve the Palestine Issue

The Palestine issue has been a protracted conflict between Israelis and Palestinians, marked by violence, displacement, and deep-seated grievances. Despite numerous resolutions and mediation efforts by the United Nations (UN), a lasting solution to the Palestine-Israel conflict has remained elusive. The following reasons for the failure of the UN in resolving the Palestine issue highlight key factors that have hindered progress toward a peaceful resolution.

i. Lack of Enforcement Mechanism

One of the primary reasons for the failure of the UN to solve the Palestine issue is the absence of an effective enforcement mechanism to implement its resolutions. While the UN General Assembly and Security Council have passed numerous resolutions condemning Israeli actions and calling for a peaceful settlement, these resolutions lack enforceability, limiting their impact on the ground. UN General Assembly Resolution 181, adopted on November 29, 1947, called for the partition of British Mandate Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states, with Jerusalem as an international city. However, the resolution was not implemented due to opposition from various parties, leading to the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli War in 1948.

ii. Role of Great Power Politics

Great power politics, particularly the influence of the United States, has played a significant role in shaping the dynamics of the Palestine-Israel conflict and influencing UN actions. The United States, as a veto-wielding member of the UN Security Council, has often shielded Israel from criticism and punitive measures, thereby impeding efforts to hold Israel accountable for its actions. The vetoed UNSC resolutions by the US against critical Israel's policies and actions include resolutions condemning Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and calling for the protection of Palestinian civilians. This veto power has paralyzed the UN's ability to take meaningful action to address the root causes of the conflict. The constant arms supply to Israel by the US has escalated violence against Palestinians, transforming the conflict into an asymmetric one. Furthermore, Israel enjoys extreme immunity which has enabled the Israeli government to increase its offenses in Palestine. The crimes against humanity and ongoing genocide in Gaza and the West Bank are a testament to the fact that international law is outrightly violated by Israel.

iii. Regional Geostrategic Considerations

The Palestine issue is intertwined with broader regional geostrategic considerations, including



Note For Teachers Inform the students about two-state solution:

Two-state solution, was proposed framework for resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by establishing two states for two peoples: Israel for the Jewish people and Palestine for the Palestinian people. In 1993 the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) agreed on a plan to implement a two-state solution as part of the Oslo Accords, leading to the establishment of the Palestinian Authority (PA).

Hold a whole class discussion on the basis of following prompt:

1. Evaluate the two-state solution proposed to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Considering the 1993 Oslo Accords and the establishment of the Palestinian Authority, discuss whether this approach was right and if the UN should implement it immediately.
2. Do you think there are better alternatives to Palestine- Israel Conflict? Explain your stance and reasoning.

the interests and rivalries of regional actors such as Israel, Arab states, and Iran. Regional dynamics, including territorial disputes, ideological differences, and security concerns, have complicated the efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution to the conflict through UN-mediated negotiations. The Arab-Israeli wars, such as the Six-Day War in 1967 and the Yom Kippur War in 1973, have shaped regional dynamics and influenced the trajectory of the Palestine-Israel conflict. These conflicts reinforced mutual distrust, heightened tensions over time, and undermined prospects for peaceful coexistence and reconciliation.

iv. Expansion of Israeli Settlements

The expansion of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, in violation of international law and UN resolutions, has been a major obstacle to resolving the Palestine issue. The construction of Israeli settlements in East Jerusalem and the West Bank has accelerated in recent decades, despite condemnation from the international community and calls for a freeze on settlement activity. The expansion of settlements has fragmented Palestinian territories, eroded prospects for Palestinian statehood, and deepened divisions between Israelis and Palestinians. The United Nations Security Council Resolution 2334, passed in December 2016, addresses illegal Israeli settlements in occupied Palestinian territories. However, the continued construction and expansion of settlements have fueled tensions, displaced Palestinian communities, and undermined the viability of a two-state solution envisioned by the UN.

v. Fragmentation of Palestinian Leadership

The fragmentation of Palestinian political leadership and the lack of unity among Palestinian factions have weakened the Palestinian negotiating position and impeded efforts to achieve a unified approach to resolving the conflict. Internal divisions, power struggles, and governance challenges have undermined the effectiveness of Palestinian leadership in engaging with the UN and advancing the Palestinian cause. Currently, the political rivalry between Fatah and Hamas, the two main Palestinian factions, has led to competing claims to legitimacy and authority in the West Bank and Gaza, hindering efforts to present a united front in negotiations with Israel and engagement with the international community. Weak leadership and lack of internal cohesion among Palestinians have undermined the prospects for achieving a negotiated settlement to the conflict.

Overall, The failure of the UN to solve the Palestine issue can be attributed to various factors, including the lack of an enforcement mechanism, the role of great power politics, regional geostrategic considerations, the expansion of Israeli settlements, and the fragmentation of Palestinian leadership. Despite numerous resolutions and mediation efforts, the Palestine-Israel conflict remains unresolved, with deep-seated grievances and challenges hindering progress toward a peaceful resolution. Moving forward, concerted efforts by the international community, including the UN, to address the root causes of the conflict, uphold international law, and promote dialogue and reconciliation will be essential to achieve a just and lasting solution to the Palestine issue.

Challenges Encountered by the UN in Resolving the Afghanistan Issue

The Afghanistan issue has posed significant challenges for the United Nations (UN) in its efforts to

promote peace, stability, and development in the country. Despite numerous initiatives and interventions, the UN has faced various difficulties that have hindered progress toward resolving the Afghanistan issue. The obstacles and complexities that have impeded effective solutions are under:

1. Protracted Conflict and Instability

The UN has faced significant challenges in addressing the Afghanistan issue, primarily due to the country's prolonged conflict and instability spanning several decades. Starting with the Soviet invasion in December 1979, Afghanistan endured successive waves of turmoil, including civil war in the 1990s and the US-led military aggression in 2001. These conflicts have led to widespread violence, mass displacement, and humanitarian crises, profoundly impacting Afghan society. The Soviet invasion marked the beginning of a protracted conflict that persisted for nearly a decade, resulting in immense human suffering, loss of life, and extensive damage to infrastructure and institutions.

2. Fragmentation of Afghan Society and Politics

The fragmentation of Afghan society and politics poses a significant challenge for the UN in resolving the Afghanistan issue. Ethnic, tribal, and factional divisions, coupled with competing political interests and power struggles, have hindered efforts to achieve national unity, reconciliation, and consensus among Afghan stakeholders. Following the collapse of the Soviet-backed communist regime in Afghanistan in 1992, the country descended into civil war and factional conflict. Rival militias and factions emerged along ethnic and regional lines, exacerbating violence and instability, and complicating efforts to reach a political settlement.

3. Influence of External Actors and Regional Dynamics

The influence of external actors and regional dynamics has significantly complicated efforts to resolve the Afghanistan issue. Afghanistan has become a battleground for regional rivalries and geopolitical interests, with neighboring countries and international actors pursuing distinct agendas and backing various Afghan factions. This has exacerbated instability and insecurity in the region. Pakistan's support for the Taliban insurgency, aimed at countering Indian influence and securing strategic interests, has been a major source of tension. The involvement of external actors in Afghan affairs has fueled mistrust, animosity, and proxy conflicts, all of which hinder efforts to achieve peace and stability.

4. Resurgence of Taliban and Insurgent Groups

The resurgence of the Taliban and other insurgent groups in Afghanistan has posed a significant challenge for the UN in resolving the Afghanistan issue. Despite efforts to defeat insurgency and build Afghan security forces, the Taliban has maintained its presence and launched attacks against Afghan government forces, civilians, and international troops, undermining peace and stability. Following the US-led invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, the Taliban's resurgence has fueled a protracted conflict marked by asymmetric warfare, suicide bombings, and terrorist attacks. Despite attempts to engage the Taliban in peace talks, the group has consistently rejected calls for a ceasefire, continuing its mission to overthrow the Afghan government.

Talibans are currently the governing authority in Afghanistan. Since their takeover in August 2021, they have established the "Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan" which is characterized by a significant

departure from the previous government in terms of human rights, particularly regarding the rights of women and minorities.

5. Governance Challenges and Corruption

Governance challenges and pervasive corruption within the Afghan government have been significant obstacles to resolving the Afghanistan issue. Weak institutions, lack of accountability, and widespread corruption have impeded efforts to establish effective governance structures, provide essential services, and earn public trust. The Afghan government's failure to deliver basic services, address grievances, and combat corruption has eroded public confidence and fueled discontent among the Afghan populace. Corruption within governmental institutions has further undermined efforts to establish legitimacy and stability, exacerbating governance challenges and hindering progress toward peace and development.

The UN has encountered numerous difficulties in its efforts to resolve the Afghanistan issue, including prolonged conflict and instability, fragmentation of Afghan society and politics, influence of external actors and regional dynamics, resurgence of Taliban and insurgent groups, and governance challenges and corruption. Overcoming these challenges will require sustained international support, political will, and genuine commitment from Afghan stakeholders to address the root causes of the conflict, promote national reconciliation, and build a peaceful and prosperous future for Afghanistan.

Since the Taliban's takeover in August 2021, China has been one of the few countries that has actively engaged with the Taliban government, viewing Afghanistan as strategically important due to its location and natural resources.

Role of Pakistan in ECO

In 1985, the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was established by Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey to promote economic, technical, and cultural cooperation among the member states. ECO is the successor organization of the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) which remained in existence from 1964 up to 1979. ECO includes ten member states: Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Pakistan, as a founding member, has been actively involved in promoting economic cooperation, trade, and development among member states in the Eurasian region.

1. Founding Member and Leadership

Pakistan played a pivotal role in the establishment and institutional development of ECO. Actively participating in ECO's decision-making processes, summits, and working groups, Pakistan has contributed to the organization's agenda-setting and strategic direction. Notably, Pakistan hosted the 13th ECO Summit in Islamabad in March 2017, where leaders discussed ways to enhance economic cooperation, connectivity, and trade facilitation, underscoring Pakistan's commitment to regional integration.

2. Promotion of Trade and Connectivity

Recognizing the potential for economic growth through regional cooperation, Pakistan has promoted trade, investment, and connectivity within the ECO region. Initiatives like the Pakistan-China Economic Corridor (CPEC), a flagship project under China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), aim to enhance connectivity and economic cooperation between Pakistan and

China, creating linkages with ECO member states. CPEC projects include highways, railways, and energy corridors, which are expected to boost regional trade and investment flows.

3. Energy Cooperation and Infrastructure Development

Pakistan has engaged in energy cooperation and infrastructure development initiatives within ECO, emphasizing energy security and sustainable development. Pakistan supports projects aimed at enhancing energy connectivity, promoting renewable energy sources, and improving infrastructure for transportation and communication. The Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline project, supported by ECO member states, aims to transport natural gas from Turkmenistan to energy-deficient countries in South Asia, including Pakistan. The TAPI pipeline, once completed, will enhance energy security, promote economic development, and foster regional cooperation.

4. Cultural and Educational Exchanges

To foster mutual understanding, people-to-people contacts, and cultural diplomacy, Pakistan has promoted cultural and educational exchanges within the ECO region. Pakistan has actively participated in events organized by the ECO Cultural Institute, established in Tehran, Iran. Through these events, Pakistan showcases its rich heritage and diversity, contributing to cultural cooperation among ECO member states.

Future Prospects of ECO as an Active Regional Organization

ECO Vision 2025

The "ECO Vision 2025" was adopted during the 22nd Meeting of the ECO Council of Ministers (COM) on February 28, 2017, in Islamabad, Pakistan. This comprehensive and focused document includes an Implementation Framework.

Vision Statement

"ECO will pave the way to a territory of integrated and sustainable economies as well as free trade area achieved by highly educated societies and improved governance through enhanced cooperation."

Core Principles and Cooperation Areas

The "ECO Vision 2025" is based on the following core principles:

1. Sustainability
2. Integration
3. Conducive Environment

The vision focuses on six priority Cooperation Areas: Trade, Transport and Connectivity, Energy, Tourism, Economic Growth and Productivity, and Social Welfare and Environment. Each Cooperation Area includes Strategic Objectives, which define the broad goals to be achieved; a Policy Environment, detailing how an enabling environment will be created for realizing the Strategic Objectives; and Expected Outcomes, specifying the actions to be taken and the variables against which the implementation of the Vision will be measured.



The “ECO Vision 2025” represents a significant milestone for the Economic Cooperation Organization, aiming to integrate and sustain economies through enhanced cooperation. With its clear Vision Statement, core principles of Sustainability, Integration, and Conducive Environment, and six prioritized Cooperation Areas, this vision sets a comprehensive framework for regional development. The strategic objectives, policy environments, and expected outcomes within each area provide a structured approach to achieving the Vision's goals, ensuring measurable progress towards a territory of integrated and sustainable economies.

Talking Time (Whole Class Discussion)

The United Nations (UN) was established post-World War II with the goal of providing a platform for international diplomacy to prevent conflicts through dialogue and cooperation among nations. However, its effectiveness has been debated due to structural/organizational issues and varying global perspectives. One criticism is that the UN treats all nations and their leaders as morally equivalent, thereby granting them equal eligibility for voting and diplomacy, but this cannot be justified. For instance, nations with massive human rights violations records have been granted influential positions within the UN, raising questions about the ability of the UN to uphold universal moral standards. Moreover, some argue that the UN has become a battleground where geopolitical interests often overshadow its original mission of promoting global peace. Critics, particularly in the United States, question the disproportionate financial contribution their country makes compared to others, especially when decisions or statements by the UN may seem critical of American policies. In summary, while the UN aims to foster international cooperation and prevent conflicts, its effectiveness and fairness have been challenged, reflecting ongoing debates about its role in global governance.

Discussion Prompts:

- Name some countries which have records of massive human rights violation but still enjoy immunity/exemption.

- ii. Is the UN more focused on political agendas rather than its original mission of promoting global peace and cooperation?
- iii. How does the disproportionate financial contribution by certain member states, like the United States, influence perceptions of fairness and effectiveness within the UN?

What I have Learned

- **ECO Vision 2025:** Adopted during the 22nd ECO Council of Ministers (COM) meeting on February 28, 2017, in Islamabad, focusing on sustainable and integrated economies.
- **Pakistan-China Economic Corridor (CPEC):** A flagship project under China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), enhancing connectivity between Pakistan and China, and fostering regional trade under ECO.
- **Energy Cooperation:** Pakistan supports projects like the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline, aimed at enhancing energy security and economic development within ECO.
- **Cultural and Educational Exchanges:** Pakistan promotes cultural diversity and academic collaboration through initiatives supported by the ECO Cultural Institute.
- **UNSC Resolutions:** The United Nations Security Council Resolution 2334, passed in December 2016, addresses illegal Israeli settlements in occupied Palestinian territories..
- **Role in OIC:** Pakistan actively participates in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), addressing political and social issues within the Muslim world.
- **SAARC Engagement:** Pakistan plays a significant role in SAARC, promoting regional cooperation among South Asian countries.
- **Global Peacekeeping:** Pakistan contributes extensively to UN peacekeeping missions, aiding global stability and disaster response efforts.
- **Kashmir issue:** The Security Council's continued attention to the Kashmir dispute, affirms its relevance and dispelling any perception of its irrelevance.
- **A bilateral approach** in foreign relations involves direct diplomacy and agreements between two specific countries.

Exercise

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer.

1. When did the UN Security Council pass Resolution 47, calling for a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir?
 - i) March 15, 1948
 - ii) April 21, 1948
 - iii) June 5, 1948
 - iv) July 12, 1948

2. When was the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) established?
 - i. October 28, 1992
 - ii. March 13, 2017
 - iii. December 15, 1985
 - iv. January 1, 2000
3. What is one of the primary objectives of the major organs of the United Nations?
 - i. To promote international trade
 - ii. To maintain international peace and security
 - iii. To regulate global financial markets
 - iv. To oversee national elections
4. What role has Pakistan played in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)?
 - i. Permanent Member
 - ii. Non-Permanent Member
 - iii. Observer State
 - iv. Founding Member
5. How has Pakistan contributed to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)?
 - i. By leading military alliances
 - ii. By promoting regional economic cooperation
 - iii. By focusing solely on cultural exchanges
 - iv. By regulating trade tariffs
6. Which project aims to enhance connectivity and economic cooperation between Pakistan and China, creating linkages with ECO member states?
 - i. TAPI Gas Pipeline
 - ii. SAARC Development Fund
 - iii. Pakistan-China Economic Corridor (CPEC)
 - iv. ECO Trade Agreement
7. Why is the UN unable to resolve the conflict in Kashmir?
 - i. Lack of international interest
 - ii. Absence of clear resolutions
 - iii. Geopolitical complexities and opposition from involved parties
 - iv. Insufficient funding
8. Which gas pipeline project is supported by ECO member states to transport natural gas from Turkmenistan to South Asia, including Pakistan?
 - i. Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Pipeline
 - ii. Central Asia-China Pipeline
 - iii. Trans-Afghanistan Pipeline (TAP)
 - iv. Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Pipeline
9. What is a key factor in Pakistan's role in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)?
 - i. Promoting renewable energy projects
 - ii. Addressing political and social issues in the Muslim world

- iii. Leading economic summits
 - iv. Overseeing religious pilgrimages
10. Which of the following statements is true about the Trusteeship Council?
- i. The Trusteeship Council was established to oversee the administration of trust territories and ensure their transition to self-government or independence.
 - ii. The Trusteeship Council has suspended its operations since 1994 after completing its main task.
 - iii. The Trusteeship Council cannot reconvene under any circumstances.
 - iv. The Trusteeship Council was never a part of the United Nations.

Fill in the blanks

Kashmir, Palestine, and Afghanistan have been persistent challenges for the United Nations due to their complex geopolitical dynamics and opposition from involved parties. Pakistan has actively participated in efforts to address these issues. As a ----- member of the UN, Pakistan has held a ----- seat on the Security Council and contributed to ----- missions worldwide. In the South Asian region, Pakistan's role in ----- has been pivotal in promoting regional cooperation. Furthermore, Pakistan is a key member of the -----, working to solve issues in the Muslim world. The ----- project highlights Pakistan's commitment to enhancing regional connectivity and economic cooperation. Despite these efforts, achieving lasting peace in regions like ----- remains a significant challenge.

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Why has the United Nations struggled to resolve the conflicts in Kashmir?
2. What are the implications of India's unilateral revocation of the independent status of Kashmir on Kashmiris living in Jammu and Kashmir?
3. What are the objectives of the United Nations organization?
4. What is a Two-state solution? Why it has not happened?
5. What has Pakistan done to help keep peace in Kashmir?
6. Describe the function of the Trustee Council of the United Nations?
7. What are the efforts made by Pakistan in counter terrorism?

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Evaluate the role of the UN in maintaining global peace and its effectiveness in preventing conflicts.
2. Analyze the effectiveness of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in addressing regional issues and promoting unity among Muslim countries.
3. Compare the effectiveness of SAARC and ECO in promoting regional cooperation and economic integration.
4. List all the international organizations of which Pakistan has been a member state, and analyze its contributions to these organizations.
5. Write notes on the following
 - i. Palestine conflict
 - ii. Afghanistan conflict

Project Title: Impact of International Organizations in Turkey and Syria

Explore how international organizations like the UN, NATO, and the Red Crescent impact stability and humanitarian aid in Syria. Research how these organizations influence regional peace efforts, provide aid during crises, and shape policies. Discuss the challenges these organizations face and their successes in addressing complex issues in the region. Present your findings with visual aids such as charts to illustrate the roles and impacts of these organizations clearly.

Glossary

- **International Organizations:** Groups involving multiple countries working together globally.
- **Impact:** The effect or influence of something on others.
- **Stability:** The condition of being steady and unchanging.
- **Humanitarian Aid:** Assistance and support provided during humanitarian crises or disasters.
- **Conflict Resolution:** Methods and processes used to resolve disagreements or disputes peacefully.
- **Geopolitical Dynamics:** Interactions and relationships between countries on a global scale.
- **Challenges:** Difficulties or obstacles faced in achieving goals or outcomes.
- **Prospects:** The possibility or likelihood of future success or development.
- **Geostrategic** refers to the strategic importance of a geographic area in terms of politics, military, and economics. It involves analyzing how the location and resources of a region influence national and international power dynamics, decision-making, and strategic planning.