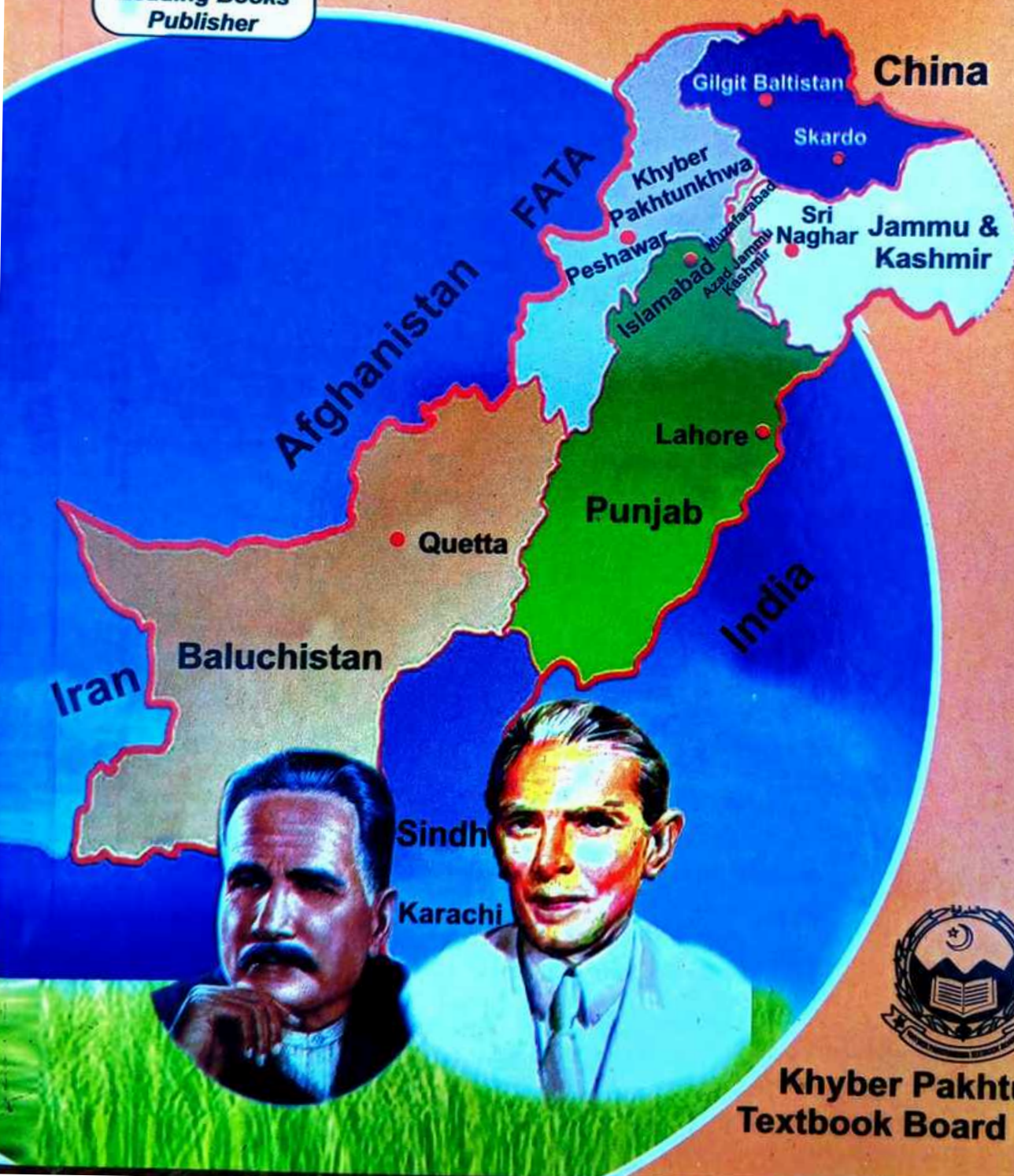


Pakistan Studies

For Class 10th



**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Textbook Board Peshawar**

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Pakistan Studies

For Class 10th



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Author: Sania Murad
Asma Khatoon

Reviewers: Mr. Munir Ahmad, Lecturer GPGC Abbottabad.
Mr. Hamid Khan, SS, GHSS Nowansher, Abbottabad.
Mr. Muhammad Shafique, Deputy Director, DCTE.
Syed Rafaqat Ali Shah, Ex-SS, KPTBB, Peshawar.

Editor: Muhammad Hussain, Subject Specialist
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Textbook Board Peshawar.

Supervision:
Arshad Khan Afridi, Chairman
Member (E&P),
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Textbook Board, Peshawar.

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Website: www.kptbb.gov.pk

Email : membertbb@yahoo.com

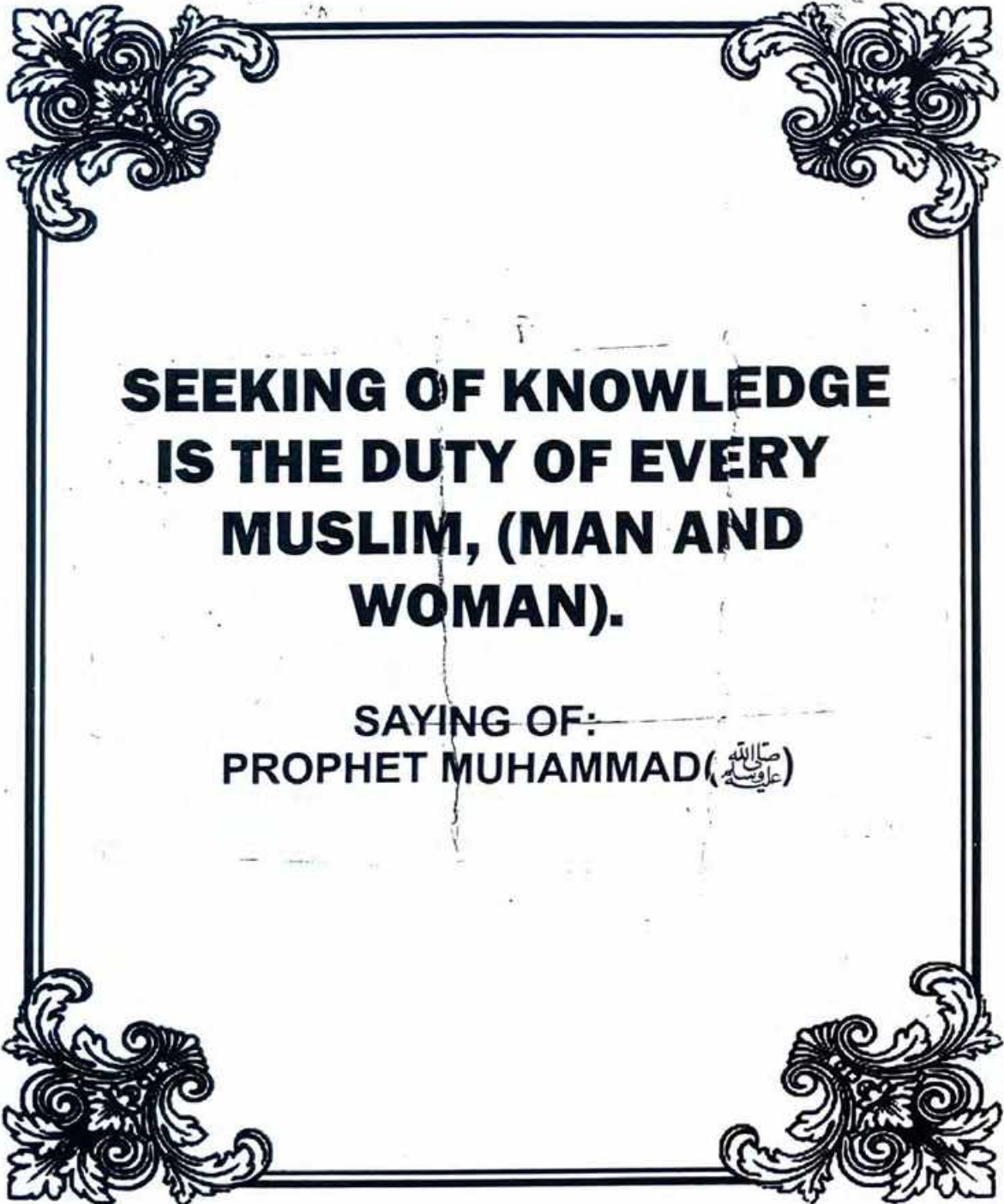
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In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent and the Merciful

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**SEEKING OF KNOWLEDGE
IS THE DUTY OF EVERY
MUSLIM, (MAN AND
WOMAN).**

SAYING OF:
PROPHET MUHAMMAD (ﷺ)

Chapter

1

History of Pakistan - II

Learning outcomes

Students will be able to:

- Explain the main aspects of the economic reforms during 1971-77.
- Discuss Impact of Nationalization on Industry, Education, Commerce and Trade.
- Identify the key aspects of 1973 Constitution.
- Comprehend the major aspects of the Islamization process during 1977-88.
- Explain the functioning of the Junejo Government (1985-88).
- Analyse the Afghan *Jihad* and the refugee problem and their impact on Pakistani society.
- Discuss the functioning of Benazir government.
- Discuss the functioning of Nawaz government.
- Discuss Pakistan's emergence as a nuclear power.
- Comprehend the causes of Military take-over of 12th October 1999.
- Define the Devolution of Power Process initiated by Pervez Musharraf's Government, with particular emphasis on the Local Self-Government.
- Discuss the 2002 elections and restoration of democracy.
- Define Enlightened Moderation.
- Describe the Privatization and Industrialization during the Musharraf era.
- Describe the impact of privatisation.
- Discuss the Economic Reforms introduced by Pervez Musharraf and Shaukat Aziz.

Background:

In the elections conducted by General Yahya Khan in 1970, two political parties emerged as the major players on the political scene. In East Pakistan the Awami League carried the day while Pakistan People's Party won in West Pakistan. Differences emerged between the two parties and it became increasingly difficult to form a government and the deadlock led to the secession of East Pakistan in December 1971. Soon afterwards, General Yahya resigned and handed over the government to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the leader of Pakistan People's Party.

The Government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, 1971 – 1977:

On December 20, 1971 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over as the country's first Civilian Martial Law Administrator. Martial Law remained in force till April 20, 1972. The circumstances under which he had to work were demanding. In the 1971 war with India, India had taken more than 93,000 prisoners – mostly military personnel but also civilians from West Pakistan. Ensuring their freedom and bringing them back home was a pressing issue. To extricate the nation from the despair and despondency into which it had fallen in the wake of defeat and the fall of East Pakistan, and to inculcate in the masses a spirit of reconstruction was another challenging task before the government.

As Civilian Martial Law Administrator, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had extensive powers. In exercise of these powers he appointed his own men as governors in all the four provinces of the country – Mumtaz Ali Bhutto in Sindh, Hayat Muhammad Sherpao in the then



North West Frontier Province (present-day Khyber Pukhtunkhwa), Ghulam Mustaffa Khar in Punjab, and Ghaus Bakhsh Raisani in Balochistan.

In December 1971, his government announced the termination of grants to the heads of all the princely states and cancelled the passports of many capitalists with the view to preventing them from transferring their capital from the country. In March 1972, more than 313 civil servants were fired in order to make bureaucracy work according to the book.

Reforms Undertaken by the Bhutto Government:

First as Civilian Martial Law Administrator and later as Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto attempted to exercise his unlimited powers for the introduction of reforms in the country in accordance with the manifesto of his party. Some of the reforms undertaken during his regime are described below:

1: Economic Reforms:

Following the spirit of his party manifesto, many essential commodities were subsidized. Farmers were provided with seeds, fertilizers, and tractors on subsidized rates. Similarly agricultural produce was procured from farmers on preferential rates.

The pay and benefits of government servants were revised and some uniformity was ensured by introducing 22 scales. Loan facilities were provided to employees. Pensions were likewise increased.

The children of low-salary employees were exempted from paying fees at state-run educational institutions. Employee's recreational facilities were improved. In case of a pensioner's death, his widow was entitled to draw the pension. Like other government servants, police employees were also given various fringe benefits.

2: Labor Reforms:

During the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, labour legislation was enacted for the first time in the history of Pakistan, safeguarding the fundamental rights of workers and ensuring them certain benefits. Efforts were made to prevent the exploitation of the working classes at the hands of the capitalists. Workers were entitled to free medical care and compensation in case of injury. They were given the right to overtime and paying the bonus was made mandatory. Labour movements and trade unions were granted more protection. Old age pension and group insurance for the labourers were made obligatory. Workers were protected against the perils of summary dismissal at the hands of the employers.



3: Industries:

An Ordinance in 1972 envisaged the nationalization of certain industries. These included iron and steel industry, basic metallurgy, heavy engineering, automobile and tractor assembling plants, heavy electrical engineering plants and oil and gas refineries. So twenty such industries in these sectors were nationalized. While the policy of nationalization was carried out with regard to domestic investment, foreign enterprises operating in the country were not interfered with.

These industrial reforms brought the economy more directly under the state control. As the investors were not guaranteed any protection, they slowed down the pace of investment in the industrial sector.



4: Life Insurance and Banking:

All life insurance companies working in the country were nationalized on March 19, 1972. All these were merged to form the State Life Insurance Corporation in November of the same year. Through a presidential order all the banks operating in the country were nationalized and were put under the control of the State Bank of Pakistan in May 19, 1972. This move did not help the functionaries of these banks to improve their performance, rather it deteriorated.

5: Educational reforms:

For making education accessible to the common citizens of the country, Bhutto government nationalized educational institutions. Free education was provided in the schools that were nationalized. However, this policy failed in attaining its objectives.



This was because some educational institutions with high standards of education were left in private hands, which widened the class distinction in the educational institutions.

6: Agricultural Reforms:

On March 1, 1972, Bhutto's government proclaimed the following agricultural reforms:

- I. The upper limit of landownership was reduced from 500 acres for irrigated land and 1000 acres for arid land to 150 acres for irrigated and 300 acres for arid land respectively.
- II. Land in excess of these limits was taken over from the owners and distributed free among the peasants.
- III. Eviction of tenants was prohibited. Only under certain specified conditions, they could be evicted from their lands.
- IV. In case of the sale of land, the tenant's right to purchase was given primacy.
- V. The supply of seeds, and irrigation water fell under the responsibility of the owner.

Before the 1977 elections on January 5, Bhutto announced a second phase of agricultural and land reforms, but these could not be implemented.

The 1973 Constitution:

In April 1972, Martial Law was lifted and a Provisional Constitutional Order was enforced. A committee of the national assembly was formed which comprised twenty five elected members from all the major political parties. The Committee was tasked with drafting a permanent constitution for the country.

Pakistan's new democratic government gave the country a new constitution based on federal and parliamentary principles. It was a written constitution. Indeed, this is the constitution of an Islamic, democratic state. For the first time in the country's history a bicameral legislature or parliament was envisaged. Representation in the lower house of the parliament called the National Assembly, was made on the basis of population while the upper house, called the Senate, had equal representatives from all the four federating units, or provinces. The provinces were ensured a certain provincial autonomy.

This Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, drafted by an elected body with the consensus of all the major political parties of the country, was enforced in the country on August 14, 1973.

Salient features of the 1973 Constitution.

Following are the salient features of the 1973 Constitution:

- 1. Federal Constitution**

The Constitution adheres to the principles of federalism. It applies to all the four provinces of the country, along with the federal capital Islamabad and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Northern Areas. (Now Gilgit Baltistan).

- 2. Written Constitution**

The Constitution is in the form of a written document. It has 280 articles.

- 3. Parliamentary**

The Constitution has a Parliamentary character: the Prime Minister, who is the head of the government, is a member of the Parliament elected by and responsible to the Parliament. Likewise, the Cabinet that the Prime Minister constitutes is made up of parliamentarians. President is the constitutional head of state.

4. **Bicameral legislature:**

The legislature, called the Parliament, is bicameral, that is, has two chambers or houses. Representation in the Lower House, called the National Assembly, is on population basis while representation in the Upper House, called the Senate, is on the basis of the federating units. All the federating units, or the Provinces, have equal representation in the Senate.

5. **Fundamental rights:**

The Constitution recognized the fundamental rights of the people. The Legislature is denied any right to enact legislation that contravenes these fundamental rights.

6. **Constitutional amendment:**

A Constitutional amendment bill can be initiated in any of the Houses of the Parliament. In order to become law, it will need to be passed by at least two thirds majority of the total membership in each House. The Constitution is neither very rigid, nor very flexible.

7. **Independent judiciary:**

The Constitution guarantees independence of the Judiciary. It lays down strict procedures to be followed in the appointment and removal from service of the judges of the superior courts.

8. **Direct election:**

The National Assembly and all the Provincial Assemblies are elected for a period of five years. Elections to these Assemblies are through direct votes.

9. National language:

Urdu is recognized as the national language. At the same time the constitution guarantees work for the promotion of regional languages.

Basic Principles of state policy.

Basic Principles of state policy of 1973 constitution are as under:

- (1) State should take steps to enable the Muslims of Pakistan to adopt Islamic way of life individually and collectively. Such steps should be taken that they could understand Quraan and Sunnah and act upon it.
- (2) Teaching the Holy Quraan will be compulsory and the government will make proper arrangements to ensure correct and error free printing of the Holy Quraan.
- (3) Islamic code of conduct will be introduced in the country.
- (4) The government will make proper arrangements for Zakat and Auqaf.
- (5) Steps should be taken to discourage regional, tribal and provincial prejudices. To promote educational and economic interests of backward people.
- (6) Steps should be taken to ensure full participation of women in national life and protect the family system in the country.
- (7) Rights of minorities will be protected.
- (8) State shall provide opportunities of higher education to all equally.
- (9) State shall secure the well being of the people, by raising their standard of living, and preventing the accumulation of wealth and means of production in the hands of specific people.
- (10) The state should discourage discrimination with respect to religion, race or gender among the citizens and look after the needy people.
- (11) The government should take steps to establish friendly relations with Muslim countries to promote Islamic solidarity.

ISLAMIC PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1973

The following are the important Islamic feature of 1973 constitution.

1. The preamble of the constitution declare that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone, and the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.

2. According to the constitution the official name of Pakistan is the "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
3. Islam is the official religion of Pakistan.
4. Prime Minister and President must be Muslim.
5. It is promised that no new law be legislated against Quraan and Sunnah, existing laws shall be brought in conformity with Quraan and Sunnah.
6. The Muslims of Pakistan shall be enabled to accord their lives, individually and collectively according to the teachings of Quraan and Sunnah.
7. Muslim is defined in the constitution as one "who believes that Muhammad (ﷺ) is the last prophet of Allah."
8. It was promised in the constitution to take necessary steps to make teachings of Quran and Islamiyat as compulsory.
9. It is mentioned in the constitution to eradicate gambling, adultery and drinking wine from society.
10. A council of Islamic ideology is established. It will give advice to law making institutions regarding Islamization.
11. Minorities have freedom to practice their own religion.

The Regime of General Zia-ul-Haq, 1977 – 1988:

General Zia-ul-Haq toppled Bhutto's government and assumed power on July 5, 1977, initiating thus yet another age of Martial Law in the country. He pledged to hold elections within 90 days. During this period a total ban was imposed on both freedom of expression and political activities. In October 1977 postponement of elections and accountability of politicians was announced.



General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq

In March 1978 the Lahore High Court found Bhutto guilty of the murder of Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan and sentenced the ex-Prime Minister to death.

In July 1978 a civilian Cabinet, in which ministers from the Muslim League were also included, took oath under the Martial Law. Later on members from some political parties in the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) were also included in the Cabinet.

In September 1978 General Zia ul Haq declared himself President of the Republic. For the first time in the country, Zakat, Ushar and Hudood Ordinances were enforced in 1979-80. In September 1979, local government elections were held after a long break. Elections to the National Assembly were postponed in March and again in October 1979. Political Parties were banned. On March 23, 1981, a Provisional Constitutional Order was enforced, thus replacing the 1973 Constitution. On August 12, 1983, Zia ul Haq introduced his own constitutional formula under which presidential referendum was held on December 19, 1984. Zia ul Haq won the referendum by an overwhelming majority of vote count. Non-party based elections were held to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies on February 25 and February 28, 1985, respectively. On March 20, 1985, Muhammad Khan Junejo became Prime Minister of the Country.

On December 30, 1985, Zia ul Haq proclaimed the end of Martial Law in the country. Due to Pakistan's Afghan policy under his authority, Zia attained an important position in world politics. But due to the over-extension of his military rule, political, social, and economic institutions of the country were denied the opportunity to grow and gain stability.

Efforts for the Enforcement of Islamic Laws:

Since the establishment of the state, a vast majority of the population had desired to see the enforcement of Islamic laws in the country. Towards this aim, various political parties had run a campaign in 1977.

Thus, soon after taking charge of the state machinery, Zia ul Haq proclaimed the enforcement of Islamic *hudood* and *t'azeerat* on February 10, 1979, which is a milestone towards the establishment of Islamic system in the country. Punishment prescribed by *Shariah* for certain acts like drinking, adultery, theft, and false allegation was enforced. Steps taken for the Islamization of society under Zia's rule are as follows:

1. ***Zakat* and *Usher* ordinance:**

On June 20, 1980, Zia promulgated *Zakat* and *Usher* Ordinance authorizing the government to deduct from all bank deposits *zakat* at the rate of 2.5%.

2. ***Zakat* Foundation:**

In February 1982, the Federal Government established the National *Zakat* Foundation. The objective behind the creation of this institution was the training of those deserving *zakat* so as to end their dependency on *zakat*. To this aim a sum of one hundred million rupees was allocated initially.

3. **Federal Shariat Court:**

So as to accelerate the process of the enforcement of *Islamic* way of life, the 1973 Constitution was amended to the effect that each High Court was to have a *Shariat* Bench consisting of three judges and, likewise, the Supreme Court of Pakistan was to have an Appellate *Shariat* Bench consisting of three judges. This court had due powers and could annul any law that it deemed un-Islamic. The verdicts of the *Shariat* Benches were binding upon all, including the President of the Republic. However, appeal against the verdict of the *Shariat* Benches could be made in the Appellate *Shariat* Bench of the Supreme Court.

4. **Blasphemy Act:**

Article 298 of the Constitution was amended to the effect that anyone found guilty of blasphemy towards the Righteous Caliphs, the family of the Prophet, and the Companions of the Prophet could get up to three years of rigorous imprisonment or fine or both.

5. **Pakistan studies and Islamiyat introduced as compulsory subjects:**

The federal government made the instruction that both Islamiyat and Pakistan Studies will be taught up to degree level in all educational institutions. However non-Muslims were allowed to take Ethics in place of Islamiyat.

6. **Ihteram-e-Ramazan Ordinance:**

In 1981 Zia promulgated Ihteram-e-Ramazan Ordinance which proscribed smoking, eating, and drinking by all Muslims in public places. Violation of these laws was made punishable by three months or a fine or both. In 1984, Zia also directed the establishment of *Salat Committees*.

7. **Wafaqi Mohtasib (Federal Ombudsman):**

Accountability is an important aspect of Islamic society. Its purpose is to ensure the rule of law, the provision of justice, the promotion of social equality – in short, the

protection of citizens' rights. For the attainment of this objective, in June 1981 Zia announced the establishment of the institution of Wafaqi Mohtasib. The office of Wafaqi Muhtasib is non-political and non-partisan. The tenure of the Wafaqi Mohtasib is four years. Anyone who feels aggrieved by any government official or any government department can seek justice by complaining – writing on plain paper and sending it via ordinary post – to the Wafaqi Mohtasib against the concerned authority.

8. Majlis-e-Shura:

For the forging of better links between the government and the masses, in December 1981 Zia announced the formation of Majlis-e-Shura. The Majlis-e-Shura was composed of fifty members. Among its duties was to suggest steps that would lead to the formation of an Islamic society and thus to the fulfillment of a longstanding desire of the people. As such, its role was to expedite the smooth transition towards an Islamic democratic social order.

9. Interest-free banking:

With the objective of freeing the economic system of the curse of usury, Zia took certain steps that led to the introduction of interest-free banking in all the banks.

Afghan Jihad and its effects:

In December 1979 more than a hundred thousand Soviet troops entered Afghanistan. There was the perceived threat of Soviet interference in Pakistan. So Pakistan took the historic decision to open its frontiers to the influx of Afghan refugees. To respond to this aggression through diplomatic channels, Pakistan contacted, first of all, countries from within the Islamic world and called for an emergency conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic countries to be held in Islamabad. It was decided not to recognize Afghanistan's revolutionary government and Soviet aggression was condemned. Afghanistan was recognized to be a problem for the whole Islamic world and agreed to share the burden of Pakistan in assisting the Afghan refugees.

While Pakistan was pursuing the object of bringing to an end the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, at the same time it was seeking to help the hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees who took shelter in Pakistan. Aid to the refugees started to come from around the world. The United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan wrote off some of Pakistan's debts or the interest on it. American aid, too started after two and a half years.

Afghan *Mujahideen* were fighting the Soviet Union with conventional weapons. They had no anti-aircraft guns with which to fight and neutralize Soviet air raids. Sudden Soviet air raids would often harm the *Mujahideen* resistance fighters but they continued their resistance.

During the first two years of the resistance only Pakistan continued to assist the *Mujahideen* by all possible means. Later on, China also started to provide the *Mujahideen* with Soviet-built weaponry. The United States of America provided the *Mujahideen* with anti-aircraft Stinger Missiles which altered the balance of power in the Afghan war. Many volunteers came from the Arab world to join the fight against the Soviet occupying forces and their Afghan collaborators.

Geneva Accord:

Soon after coming to power, Mikhail Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader, showed a flexible attitude towards the Afghan problem. In the wake of 50,000 casualties and immense economic loss, the Soviet Union wanted to disentangle itself from the quagmire. In December 1987, the issue came under the mediation of the United Nations. On January 10, 1988 Gorbachev, the Soviet President, announced that if the problem was resolved by 15 March, then Soviet forces would start evacuating by May 15, 1988.

There was a visible discord between Zia and Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo regarding the issue. Junejo was prepared to sign the Geneva Accord by March 1, while Zia insisted that the evacuation of Soviet troops was not the end of the problem, and that the establishment of an interim government in Afghanistan was essential for bringing lasting peace to the region. He maintained that if the Soviets left Afghanistan, leaving behind a client state, the country would fall into a civil war. He further maintained that so as to facilitate the repatriation of some three and a half million Afghan refugees, they should have been in some way made party to the dialogue. In spite of all these reservations, Junejo put his signature on the Geneva Accord.

The Impact of Afghan Refugees on Pakistani Society:

The war in Afghanistan had displaced millions of Afghans. At its peak, some three and a half million of these had found refuge in Pakistan. The government of Pakistan, with huge foreign assistance and support from Non-Government Organizations made every effort to support these refugees. The origin of NGO's in Pakistan dates back to these years. These NGOs provided employment opportunities to many Pakistanis. At the same time, there were many negative impacts of these refugees on Pakistan's economy and society. The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa suffered most as an overwhelming majority of the refugees had settled here and with whom the locals had to compete in all businesses. Because of the uncertainty that prevails in Afghanistan, a large number of these refugees still live in Pakistan and particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The Government of Muhammad Khan Junejo:

As the 1985 elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies were held on non-party basis, the election of a Prime Minister was a complicated issue. On March 20, 1985 Zia ul Haq proposed Muhammad Khan Junejo as the Prime Minister.

Junejo was then a Member of the National Assembly from Sindh. Zia consulted MNAs from all the provinces and asked for their views regarding the nomination of Junejo for the office of Prime Minister. There was no disagreement and on March 23, 1985 Junejo took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan.



Muhammad Khan Junejo

Restoration of Political Parties:

Personally, Zia was against the existence of political parties. But he realized that a Parliamentary form of government could not work without the presence of political parties. Thus, in the federal as well as provincial Assemblies the heads of government formed their own groups. Junejo formed his own political party consisting of 190 of the total of 237 Members of the National Assembly. The rest also formed their own independent groups. The bill for the restoration of political parties was introduced in the National Assembly in November 1985. Despite the opposition of some independents, the bill was passed. It was also passed by the Senate and enforced after being approved by President Zia ul Haq.

End of Martial Law:

On June 1, 1985 the Provincial Assembly of the then North West Frontier Province (present-day Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) unanimously passed a resolution calling for the end of the Martial law. On the same day, the Provincial Assemblies of Punjab and Balochistan also made the same demand. On June 10, 1985 some Members of the National Assembly demanded that before the lifting of the Martial Law, the enforcement of Islamic system be proclaimed. Junejo also demanded the termination of the Martial Law, which created rifts between the Prime Minister and the President. Zia agreed to end Martial Law on the condition that the National Assembly should pass the Eighth Amendment. Consequently, on January 1, 1986 Martial Law was brought to an end.

Five-points Programme:

On December 31, 1985 Junejo declared his five-points agenda or programme. This programme spanned over four years. Following were the important points of this programme:

1. Based on the ideology of Pakistan, the establishment of a stable Islamic democratic system.
2. The establishment of a just economic system for ensuring the social wellbeing of the people and the eradication of unemployment.
3. The eradication of illiteracy from the country for preparing the nation for the challenges of the modern age of science and technology.
4. The eradication of corruption and injustice and the provision of justice and social security to the masses.
5. The surety of national security and sovereignty through strong defense and a balanced, non-aligned foreign policy.

The Prime Minister gave ownership of land to slum dwellers. Steps were taken for undersea oil exploration around Karachi by the Oil and Gas Development Corporation of Pakistan.

After the passage of the Eighth Amendment, the President had power to nominate the Prime Minister till 1990. He had got appointed a Prime Minister from Sindh keeping in view to restore the political stability there. General Zia ul Haq did not expect that Junejo would oppose his Martial Law, the way he did. Zia ul Haq had inducted certain Ministers on important portfolios but Junejo reshuffled the cabinet. These steps created rift between the President and the Prime Minister. As the *Afghan Jihad* was gaining ground, the Soviet Union had no viable option but to quit Afghanistan. Zia wanted the establishment of a *Mujahideen-run* interim government in Afghanistan before the end of the war. But in November 1987, Junejo took the foreign ministry from Sahibzada Yaqub Khan who had great experience in dealing with the Afghanistan issue. An All-Parties Conference on Afghanistan and the Geneva Talks were held in which all the major political parties, including the Pakistan Peoples' Party, participated.

On April 10, 1988 fire broke out in the arms depot of Ojrhi Camp in Rawalpindi. Hundreds lost their lives, as well as there were immense losses to private and public property. The issue of inquiry into this incident widened the rift between General Zia and the prime minister Junejo Government.

Dismissal of Junejo's Government:

On May 22, 1988 Junejo moved to Korea on an official visit. His remarks on the restoration of democracy were interpreted by Zia as statements against the Military. On May 29, Junejo returned to Pakistan. The next day Zia dissolved the National Assembly as well as all the Provincial Assemblies.

He enumerated three major reasons for the dissolution:

1. The discontinuance of the process of Islamization;
2. The slowing down of the democratic process;
3. The deterioration of law and order situation which was endangering national security.

Ignoring Zia's counsels regarding the Geneva Accord on the part of the government and Junejo's criticism of the Military for the Ojrhi Camp accident were also the reasons behind the dissolution of the assemblies.

The Bahawalpur Incident:

After the dismissal of Junejo from office, Zia proclaimed the holding of general elections. But before the elections were held, on 17 August, 1988 Zia's plane, shortly after take-off from the Bahawalpur Airport, met an accident in which he was killed along with thirty others. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Chairman Senate, became the seventh President. Mirza Aslam Beg was appointed the new Chief of Army Staff.

Governments of Benazir Bhutto:

Benazir's First Term in Office: (1988 –90)

Pakistan Peoples' Party emerged from the 1988 elections as the Party with the largest number of seats in the National Assembly. According to the Constitution, the President invited its parliamentary leader, Benazir Bhutto on December 1st 1988, to form government. Thus began a new era of democracy in the country.

Benazir took oath as Prime Minister on December 2, 1988 and on December 12, ten days



Benazir Bhutto

after her appointment, got the vote of confidence from the Parliament. It was for the first time in the modern history of the Islamic world that a Muslim woman became head of the government.

In her first public statement after becoming Prime Minister, Benazir assured the nation that the government would follow the path of peace and reconciliation. Her message was that of unity, peace, freedom and hope.

Efforts were made to establish better relations with the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Interests of the Third World were supported. Rivalry between India and Pakistan was mitigated. An accord was signed with the Muhajir Qaumi Movement. To enhance freedom of the press, the National Press Trust was dissolved, thus turning Pakistan Television and Radio Pakistan into autonomous bodies. Political prisoners were released. *Ban on Trade Unions was lifted.*

Pakistan and India had no accord over the issue of security to their nuclear installation. So, on the occasion of the SAARC Conference held in Pakistan, on December 31, 1988 Benazir Bhutto and the visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi agreed to an agreement not to attack the nuclear installation of each other.

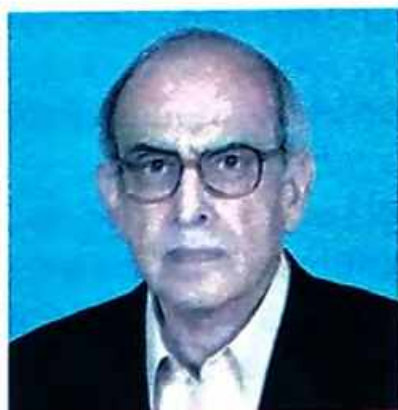
Agreements were also made that stipulated the exchange of cultural delegations and the abolition of dual tariffs.

On April 23, 1989, Benazir inaugurated the commencement of Peoples' Works Programme in Peshawar. This programme aimed at social welfare and development at the grassroot level.

As a result of the November 1988 general elections while Pakistan Peoples' Party had formed government at the center, *Islami Jamhuri Ittehad (IJI)* had succeeded in forming government in Punjab. The two governments often maintained a confrontational attitude towards each other. On August 6, 1990 the President, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, dissolved the National Assembly on charges of corruption, misuse of power, and the undermining of democratic norms. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi was appointed as the Caretaker Prime Minister and general elections were pledged to be held on October 24, 1990.



Ghulam Ishaq Khan



Farooq Ahmad Laghari



Benazir Bhutto

Benazir's Second Term in Office (1993–96)

On October 19, 1993, in the wake of victory in the 1993 general elections, Benazir Bhutto took oath as Prime Minister for the second time. Pakistan Peoples' Party also formed the governments in Sindh and Punjab while in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan Nawaz Sharif and his allies formed the governments.

In her second term in office, Benazir adapted a cautious approach. She formed her Cabinet with utmost care. During the first year of her government, her relations with bureaucracy were accommodating and the media enjoyed remarkable freedom.

Despite many obstacles, external as well as internal, her government took many steps to improve the image of the country. In this regard, the government's priorities included reducing unemployment, improving literacy, eliminating load shedding of electricity, improving the state of healthcare, eradicating drug trafficking, crime, and terrorism, and a review of the foreign policy amid the global perspectives. Education was given importance and national resources improved.

But PPP (Pakistan Peoples' Party) wanted to form government in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan as well. Thus, the government of Pir Sabir Shah in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was toppled and Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao took over as the Chief Minister of the province. Later on, the government of Zulfiqar Ali Magsi in Balochistan was brought down and efforts were made to form a PPP-led government there. Due to conflicts between the PPP and MQM, the law and order situation in Sindh was constantly deteriorating.

In June, 1994, PPP government put its first budget before the National Assembly. The Budget had proposed new taxes amounting to Rupees 128 billion. People started to revolt against the government. As a result, the government's popularity among the masses diminished.

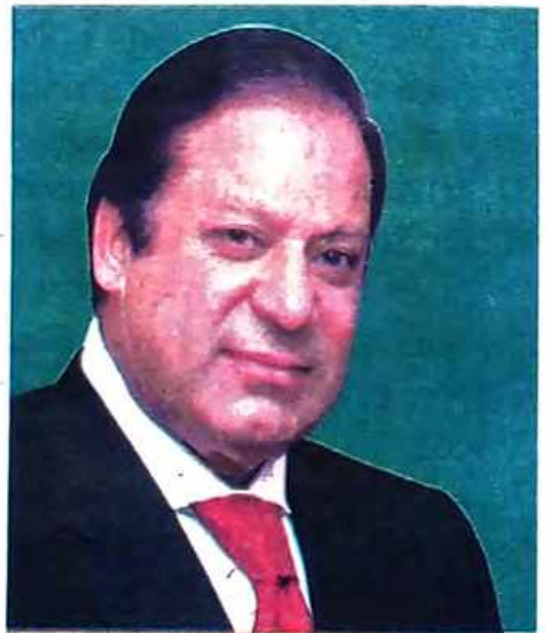
On June 26, 1996 the Supreme Court restored local government bodies. But instead of devolving powers to these institutions, the government got passed a legislation that entitled it to retain the powers of these institutions. On August 10, 1996 the trader community launched a strike against the General Sales Tax that continued for two days. Differences between the President and the Prime Minister regarding the appointment of Judges widened. The government invited the opposition to negotiate the matter but on November 5, 1996 the President, Farooq Ahmad Khan Laghari, in exercise of Article 58 (2) B of the Constitution, dissolved the National Assembly and appointed Ex-Speaker National Assembly Malik Mairaj Khalid as the Caretaker Prime Minister. At the same time February 3, 1997 was fixed as the date for the next general elections.

Governments of Mian Nawaz Sharif:

Nawaz Sharif's First Term in Office (1990–93):

Emerging as the leader of the parliamentary party with the greatest number of seats in the National Assembly, Nawaz Sharif was invited by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan on November 6, 1990 to form government. On January 27, 1991 India and Pakistan governments ratified the agreement not to attack each other's nuclear installation.

Nawaz Sharif announced the distribution of resources between the Federation and the Provinces to be awarded by the National Finance Commission. The formation of a National Finance Commission was an important need of the time. With this award, the provinces gained financial independence from the center which paved the way for the provinces' economic development on their own initiative.



Mian Nawaz Sharif

On the issue of distribution of waters of the river Indus, Chief Ministers of all the four provinces signed an agreement in 1991. The Council of Common Interests, which is a constitutional body for resolving conflicts between the center and the provinces, in a meeting chaired by the Prime Minister, approved this agreement and decided to form the Indus River System Authority (IRSA) for implementing it.

To improve the economy on January 22, 1991 the Privatization Commission was formed with the objective to lessen the burden on the treasury by privatizing those state-run economic enterprises which were incurring losses.

The government introduced certain reforms which facilitated foreign investment in the country and exports increased upto 12 percent, thus the country's foreign exchange increased.

The government also announced an agricultural policy aimed at promoting the development of agriculture sector in the country. It encompassed the provision of both financial and non-financial incentives to the farmers.

"Shariat Bill 1991" was introduced in and passed by the National Assembly. This Bill was aimed at ensuring the primacy of the *Quran* and *Sunna* in legal and administrative affairs. The *Bait-ul-Mal* was created, with the objective of welfare of the poor and needy. To tackle the problem of increasing unemployment, the government launched a Self-Employment Scheme under which the unemployed population could receive three kinds of loans i.e fifty thousand, one hundred and fifty thousand and three hundred thousand rupees. The government also announced a Labour Policy under which all employees from grade one to sixteen, in both government and semi-government departments, received adhoc allowance.

The government of Mian Nawaz Sharif in 1992 launched a motorway between Islamabad and Lahore so as to reduce traffic jams. However, it was during Nawaz's second term in office that it was completed. The motorway was inaugurated in 1997.

On September 5, 1992 the Prime Minister, to promote self-reliance, initiated public transport program for the self-employed youth. Road transport vehicles such as taxi, bus, van, truck, pickup, motor rickshaw etc. of all types could be obtained on only 10 percent down payment.

Differences developed between the President and the Prime Minister on the issues of the appointment of the Chief of Army Staff and the draft of the "8th" Amendment to the 1973 constitution. On April 18, 1993 the President dissolved the Assemblies, dismissed Nawaz Sharif and appointed Balkh Sher Mazari as the Caretaker Prime Minister. Speaker of the National Assembly challenged this action in Lahore High Court. Nawaz Sharif also submitted a petition in the Supreme Court for the restoration of the National Assembly. In its judgment of May 26, 1993 the Supreme Court struck down dissolution of the National Assembly and the dismissal of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, and restored the National Assembly, PM Nawaz Sharif and his Cabinet. On May 27, 1993 Nawaz Sharif got the vote of confidence from the National Assembly. The growing political crisis was resolved, with indirect military arbitration, that led to the resignation of Ghulam Ishaq Khan from the Presidency, the dissolution of the National Assembly, and the holding of fresh general elections within a given timeframe. Consequently, on July 18, 1993, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the National Assembly and resigned as President of the Republic. Waseem Sajjad, the Chairman Senate became Acting President and Moeen Qureshi was appointed as Caretaker Prime Minister.

Nawaz Sharif's Second Term in Office (1997-99)

Nawaz Sharif won the elections of February 3, 1997 with a heavy majority in the National Assembly. On February 17, 1997 he took oath as Prime Minister. On April 1, 1997 the Thirteenth Amendment Bill was passed. This amendment took away from the President the power to dissolve the National Assembly and to appoint the chiefs of the armed forces. The Thirteenth Amendment restored the Parliamentary character of the original 1973 Constitution.

On June 30, 1997 the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was enacted, outlawing the practice of floor-crossing. When the Opposition challenged this amendment in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Syed Sajjad Ali Shah, opined against it but the other Judges rebelled against the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court was attacked by the supporters of Nawaz Sharif and his government. Because of a lack of any real powers, the President could not positively intervene to calm down the situation. Thus Farooq Ahmad Khan Laghari resigned from his position as the President of the Republic on December 2, 1997 and Waseem Sajjad, the Chairman Senate, became acting President.



Muhammad Rafiq Tarrar

The appointment of Sajjad Ali Shah as the Chief Justice of Pakistan was declared illegal by a ten member bench of the Supreme Court on December 23, 1997 and Ajmal Mian was appointed as Chief Justice.

Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) nominated Justice (retired) Muhammad Rafiq Tarrar for the Presidency.



In 1998, the judicial crisis was resolved. But in the then North West Frontier Province, where the Pakistan Muslim League had formed a coalition government with the Awami National Party, the Provincial Assembly passed a resolution demanding the renaming of the province as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. But the Federal Government ignored this demand and the relations between PML (N) and the ANP were affected.

Pakistan as a Nuclear Power:

From the perspective of national defense, 1998 was an important year for Pakistan. On April 6 Pakistan successfully launched Ghauri, a missile with a range of 1500 kilometers. On May 11 and 13 India conducted nuclear tests and threatened Pakistan. Pakistan responded with its own nuclear tests on May 28, which created a wave of excitement among the masses.

When Nawaz Sharif declared his intention to start work on constructing Kalabagh Dam, opposition, as well as many coalition parties protested. Nawaz Sharif had no option but to rescind his decision and postpone the issue. After ANP, the MQM also parted its ways with the PML (N), largely on the issue of Kalabagh Dam.

In June 1998, two hundred people lost their lives in terrorist acts in Karachi. On October 30, 1998 the Sindh Assembly was dissolved and Governor Rule was imposed in the province. On January 30, 1999, the President issued an Ordinance for the establishment of Military Courts.

In February 1999 the Lahore Declaration was jointly issued by the Nawaz Sharif and his visiting Indian counterpart Atal Bahari Vajpai, which called for the resolution of all outstanding issues between the two neighbours through dialogue.

Also in 1999, Pakistan successfully launched Ghauri II and Shaheen missiles. A limited war between India and Pakistan erupted in the Kargil sector of Kashmir. On July 4, 1999 the war came to an end with the Washington Declaration which roused negative sentiment in the nation.

On October 12, 1999 Nawaz Sharif removed General Pervez Musharraf from the position of Chief of Army Staff and appointed General Zia-ud-Din Butt as the COAS. But General Pervez Musharraf did not comply with the order and overthrew Nawaz's government.

The Regime of General Pervez Musharraf (1999-2008)

Pervez Musharraf's regime commences on October 12, 1999 when he overthrew the government of Nawaz Sharif and assumed the title and position of the country's Chief Executive. Differences between Nawaz and Musharraf had already started to come to the surface on the Kargil issue but the prime Minister had let the General to continue as COAS and Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee. Then, on October 12, 1999 the plane in which Musharraf was coming back to Pakistan from an official visit abroad was not allowed to land at Karachi Airport. This event prompted the army into action, leading to the overthrow of the elected civilian government and the military takeover, on October 12, 1999.



General Pervez Musharraf

On June 20, 2001, Musharraf also removed Muhammad Rafiq Tarrar from the Presidency and himself became the president of Pakistan.

Local Governments:

On March 23, 2000 General Musharraf, as Chief Executive, proposed a comprehensive plan for the devolution of power to local government institutions with the objective of realizing participation of the masses in the political process at the grassroot level.

The National Reconstruction Bureau was established for the implementation of this plan.



On August 14, 2000 Musharaff announced a three-tier structure of the proposed local government consisting of the Union Council, Tehsil/Town Council, and District Council. So as to reduce the rural/urban disparity, local government rules and regulations were evenly applied in both urban and rural areas. Labourers, women, minorities, and farmers were given representation in the local councils. The local bodies were to have the prime responsibility for local developmental works.

The elections, held stepwise, commenced in December 2000 and were completed in July, 2001. Thus, Union, Town, Tehsil and District Councils were established. The Nazims and Naib Nazims of the Union Councils were elected directly by the people, while the Nazims and Naib Nazims of the Tehsil and District Councils were elected indirectly. The minimum educational qualification for the position of Nazim was secondary school certificate. Thirty percent of seats at each level were specified for women. Likewise, there were seats for minorities, labourers and farmers reserved at every tier of the local government. The posts of Deputy Commissioners at the District level and of Commissioners at the Divisional level were abolished. Even the administrative units known as Divisions were abolished. Under the new setup, the District Nazim headed the district administration. The District Coordination Officers and the District Police Officers were subordinated to the District Nazim. The Union Council Nazims were ex-officio members of the District Council. Likewise, the Union Council Naib Nazims were ex-officio members of the Tehsil Council. The local governments were endowed with financial powers. The Union Council also acted as facilitator in private, public disputes of minor nature. The Tehsil administration had to draw an annual budget plan. The District Nazim played a great role in district development. His position was akin to that of a Chief executive at the district level. The provincial government departments that dealt with municipal administration and development now came under the purview of District Government. The district coordination officer, the district police officer and other officials are



appointed by the provincial government for three years, while officers of lower grades are posted by the district nazim on the recommendation of DCO.

The District Council approved the district budget and could introduce new taxes or change the rules of old ones. The approval of development projects in the district also needed to be obtained from the District Council.

Local Government Ordinance, 2005:

The Local and District Government completed its tenure in June, 2005. Before holding new local government elections, its rules were amended in consultation with Provincial Assemblies. A new Local Government Ordinance 2005 was promulgated. The members of Union Council and the number of Councilors were reduced from 21 to 13.

Presidential Referendum 2002:

On April 30, 2002 the Election Commission announced to hold a presidential referendum on the question of electing the Chief Executive, General Pervez Musharraf, as President of Pakistan for five years. The Opposition filed an appeal against the holding of referendum in the Supreme Court. However, the nine member bench of the Supreme Court rejected the appeal. Consequently, on April 30, 2002 a referendum was held that gave Musharraf a heavy mandate.

Legal Framework Order (LFO), 2002:

On August 21, 2002 Chief Executive Pervez Musharaff issued the Legal Framework Order according to which the President would invite the nominee of the majority party in the National Assembly to take charge as Prime Minister, and the Provincial Governor would likewise invite the majority party in the Provincial Assembly to form the Provincial Government.

Pakistan Peoples Party was the second largest party with 63 seats in the National Assembly. *Mutahida Majlis-e-Amaal* (MMA) secured 45 seats in the National Assembly. In the Punjab and Sindh PML (Q) while in NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan the MMA formed the governments.

Musharaff's Moderate Policies:

On September 11, 2001 the World Trade Center in New York and the United States Defence Department, commonly known as the Pentagon, in Washington were subjected to terrorist attacks resulting in thousands of deaths. *Al-Qaeda*, operating from Afghanistan, claimed responsibility for these acts. For having maintained closed relations with the *Taliban*, Pakistan was also looked at with suspicion by the international community. The United States attacked Afghanistan.

The Musharaff regime tried to project the image of a peace-loving country by offering all possible support to the United States in the war against terrorism. The decision to cooperate with united states created a perplexion for Pakistan. This also caused disturbance and chaos.

Industrialization

During the Musharraf regime the economy witnessed much foreign and local investment particularly in the telecommunication and automobile sectors. According to a world bank report, Pakistan witnessed 6.8% growth in the last 8 years of Musharaf regime.

A defence exhibition with the name 'Ideas 2000' was organized in Karachi from November 14 to November 17, 2000. The exhibition helped to introduce Pakistan's defence industry to the world and stimulated this sector of the country's industrial production.

In December 2003, the founder of Microsoft, Bill Gates, agreed to invest in the development of information technology in Pakistan.

Privatization

During Musharaf's regime, 5% of citizens rose from poverty level and became part of the middle class, due to privatization of banks and industries

Most importantly television, telecommunication and motor car as well as motor cycle industry made much progress.

Privatization and its Effects:

Privatization plays important role in the economic policy. It is the transfer of ownership of the assets and administration from government control to private sector. It bore lasting effects.

1. Private enterprises, having a sense of ownership and a profit motive, are more competitive and innovative.
2. Privatization also improves the position of the employees as they can choose the company which offer more benefits.
3. Private enterprises established school and health units in their factories as incentives for the employees.

Reforms Undertaken During the Government of Shaukat Aziz and Parvez Musharraf:

Some of the reforms introduced by the government of Shaukat Aziz and Parvez Musharraf are as under:

1. Economic reforms:

- I. General Sales Tax was implemented.
- II. Tax rate was reduced while the tax net was widened.
- III. Understanding the burden of indirect taxes which falls largely on the poor, steps were taken for increasing the share of direct taxes from the rich in the total tax revenue.
- IV. To increase the revenue generating capacity of provincial governments, provincial taxes were introduced.
- V. The collection of tax on agricultural income was made a provincial matter.
- VI. The office of the Tax *Mohtasib* was established.

2. Social Reforms:

To put the society in right direction, moderation policy was adopted. Women were given more representation. Efforts were made to curb nepotism and corruption.

3. Democratic Reforms:

The revival of local government bodies with more powers was one of the most important reforms undertaken by the Musharraf regime. It helped to promote democratic culture at the grassroot level. National Reconstruction Bureau (NRB) was established so that democratic institutions are stabilized.

4. Reforms in the Educational Sector:

The Higher Education Commission (HEC) was established with the objective of promoting higher education in the country. Foreign scholarships were offered to both students and teachers of outstanding academic record for pursuing higher education. Salaries and other fringe benefits were made more attractive for those working in public sector educational institutions, which lured many foreign qualified Pakistanis to return home and provide their services within the country.

5. Computerization of National Database:

The introduction of computerized National Identity Cards to the citizens and the creation of a national database of demographic statistics helped to improve the holding of censuses.

In 2007, Musharraf got a vote of confidence from the National Assembly for remaining President for the next five years. But objections were raised on it as constitutionally the Assembly was not authorized to do so because it had completed its tenure. Uncertainty prevailed in the country. In this situation Judiciary, lawyer community and the civil society launched massive protests against Musharraf throughout the country. In response, Musharraf declared emergency in 2007 and proclaimed to hold general elections in 2008. He also suspended Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

In the meanwhile both, Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto returned to the country. On December 27, 2007 Benazir Bhutto lost her life in a terrorist cum assassination plot in Rawalpindi.

As a result of the elections held on February 18, 2008 Pakistan Peoples' Party Parliamentarian came into power and Yousaf Raza Gilani became Prime Minister. On August 18, 2008 Musharraf resigned from the Presidency and on September 6, 2008 Asif Ali Zardari was elected the country's new President.

Exercise

I: Choose the right answer to the following questions:

- 1) When did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto become the first Martial Law Administrator of the country?
 - A. 16th December 1971
 - B. 20th December 1971
 - C. 22th December 1971
 - D. 23th December 1971

- 2) When was the nationalization of industries announced?
 - A. 2th January 1972
 - B. 12th January 1972
 - C. 16th January 1972
 - D. 20th January 1972

- 3) When was the Martial Law ended during the Bhutto regime?
 - A. February 1972
 - B. March 1972
 - C. April 1972
 - D. August 1972

- 4) What was the strength of the National Assembly Committee tasked with drawing the 1973 Constitution?
 - A. 15
 - B. 20
 - C. 22
 - D. 25

- 5) After the assumption of power Zia-ul-Haq promised to hold elections within how many days?
A. 80
B. 90
C. 95
D. 120
- 6) When did General Zia assume the position of President?
A. July 1977
B. March 1978
C. July 1978
D. September 1978
- 7) Which Ordinance did Zia promulgate on June 20, 1980?
A. Labor Reforms
B. Islamic Hudood and Tazeraat
C. Zakat and Ushar
D. Zakat Foundation
- 8) Which Prime Minister announced the Five-points Programme?
A. Benazir Bhutto
B. Muhammad Khan Junejo
C. Nawaz Sharif
D. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
- 9) When did Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto took vote of confidence from the National Assembly?
A. 2nd December 1988
B. 8th December 1988
C. 10th December 1988
D. 12th December 1988
- 10) Who launched the Peoples' Works Programme?
A. Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo
B. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto
C. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif
D. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan

- 11) When did Nawaz Sharif become Prime Minister for the first time?
- A. 6th November 1990
 - B. 6th December 1990
 - C. 6th January 1991
 - D. 6th February 1992
- 12) Who launched the National Finance Commission Award?
- A. Benazir Bhutto
 - B. Nawaz Sharif
 - C. Mairaj Khalid
 - D. Farooq Laghari
- 13) Why is 28th May 1998 important in the history of Pakistan?
- A. Nawaz Sharif came to power
 - B. Martial Law was imposed
 - C. Self-Employment Scheme was launched
 - D. Pakistan became a nuclear power.

II: Write short answers to the following questions.

- 1) When was the nationalization programme announced and which industries were nationalized?
- 2) When did the Federal *Sharia* Court come into existence?
- 3) What is meant by Wafaqi *Mohtasib*?
- 4) Write a short note on the Geneva Talks.
- 5) Explain the Five-points Programme of Prime Minister Junejo.
- 6) What do you know about local governments?
- 7) Write a note on the Local Government Ordinance 2005

III: Give comprehensive answers to the following questions.

- 1) Write a comprehensive note on the reforms introduced by the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
- 2) What are the main points of the 1973 Constitution?
- 3) Give a detailed account of the efforts made by Zia for the enforcement of Islamic laws in Pakistan.
- 4) Write a note on both the governments of Benazir Bhutto.
- 5) What do you know about Nawaz Sharif's first government?
- 6) Write a comprehensive note on the regime of General Pervez Musharraf.

Activity

- o Arrange a competition on the subject of Pakistan History.
- o Draw a timeline showing the successive heads of governments and heads of state in Pakistan between 1971 and 2008.
- o Arrange a quiz about the persons figuring in this chapter.

Chapter

2

Pakistan in World Affairs

Learning outcomes

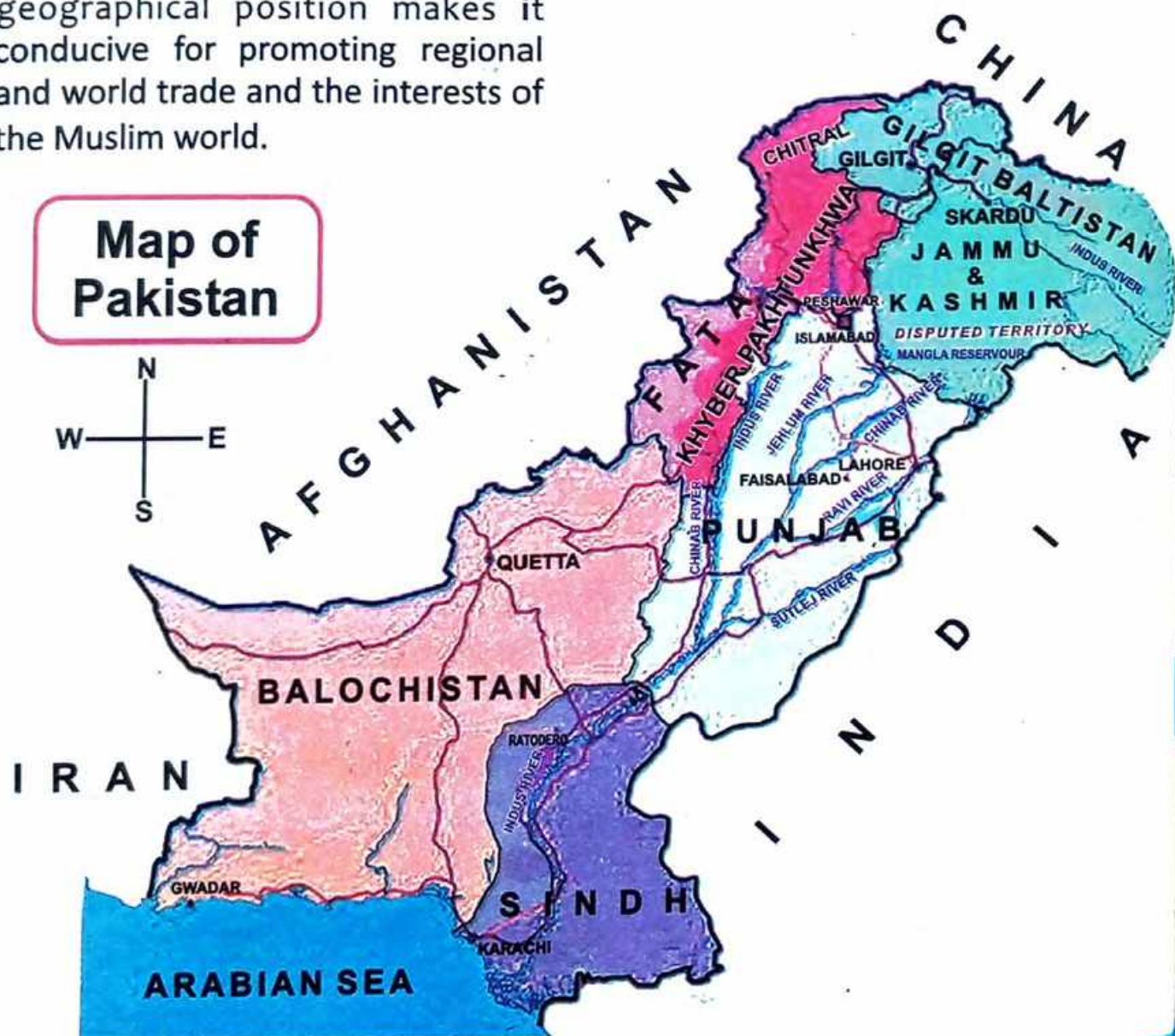
Students will be able to:

1. Define the objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy.
2. Narrate Pakistan's relations with immediate neighbouring states.
3. Explain the genesis and development of the Kashmir problem.
4. Comprehend Pakistan's relations with the Central Asian countries.
5. Discuss Pakistan's relations with OIC countries.
6. Explain Pakistan's relations with SAARC countries.
7. Describe Pakistan's relations with USA, China, U.K., EU, Russia and Japan.
8. Discuss Pakistan's contribution towards peace keeping in the world.

Geo-Political Importance of Pakistan

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is situated in the north-west of South Asia. To its west and south-west lie, respectively, the Muslim countries of Afghanistan and Iran. While to its northeast and east lie China and India respectively. To the south of the country lies the Arabian Sea.

Because of its central location in Asia and the geo-strategic importance of the area it occupies, Pakistan plays a key role in world politics. Its geographical position makes it conducive for promoting regional and world trade and the interests of the Muslim world.



Pakistan lies at the center of the Muslim World which expands from Morocco in the west to Indonesia in the east and which has huge reserves of natural resources like oil, gas and minerals besides agriculture produce.

In addition, Pakistan is neighbour to China which is an emerging world power. Pakistan has cordial relations with China. Many development initiatives are currently undergoing in Pakistan with the collaboration of China. The Karakoram Highway Is an important trade route between the two countries. This highway has also great strategic importance. Being an atomic power it has importance in the world.

On the shores of the Arabian Sea lies Pakistan's major port city of Karachi. Its location at the crossroads of world trade routes (marine and air transport) give it great importance. The building of a new port at Gwadar in Balochistan with Chinese co-operation and assistance, has also greatly increased the strategic importance of Pakistan.

The landlocked countries of Afghanistan and Central Asia can carry out their external trade through Pakistani ports. Afghanistan conducts much of its foreign trade via Pakistan.

Pakistan is expanding and modernizing its transportation and communication networks which is expected to facilitate the development of trade and commerce not only within the domestic realm but also on regional and global levels by providing a link between the Central Asian Republics and the world through the Arabian Sea.

Pakistan's Foreign Policy

No country can expect to live in isolation from the rest of the world and meet its own economic needs and requirements. It is a country's foreign policy that determines the kinds of relations it wants to establish with others in the international community. The ultimate objectives of a country's foreign policy are the safeguarding and promotion of the country's interests. Foreign policy of a country not only depends on the

emerging conditions in the world around it but also on a country's re-evaluations of its priorities to preserve and/or attain its national interests. Thus, in international relations, there is no enemy and no friend forever. Nothing is permanent but only the national interests.

Objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy:

Pakistan was created on the basis of ideology. Ideological considerations and national interests were taken into account while laying down the foundations of its foreign policy. Following are the objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy:

1: National Integrity and Security:

National and territorial integrity is the fundamental goal of Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan has always given primacy to the national security in its relations with other states. Pakistan respects security of other countries and expects the same from them.

2: Ideological Protection:

Since Pakistan is an ideological state, the protection of its ideological frontiers is an important objective of Pakistan's foreign policy. As the ideology of Pakistan is rooted in Islam, promotion of unity within the Muslim world has a central place in Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan has constantly played an important role in the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Economic Co-operation Organization (ECO).

3: Economic Development:

Being a developing nation, economic development is among the country's top priorities.

Pakistan wants to have better relations with those countries with whom trade or economic co-operation can help achieve this. In recent years, Pakistan has adopted its foreign policy keeping in view the trends of economic liberalization, free trade and privatization to get maximum benefits.

Relations with Neighbouring Countries

China:

After the Communist Revolution in 1948, the Peoples' Republic of China had faced difficulties in its international relations. Pakistan recognized and maintained diplomatic relations with Communist China. Pakistan and China relationship became very friendly in the 1960s. Pakistan played pivotal role in restoration of China as permanent member of the Security Council of the UN.

In 1950s there came to surface a border dispute between the two neighbours that was peacefully resolved with a bilateral treaty signed in Peking (present-day Beijing) in 1963.

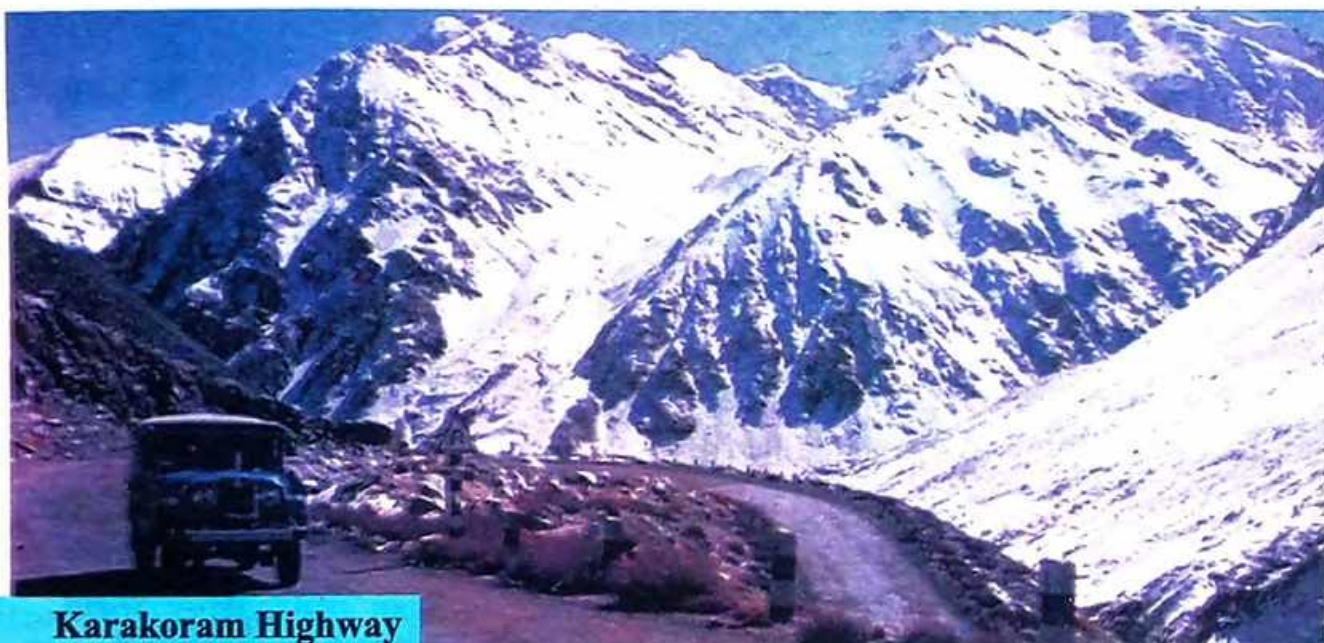
In 1963, the first trade agreement between China and Pakistan was signed leading to the import of jute, cotton, chromite, leather and leather goods, cement, chemicals and raw material by China. The development of bilateral trade led to the consolidation of relations between these countries on the basis of shared interests. Today, despite having good economic co-operation and trade relations, China and Pakistan are also bound by strong defense ties.

JF 17 Thunder fighter plane is one symbol of collaboration in the defense production sector.

The Karakorum Highway and the Gwadar Port (Pakistan's second largest port after Karachi) are important monuments of the cooperation between China and Pakistan in the economic field. The Heavy Mechanical Complex at Taxila, the Aeronautical Complex at Kamra, the Sandak Project, Chashma Power Plant, Chitral Tunnel, and the Al-Khalid Tanks are some of the other examples of Chinese co-operation in both the development and defense sectors of Pakistan.

Pakistan and China often have the same position on international issues, in and outside the United Nations Organization.

To maintain and promote these relations, visits between heads of states and governments, as well as other high-level delegations are regularly exchanged.



Karakoram Highway

(Shahrah-e-Resham)

India:

The relations between Pakistan and India have been stained right from independence. The fundamental cause for this is the Kashmir issue. The Kashmir issue is not merely the source of friction and cold war between these neighbours; it has led them to war on no less than three occasions.

The water dispute between Pakistan and India was resolved by the Sindh Tas (Indus Basin Treaty) agreement of 1960 which was achieved with the help of the World Bank.



In 1971, India provided support to secessionist elements in East Pakistan which led to the Fall of Dacca.

In July 1972, Pakistan and India signed the Simla Agreement in the Indian resort town of Simla, calling for both the countries to resolve their disputes through bilateral dialogues. The relations between India and Pakistan witnessed some improvement. Travel restrictions between the two countries were relaxed, facilitating people to people contacts. Bilateral trade commenced, though on a limited scale.

On the occasion of the SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation) conference in 1988 the Prime Ministers of the India and Pakistan signed an agreement barring the two countries from targeting each other's nuclear installations. In 1989, armed struggle against the Indian rule in the Indian-held Kashmir gathered momentum. India accused Pakistan behind this movement.

India wants to resolve all bilateral issues between the two countries, including the Kashmir issue, through bilateral dialogue, without any third-party intermediation. Pakistan, on the other hand, considering dialogue futile and wants to resolve issues and particularly the Kashmir issue, through and according to the UN resolutions.

In 1990, relations between India and Pakistan slightly improved. Mutual trade and travel between the two countries also increased. But these relations could not flourish as India is not ready for a just resolution of the Kashmir issue.

An important meeting took place in Agra between the President of Pakistan and Prime Minister of India on July 14-17, 2001. All the world was anxious for its outcome. The President of Pakistan presented its stand on Kashmir issue. But the 3 days talks ended without any conclusion.

In 2004 during SAARC conference in Islamabad, a meeting took place between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India.

Many agreements were signed. Later on, in September 2004, both the heads of the states met during the UN General Assembly Session. They agreed to continue dialogue. But still the tension exists between the two countries.

Iran:

Pakistan enjoys friendly relations with Iran right from its birth. Indeed, the ties between the people of Iran and of the lands now known as Pakistan are ancient, going back to pre-history. Owing to their historic, cultural and social relations, Iran and Pakistan are very close to each other.

Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan soon after its birth. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's first Prime Minister, went to Iran on official visit which was reciprocated by the Shah of Iran who visited Pakistan in 1950.

The relations between these two countries are deep-rooted and are based on mutual interests. In 1964, Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey entered into a pact called Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD). In 1965, Pakistan and Iran signed a cultural agreement for the promotion of exchange of students, teachers, scholars and artists between the two countries.

RCD became defunct after the 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran. It was succeeded by the Economic Co-operation Organization which was founded in 1985. The ECO was founded with the explicit objective of promoting mutual economic co-operation among the members states. In 1992, following the disintegration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR), the Muslim countries of Central Asia and Afghanistan also joined the ECO.

Iran and Pakistan have supported each other on various occasions. In 1961, following the efforts of the Shah of Iran, relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan were re-established.

During the 1965 and 1971 wars Iran supported Pakistan morally, financially, and diplomatically. Likewise, when relations between Iran and Egypt deteriorated, Pakistan offered its services for normalizing these relations. Pakistan also tried to bring the Iran-Iraq war to an end.

In 1997 Pakistan and Iran, joined by six other developing countries, formed the D-8. In 1998, when Pakistan became an atomic power, sanctions were imposed on the country. In these difficult days, Iran provided support to Pakistan.

Though sometimes tensions surfaced in the relations between the two countries, they have often been both momentary and minor, without affecting the foundations on which the relations between these countries are built.

Afghanistan:

Pakistan shares with Afghanistan not only deep religious ties but the two countries are locked in common history and culture. In spite of all this, they could not forge friendly relations.

Afghanistan was the only country to have opposed Pakistan's membership of the United Nations Organization, still the UNO accorded membership to Pakistan on September 30, 1947.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan paid an official visit to Afghanistan in August, 1956 which was followed by the visit of his Afghan counterpart to Pakistan in November, the same year. These visits paved the way for normalization of relations between the two countries. Afghanistan is a landlocked country. In 1958 Pakistan agreed to let Afghanistan conduct its foreign trade using Pakistan for transit of goods to and from Afghanistan.

The communist revolution in Afghanistan caused further hurdles in Pak-Afghan relation. Its people started an armed resistance to the revolution. Pakistan supported them on the basis of Islamic spirit and the interest of the country. It provided shelter and basic amenities to millions of Afghan refugees.

The resistance finally won and in 1992 Pakistan recognized and established full diplomatic relations with the government of the *Mujahideen* which

had taken over Kabul. But tensions broke out between the various Mujahideen factions leading the country to civil war. In 1996 the *Taliban* took control of Kabul and formed a government there. Pakistan was among the three countries which recognized *Taliban* as Afghanistan's legitimate government.

In the wake of the events of September 11, 2001 Afghanistan was invaded by the United States and its NATO allies. The *Taliban* government was toppled down. A new democratic government under Hamid Kharzai as President came into existence which was duly recognized by Pakistan. So relation between two countries have strengthened. Pakistan is one of the prominent countries, which provided financial assistance to Afghanistan.

Central Asian Republics:

Soon after their becoming independent states in the wake of the disintegration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR), Pakistan gave recognition to and established diplomatic relations with the Central Asian Republics of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.

Uzbekistan:

After the independence of Uzbekistan, Pakistan and Uzbekistan signed various agreements to promote relations. The first treaty on aviation between the two countries was signed in Karachi in 1992. In March 1992, a bilateral agreement for the promotion of economic and trade relations in the private sector was arrived at between the two countries. Under various agreements Pakistan and Uzbekistan are currently co-operating in the energy, trade, banking and communications sectors.



Uzbekistan is of the view that the Kashmir issue be settled amicably and in accordance with the wishes of the Kashmiri people who are the main stakeholders in the whole issue. For the promotion of ties between the two countries, summits are frequently held between their heads of governments and heads of states.

Turkmenistan:

Although Pakistan and Turkmenistan lie at great distance from each other in terms of geography, they are joined by the fabric of a common religion, cultural traditions, and a history.

Pakistan and Turkmenistan maintain good bilateral relations. The two share similar views on most of the issues in the region.

Pakistan International Airline (PIA) and National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) have opened their offices in Ashkabad, the capital of Turkmenistan. As early as in 1991, Pakistan signed an agreement with Turkmenistan for the purchase of natural gas. In 1999, a joint commission for the promotion of co-operation in various sectors was formed by the two countries.

Kazakhstan:

Pakistan maintains good relations with Kazakhstan, which in terms of territory, is the largest country of the Muslim world. The two countries have unanimity of views on almost all the issues concerning the region.

During the visit of the Kazakh President to Pakistan in 1992, the two countries entered into various agreements on co-operation in the fields of science and technology, trade, economy, and communications. In 1998 an agreement on Transit Trade was

signed between Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and China, that would promote trade in all these four countries.

Kyrgyzstan:

Pakistan enjoys friendly relations with Kyrgyzstan. The two countries have the same views on most of the issues affecting the region and the world.

In 1991 Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan signed an agreement for the promotion and expansion of economic and cultural ties between the two countries. The two have also an agreement on the control of drug trafficking.

In 1994 Pakistan, China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan came to agreement on upgrading the Karakoram Highway to international standards and on extending it to the Kazakh capital Almatay and the Kyrgyz capital Bishkek. At the same time, the representatives of the four countries signed Memoranda of Understanding on diverse subjects of common interest.

Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan first exchanged diplomatic missions in 1994.

Tajikistan:

Among the Central Asian Republics, Tajikistan is Pakistan's closest neighbor. It is separated from Pakistan by a narrow strip of Afghan land known as the Wakhan belt. Tajikistan and Pakistan are united by common religious and cultural traditions and they maintain close, friendly relations.

In view of the power shortage faced by Pakistan, in January 1992 Tajikistan offered Pakistan the supply of electric power. The two also signed agreements on air transport. Pakistan offered Tajikistan transit trade facility. In 1994, the two signed bilateral agreements on co-operation in the fields of science and

technology, trade, and economic affairs.

Pakistan's Relations with the Muslim World:

As a Muslim country, it is understandable that Pakistan should like to maintain friendly relations with the Muslim world and to try to forge unity among the Muslim countries.

The World of Islam:

Pakistan has friendly relations with Afghanistan, Iran, Indonesia, Jordan, Bangladesh, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Libya, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia and the Central Asian Muslim States. We have already discussed Pakistan's relationship with Afghanistan, Iran and the Central Asian Republics.

Saudi Arabia:

Pakistan enjoys excellent relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The government of Saudi Arabia has supported Pakistan not only since its inception but even before that, in its support for the Pakistan Movement. Saudi Arabia is among those countries that recognized Pakistan soon after its independence. The relations between the two countries are time-tested. Saudi Arabia has extended diplomatic, moral, and economic support to Pakistan on occasions when Pakistan had needed it. These relations grew dramatically during the Zia regime. Tens of thousands of Pakistanis are working in Saudi Arabia who with their remittances that they send back home are making invaluable contributions to the country's foreign exchange.

The Faisal Mosque and the International Islamic University in Islamabad were built with the financial support of Saudi Arabia.

When sanctions were imposed on Pakistan following her nuclear detonations in May 1998, the Saudi government provided oil on soft loans, which helped to ease the effects of sanctions on Pakistan.

Following the devastating earthquake of October 8, 2005 the Saudi government and people provided ample assistance to the government and the people of Pakistan.

Turkey:

Pakistan's relations with Turkey have been cordial since the beginning of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The two countries share a common heritage. During the Balkan War and the World War I (1914-1918), the Muslims of British India supported Turkey.

At the end of the war, they started *Khilafat* Movement to protect *Khilafat* and Turkey from the ill designs of Allied Powers.

A treaty of friendship was signed between Pakistan and Turkey in 1951, which calls for political, economic, and cultural co-operation between the two countries with view to safeguarding their own common interests and the interests of their common allies. The two countries have also entered into agreement on co-operation in defense production and technology. As members of the CENTO (the Central Treaty Organization) defense collaboration between the two countries grew. In 1964, the organization of Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) was created by Pakistan, Turkey and Iran. In 1985 the RCD was succeeded by the Economic Co-operation Organization (ECO) which was later on joined by Afghanistan and the Central Asian Republics.

During the wars of 1965 and 1971 between India and Pakistan, Turkey supported Pakistan morally and politically. Turkey has

supported Pakistan's stand on the Kashmir issue also.

Azerbaijan:

When Azerbaijan became independent in 1992, Pakistan welcomed it and established diplomatic ties with her. Azerbaijan is the Caucasian Republic farthest from Pakistan in geographical distance, but nearer because of being an Islamic state.

Soon after the establishment of diplomatic ties between Pakistan and Azerbaijan, the two countries concluded bilateral agreements for the promotion of co-operation in the fields of culture, economy, science and education. In 1994, agreement was also signed for the promotion of co-operation in the field of health, leading to the exchange of medical students and collaboration in the manufacture of medicine and vaccines. Also, agreements have been signed between Azerbaijan and Pakistan regarding exploration of oil and gas.

Pakistan has opposed Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan and maintains that land disputes between the two should be peacefully resolved, keeping in view the wishes of the people in the disputed areas and in accordance with the UN resolutions.

On its part, Azerbaijan has expressed its desire to resolve the Kashmir issue through peaceful means.

The two countries are exploring ways in which to deepen their co-operation in matters relating to defense. Heads of both the states pay visits to each other's country.

Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC):

The dream of political unity has been shared by many Muslims all over the world.

In the wake of the 1969 fire incident in occupied *Bait-ul-Muqaddas* the foreign ministers meeting of the Arabs proposed the idea of holding a conference of the heads of states and governments of the Muslim countries. The task of organizing the conference was handed over to the Foreign Ministers of Saudi



First OIC Conference

Arabia and Morocco, who after thorough deliberations constituted a seven member committee for realizing the task. This committee was composed of representatives from Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Somalia.

Following consultations with the governments of the Muslim countries, the Committee organized the conference in the Moroccan capital, Rabat in September 1969. Twenty-four Muslim countries participated in this conference that led to creation of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC)

Goals of the OIC are as under:

1. Resolving the problems faced by the Muslim world.
2. Supporting the liberation movement of the Palestinian people and providing them with assistance in their recovery of lands occupied by Israel.

3. Ensuring the defense of Muslim holy places.
4. Defending the independence and territorial integrity of the OIC member states and the efforts for the creation of an environment conducive to the promotion of unity and co-operation between them.

OIC summit is held every three years. The OIC headquarter is in Jeddah, a city of Saudi Arabia. It is the largest organization of countries within the Islamic world with its fifty-seven member states at the present.

SAARC:

The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) came into existence primarily with the efforts of Bangladesh though Pakistan also showed great interest in its formation.

Foreign Secretary level meetings were held in Colombo, Kathmandu and Islamabad. Islamabad's meeting led to the formation of SAARC. The first SAARC summit was held in 1985 in Dacca, the capital of Bangladesh. Head office of SAARC is in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal.

Nepal, Maldives and Bhutan. In recent years Afghanistan also joined SAARC as a member state. SAARC's numerous meetings, including the summit meetings provided an opportunity for Pakistan to develop closer ties with all the member countries which would not have been otherwise possible. The SAARC platform has facilitated a continuous and constant interaction with the other member countries of the Association.

Pakistan's Relations with Great Powers:

Right from beginning Pakistan has endeavored to establish friendly ties with the great powers with the view to facilitating the growth of its own economic and military power with their co-operation. So Pakistan extended its hand of friendship to USA, China, Britain, Russia, European Union and Japan. Relations with China have already been discussed.

United States of America:

Pakistan's relations with the US have witnessed many ups and downs.

Soon after gaining independence, Pakistan expressed its intentions of friendship with the United States and its Western Allies. For its own vested interests, Pakistan's first prime minister visited US in 1950's. Pakistan formally joined Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) and South East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO). The two countries also signed a mutual defense pact in May 1954.

In Pakistan's 1965 war with India, the US did not provide Pakistan any help. Instead it imposed an arms embargo on both the warring sides. Pakistan's war efforts were seriously undermined by the embargo.

Also in the 1971 war, the US did not provide any substantial support to Pakistan. Consequently, Pakistan's foreign policy began to tilt towards non-alignment and the country left both SEATO and CENTO.

In 1979, following the Iranian Revolution and the Communist Revolution in Afghanistan, the relations between Pakistan and the US took a new turn. The two countries entered into a phase of deep collaboration in their support of the Afghans in their fight against the Soviet-backed government in Kabul. But after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan (1989), US interest in the region waned and so did the US military and economic assistance to Pakistan.

Following the nuclear detonations by India and Pakistan in 1998, the US imposed economic sanctions on both the countries.

After the events of September 9, 2001 the US declared war on terrorism and invaded Afghanistan. Relations between Pakistan and the US took a new turn again. Because Pakistan's support in this war on terror was and continues to be indispensable for US, thus the two countries have been drawn together into an alliance. Now US has repeatedly declared that she wants permanent relation with Pakistan. But the fact is that in International Relations there is no permanent friend or foe. The real thing is the national interest.

United Kingdom:

Relations with the United Kingdom are of special importance to Pakistan. This is so, to a large extent, because of its membership in the British Commonwealth. Both the countries have unanimous view point about international issues. Though relations were strained in 1971 during constitutional and political turmoil in Bangladesh. Later on, relations become normal with the changed scenario.

Britain was among the first countries to give recognition to Pakistan as an independent sovereign state and to establish diplomatic relations with it. In 1965, the issue of Ran Kuch between Pakistan and India was resolved with the efforts of Britain.

During the constitutional and political crisis of 1971 in East Pakistan and the consequent independence of Bangladesh, relations between Pakistan and Britain became tense. Later on, though, these were normalized.

In September 1971 an agreement was signed between the two countries under which Britain committed itself to giving Pakistan economic aid of £250,000 for the construction of Tarbela Dam. In 1979, Britain wrote off Pakistan's debt amounting to £64,000,000. In 1981 British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited Pakistan and announced aid to the Afghan Refugees in Pakistan.

Britain has a long history of co-operation with Pakistan in the defense sector. Britain played a positive role during the 1965 and 1971 wars. Likewise, in 1999, Britain played a positive role in defusing the tension between India and Pakistan following their nuclear detonations.

But Britain also has friendly relations with India. In 2002 Britain offered India advanced weapons technology, including the Hawk fighter planes, worth a billion Pounds. Pakistan protests that this sale would affect the balance of power in the region but in vain

European Union (EU):

Pakistan enjoys friendly relations with the European Union. Twenty percent of Pakistan's exports end up in the European Union. Since 2001

Pakistan's relations with the EU have been constantly growing. These relations have grown particularly after the 2009 EU and Pakistan summit.

The EU is one of the largest donors of aid to Pakistan, co-operating with both government and non-governmental organizations in such fields as health, education, population welfare, human development, environmental protection, and the eradication of child labor and drug abuse.

Japan:

Diplomatic ties between Pakistan and Japan were established in 1952. Relations between the two countries are based on sound footings. Trade and aid is quite prominent in these relations. Pakistan exports cotton to Japan whereas Japan has helped Pakistan in its industrial growth.

Japan emerged as a modern and advanced industrial nation during sixties. It not only offered massive financial aid but also made a lot of investment in Pakistan towards its progress.

The Indus Highway that links Peshawar with Karachi, the Kohat Tunnel, the Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS), Islamabad and Ghazi Brotha Power Project are some of the most important examples of Japanese economic co-operation with Pakistan.

Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (Now Russian Fedration)

Bilateral relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Now Russian Federation) commenced in 1948. These relations are based on historic and cultural bases. For some time the relations between the two remained friendly during 1947-1950, but the relations between the two lost warmth in 1958. During the cold war the relations between Russia and Pakistan saw many ups and downs. After the 1965 war between India and Pakistan, normalcy returned to relations between Pakistan and the USSR.

In the 1980s following Pakistan's support to the *Mujahideen* in their war against the pro-Soviet government of Afghanistan, these relations were at all times low. With the beginning of the new millennium, relations between the two countries have started to improve. Both the countries have started bilateral exchange of educational, cultural, military and governmental delegations.

The Kashmir Issue:

The issue of Kashmir goes back to the partition of British India. According to the June 3, 1947 plan, the rulers of the Princely States of British India were free to join either India or Pakistan keeping in view the wishes of their population and the geographical location of their states.

At the time of the Partition, Kashmir was ruled by its Hindu Maharaja Hari Singh Dogra. On August 12, 1947, he entered into the Standstill Agreement with Pakistan, assuring her that the decision on the future of Kashmir would not be taken in haste. Then, in spite of Kashmir's greater proximity with Pakistan rather than with India and in spite of the fact that 75 percent of its population were Muslim, on October 27, 1947 the *Maharaja* proclaimed his decision of Kashmir's accession to India. In view of the unpopularity of this decision among the Kashmiri masses, and the anticipation of an uprising that it might lead to, he also requested India to send its military into Kashmir. As expected, this declaration provoked widespread protests throughout the valley which soon turned into an armed uprising against the state authorities.

So in 1947-48 Pakistan had to indulge in Kashmir to safeguard its borders. Pakistan gave its support to the liberation movement by, apart from other means, allowing the tribesmen from the tribal areas of Pakistan to fight alongside the freedom fighters. Parts of Kashmir adjoining the Pakistani frontier, and which were almost completely Muslim, were liberated and the government of Azad Kashmir was established there. In the rest of Kashmir, which had fallen under Indian control, a movement for independence from Indian rule persisted.

On January 1, 1948 India put the matter of Pakistani interference in Kashmir at the Security Council of the United Nations. The United Nations enforced a ceasefire agreement between the India and Pakistan and passed two resolutions for the peaceful resolution of the dispute, one on August 13, 1948, and the other on January 5, 1949. These resolutions called for the holding of a plebiscite in Kashmir, under UN mandate, for deciding its future on the principle of self-determination.

For various reasons these resolutions could not be implemented. The UN has sent many Commissions to the subcontinent with a view to facilitate implementation of these resolutions. But India has squarely refused the holding of a plebiscite in Kashmir.

In the meanwhile, the situation in Indian-held Kashmir remains restive. The freedom fighting goes on with varying intensities, while the cruelties of the Indian Army also continue.

Pakistan maintains a principled stance on extending its moral and diplomatic support to freedom fighters. It is hoped that they would determine their future over the status of Kashmir.

Pakistan's Role in the United Nations:

Pakistan became member of the United Nations Organizations (UNO) on September 30, 1947 and has been playing an active role in its affairs ever since.

Pakistan has attempted to use the platform provided by the UN for projecting its point of view on issues of national as well as international interests and for pursuing them.

Pakistan has become non-permanent member of the UN Security Council on several occasions. In 1980, General Zia ul Haq was appointed the president of the General Assembly as the representative of Muslim world.

Pakistan has offered its military and police services to the UN for its peacekeeping missions in various conflict zones all over the world.

Various UN agencies like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), and UN Habitat have been providing invaluable services to Pakistan in the fields of humanitarian assistance, social welfare, and economic development. UN has disappointed Pakistan on the issue of Kashmir. In spite of the two resolutions of the UN for plebiscite the issue is still unresolved since 1948.

Exercise

I: Choose the correct answer to the following questions:

- 1) When was the border agreement signed between Pakistan and China?
A. 1950
B. 1956
C. 1961
D. 1963
- 2) With whose co-operation was the Gwadar Port built?
A. Iran
B. China
C. Kuwait
D. USA
- 3) How many wars have been fought to date by Pakistan and India on the Kashmir issue?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
- 4) When was the Simla Agreement signed between Pakistan and India?
A. 1969
B. 1972
C. 1976
D. 1980
- 5) Which agreement took place between India and Pakistan in 1960?
A. Indus Basin Water Treaty.
B. The agreement not to attack each other's nuclear installations
C. The Simla Agreement
D. Trade Agreement
- 6) When did the Shah of Iran visit Pakistan for the first time?
A. 1948
B. 1950
C. 1952
D. 1953

- 7) The members of the Regional Co-operation for Development included:
- A. Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan
 - B. Pakistan, Iraq, and Turkey
 - C. Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia
 - D. Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey
- 8) What is the number of the member counties of D-8?
- A. 7
 - B. 8
 - C. 9
 - D. 10
- 9) When did Pakistan become member of the UNO?
- A. August 1948
 - B. September 1947
 - C. October 1948
 - D. November 1948
- 10) Which city did the Taliban conquer in 1996?
- A. Kandahar
 - B. Jalal Abad
 - C. Kabul
 - D. Khost
- 11) How many states are there in Central Asia?
- A. 5
 - B. 6
 - C. 8
 - D. 9
- 12) Which country, in terms of territory, is the largest in the Muslim world?
- A. Pakistan
 - B. Kazakistan
 - C. Uzbekistan
 - D. Turkmenistan
- 7) How many Muslim countries participated in the first Organization of Islamic Conference meeting in 1969?
- A. 22
 - B. 23
 - C. 24
 - D. 25

- 14) After how many years is the OIC Summit held?
- A. 1 years
 - B. 3 years
 - C. 4 years
 - D. 5 years
- 15) When was the Kashmir issue brought before the UN?
- A. 1 January 1948
 - B. 22 January 1948
 - C. 5 January 1949
 - D. 14 March 1949
- 16) When was the Standstill Agreement signed?
- A. August 1948
 - B. August 1949
 - C. August 1947
 - D. October 1947

II: Give short answers to the following questions.

- 1) What are the fundamental objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy?
- 2) Explain the importance of Pakistan's geographical location.
- 3) Write a note on the relations between Pakistan and China.
- 4) Describe the relations between Pakistan and Uzbekistan
- 5) What is OIC? Why did it come into being?
- 6) Write a note on Pakistan's role in the UN.
- 7) Write a note on the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

III: Give detailed answers to the following questions.

- 1) What is the importance of Pakistan's relations with its neighboring countries.
- 2) What do you know about Pakistan's relations with the Central Asian Republics?
- 3) Describe the importance of Pakistan's relations with Saudi Arabia.
- 4) Analyze Pakistan's relations with the Big Powers.
- 5) Describe in detail the Kashmir issue and the relations between Pakistan and India.

Activity

- Point out the Muslim world and SAARC countries on world map.
- Arrange a debate on Pakistan's Role in the UN.
- List all the regional and international organizations and alliances joined by Pakistan since her inception.

Economic Development

Learning outcomes

Students will be able to:

- Discuss Economic developments in Pakistan through decades.
- Describe major metallic and non-metallic mineral resources of Pakistan, their economic values and distribution in Pakistan.
- Explain the role agriculture plays in the economy of Pakistan.
- Point out the agricultural potential of Pakistan along with problems and measures for maximization of yield.
- Discuss the water resources of Pakistan and the existing irrigation system.
- Discuss the production and distribution of major crops, livestock and fishing.
- Enumerate the pattern of modernisation in agriculture.
- Discuss the main problems associated with our agriculture.
- Discuss the importance of industries in economic development.
- Discuss briefly location and production of cottage, small and large scale industries.
- Discuss the importance of energy resources in development.
- Discuss the production and consumption of different sources of energy.
- Analyse international trade of Pakistan, its composition, direction and changing balance.
- Enumerate the causes and consequences of poverty in Pakistan.
- Point out the steps that can be taken to alleviate poverty.
- Explain the importance of sea-ports of Pakistan.

Economic Development in Pakistan

Economic development implies expansion of a country's productive capabilities, improvement in the standard of life, employment, self sufficiency in food, equality in society. Pakistan's economy is based on agriculture, industry, trade and education. We will discuss them one by one.

Agricultural Development:

Pakistan is an agricultural country in the sense that 65% of its population is directly and indirectly linked with agriculture. Agriculture sector provides raw material to the industrial sectors. The share of agriculture in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is around 32 percent. However, our agriculture sector is yet underdeveloped. Government has taken the following steps for improving the agriculture sector:

- The use of modern agricultural means such as the use of chemical fertilizers, which was one thousand ton in 1952-53 reached 2.4 million ton in 2002-03 that has increased agriculture produce.
- One hundred and forty eight tons of high quality seeds were distributed among the farmers in 2002-03 to increase agricultural produce.



- Agriculture department sprays insecticides on the crops so that they are safe from diseases and the produce is enhanced.
- Agricultural universities – in Peshawar, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi and Tandojam are providing quality education in the field of agriculture and conducting research which resulted in production of many new varieties of seeds.

Besides this agricultural loan, better irrigation and support to the process of agricultural produce are also adopted.

Industrial Development:

At the time of its independence, Pakistan's industrial base was very weak. At the time of partition there were some 921 industries in British India of which only 34 came under the jurisdiction of Pakistan.

A strong industrial base is essential for a country's agricultural development, balance of payments in its international trade, and reduction in its rate of unemployment.

The lack of political stability, which has characterized the country ever since its independence, has affected the flow of foreign investment in the country, and thus, its industrial development. The nationalization of many large industrial units in 1972 followed by that of commercial banks in the private sector in 1974 created an unfavorable political environment for private investment either in the industrial or the banking sector.

Later on, the process of nationalization was halted and still later reversed by adopting the policy of privatization, which encouraged investment, both local and foreign, in the industrial sector. In eighties nationalized industries were given to private sectors.

The state, to be sure, has taken steps throughout its history, for the promotion of industrial development in the country. for example, In 1952, Pakistan established the Industrial Development Corporation. Industrial Research Centres and Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. In 1961 the Industrial Development Bank was created. Industrial Areas, the Small Industries Corporation, and institutions of technical education were established.



Pakistan is today an important manufacturer of textile, woollen cloth, vegetable oil, match-boxes, leather goods, rubber, cement, cigarettes and sugar. Pakistan is not only self-sufficient but also exports them.

Trade:

International trade plays an important role in a country's economy. A country's balance of trade is an important indicator of the economic development of a state. The volume of Pakistan's foreign trade has constantly been growing with its industrial growth. Initially, Pakistan exported agricultural products only but now the share of industrial goods has been constantly increasing.

Natural Resources:

Natural resources play an important role in the economy and prosperity of a country. Climate, forests, water, minerals, animals, man power, mountain etc are natural resources.

The country has vast reserves but unfortunately, Pakistan's natural resources have been extremely underutilized.

Education:

There is a certain link between a country's educational development and its economic development. Without investment in education that brings about development in human resources, the objectives of a country's economic progress cannot be realised.

In each five year plan, the government allocates funds to education. The aim of the new education policy is to prepare the nation for the challenges of the 21st century.

Mineral Resources:

Raw materials play an important role in a country's industrial development. The existence and availability of mineral resources is the key to a strong economy.

Extraction of these mineral resources require great technical skills which is often very rare locally in developing countries having poor technologies. Thus, for exploiting their mineral riches, these underdeveloped countries often rely on the services of multinational companies.

Pakistan is endowed with many mineral resources including crude oil, natural gas, coal, iron, chromite, copper, carbonate, marble, gypsum, sulphur, china clay and salt. They are discussed as follows.



Salt Mine Khewra

1: Crude Oil:

Crude oil, also known as petroleum, is one of the world's most important source of energy. Most of the transport on land, in sea or air all over the

world is carried out by vehicles fuelled by petroleum refined from crude oil. Its importance is increasing with the passage of time because its demand is constantly growing due to industrialization and the expansion of transportation.

Because only about 10 percent of Pakistan's demand for crude oil is met by local production, the country has to import the rest 90% by spending vast amount of foreign exchange. Import of crude oil is a major source of Pakistan's foreign trade deficit.

Crude oil reserves in Pakistan are found in Kot Saring, Toot, Mial, Khor, Dhalian (District Attock), Dhoduk (District Dera Ghazi Khan), Karsal (District Jehlum), District Badien and Adhi Qazian (District Rawalpindi). Important reserves are also found in southern Sindh.

2: Natural Gas:

Natural Gas is another important source of energy. Besides domestic use, it is used in cars, fertilizer factories, cement factories and thermal power houses. 29% of natural gas is used in fertilizers factories and 24% in other factories.

Natural Gas reserves in Pakistan are found at Sui in Balochistan; at Khairpur, Sari, Hundi, Mazrani, Kandkot, and Saring in Sindh; at Dhoduk, Pirkoh, Dhalian, and Mial in Punjab; and at Gurguri near Karak in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

3: Coal:

Coal continues to be an important mineral resource. Before the availability of oil and gas coal was used to run factories and railway engines.

In Pakistan, its mines are found at Mach, Khosat, Harnai, Sinjidi, Pir Ismail Ziarat, Sor-Range Degari, (Balochistan) Lakhra, (Dadu) Makerwal, (Miannali) Jhinmpur (Thatta) and Thar (Tharparker). The world's largest coal reserve has been discovered at thar in Sindh but it has not yet been properly exploited.

4: Crude Iron:

Many low grade iron ores have been discovered in Pakistan. These are found in Chalghazi, Kalabagh, Langrial, and Chitral. High grade iron ore has been discovered at Nokandi in Balochistan.

5: Gypsum:

Gypsum is found at Daudkhel, Khewra, and Dandot. It is used in fertilizer and cement industries and in the manufacturing of plaster of Paris.

6: Marble:

- Marble is widely used in the construction industry. High grade marble in various colors white, green, brown and ash color is found at various locations e.g. Swat, Mardan, Nowshera, and Malagori near Warsak in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Chinai in Balochistan have important deposits of marble. Mohmand and Bajaur Agencies have also important deposits of this mineral. Marble is also an important export of Pakistan.

7: Carbonate:

Carbonate – which is widely used in construction and in the cement and glass industries, is found at many locations in Pakistan. Some of the important among these include Kohat, Margalla, Taxila, Ranipur, Harnai, Rohri.

8: Chromite:

Chromite is found abundantly throughout Pakistan. It is used in the iron



and paint industries, and in the manufacturing of photographic materials. The deposits of chromite are found at Muslim Bagh, Chaghi, and Kharan in Balochistan and at Charsadda and Malakand in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. There are also important deposits of this mineral in North Waziristan.

9: Salt:

Khewra, Bahadur Khel, and Jatta have vast deposits of salt. Salt is also obtained from sea-water in the coastal areas of Balochistan.

10: Sulphur:

Sulphur is widely used in chemical industries like the manufacture of explosives. Balochistan has vast deposits of Sulphur ores. It is also found in Mardan and Jaccobabad. There are factories for extracting sulphur from these ores in Queta and Karachi.

11: Copper:

Sandak and Chaghi in Balochistan have important deposits of copper. Recently, vast deposits of this important mineral resource have been discovered at Recodik, also in Balochistan.

Apart from the manufacture of wire used in electrical appliances, copper is also widely used in the manufacture of household utensils and in the minting of coins.

The Importance of Agriculture in the Economy:

Agriculture continues to be the most important sector of Pakistan's economy because around 65 percent of the population is directly or indirectly associated with it.

Apart from directly fulfilling the country's food needs, agriculture also facilitates livestock-raising, which in turn contributes to meeting the country's food needs.

In Pakistan, the agriculture sector contributes to the country's Gross Domestic Product by 32 percent and to the foreign exchange by 45 percent.



Agricultural Land

Pakistan's Agricultural Potential:

A large portion of Pakistan's plains is irrigated by an excellent irrigation system of the waters of the river Indus and its tributaries. The silt brought by these waters constantly renews the land's fertility. The plains of the Indus river basin are among the most fertile in the world. The climate is also favorable to vegetation. Few regions in the world are more suitable to

agriculture than these plains. No wonder, these plains are cultivated intensively.

But the share of cultivable land in the total area of the country is only around 38 percent, of which only 24 percent is actually under cultivation. If the remaining 62 percent is made cultivable the economy will grow tremendously.

Of the total irrigated land of the country around 70 percent is irrigated through irrigation canals while the remaining 30 percent is irrigated through tube-wells and wells. Pakistan has many reserves and glaciers. If the water is used properly, agriculture will grow tremendously.

Causes for Low Agricultural Produce in Pakistan:

Following are the main causes for Pakistan's low agricultural produce:

1: Traditional Farming Methods:

Lack of awareness of modern agricultural practices has kept a vast majority of the farmers to use old farming methods due to which the per acre produce is low. This causes loss not only to the farmers but the economy of Pakistan also.

2: Lack of Financial Resources:

Majority of the population of Pakistan is poor and attached with agriculture. Due to poverty, they cannot afford fertilizer, seeds and use of modern technology.

3: **The Continual Division of Land:**

Due to the prevailing inheritance patterns in the country, agricultural land is continually divided among the inheritors from generation to generation. This results in ever smaller pieces of lands which make them unsuitable for mechanical farming. The country has to bear the loss.

4: **Shortage of Cultivated Land:**

The constantly expanding population of the country as a whole results in the shortage of land in that much agricultural land is constantly turned into residential areas.

5: **Crops Diseases:**

In Pakistan a large percentage of crops are annually attacked by pests. Pesticides are costly and the farmers cannot buy them. So a large portion of the crops is destroyed by these pests.

6: **Water-logging and Salinity:**

In Pakistan, each year a certain fraction of agricultural land is rendered uncultivable by water-logging and salinity.



Water-logging and Salinity affected Land

7: Lack of Education in Agricultural Sciences:

Besides poverty, lack of education in modern agricultural sciences is an important hurdle in the growth of agricultural productivity. The farmers are unaware of the modern agricultural techniques. That is one of the reasons that there is no growth in agricultural produce.

8: Shortage of Water:

Although irrigation system is present in some areas, but still there are areas where there is scarcity of water and farmers face difficulty.

9: Lack of Agricultural Research:

The number of educational institutions and research stations dedicated to agricultural sciences is not sufficient to cater to the needs of the nation. Also insufficient are the resources allocated to these facilities.

Steps for Increasing the Country's Agricultural Produce:

Pakistan's vast plain areas consisting of the upper and lower Indus river basins are among some of the world's most fertile lands. The rest of the cultivated land, too, is very fertile. The following measures can help, improve the country's agricultural output:

1: Salinity Control and Land Reclamation:

Water-logging and salinity control projects can help land reclamation and thus increase the area under cultivation.

2: Absentee Landlordism:

Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivable land owned by landlords who have no interest in farming it remains uncultivated or under-cultivated. Bringing these lands under cultivation will increase the volume of agricultural output of the country.

3: Land Reforms:

Land reforms can motivate the farmers to work with greater zeal.

4: Agricultural Education:

Government can start programme wherein the farmers can be educated in agricultural resources and pest control etc. Agricultural Research has to be established for better yield, which can certainly help to improve agricultural productivity.

6: Chemical Fertilizers:

The timely availability and lower costs of fertilizers would make the use more widespread and thus increase land productivity in agricultural goods. It is needed to control the price of fertilizers.

7: Irrigation:

The resolution to the problem of water shortages by building new tube-wells and small dams will improve the conditions. A certain expansion of agricultural output would be an outcome.

8: The Provision of Loan Facilities.

The Government can pursue more energetically its program of agricultural loans while at the same time making it more flexible

9: The Provision of Modern Agricultural Machinery:

The use of modern industrial machinery can quickly bring uncultivated lands under cultivation. Mechanization will also increase agricultural productivity of lands already under cultivation.

10: Flood Control:

By building new dams, not only agricultural land losses can be prevented, but also the water held in these reservoirs can be used for irrigation during dry season.

Means of Irrigation:

Water resources are very unevenly distributed throughout the country. While at some places these are found in abundance, others lack it almost completely. The rate of rainfall varies greatly. While in the north western mountainous regions it is high, in the plain it is dry.

The Irrigation System:

Most of the cultivated land in the country is irrigated either through canal irrigation system or tube-wells.

The Canal System:

Pakistan's canal irrigation system is among the most important in the world. The network of dams, barrages, head-works and the canals and water channels flowing from them expands in many regions of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sindh provinces. The irrigation network operates on a very limited scale in Balochistan. Around 70 percent of the total cultivated area of the country is irrigated through canal irrigation system.

Tube-Wells:

The number of irrigation tube-wells operating in the country is in the tens of thousands. In areas of Sindh and Balochistan where there are no perennial water flows, efforts are being made to install new tube-well for irrigation purposes. Government introduce and encourage solar system for tube-wells.



Tube-Well

Wells:

The practice of using animal power for drawing water from wells for irrigation is still in place in some parts of the country. Wherever the water level is high wells have been dug and its water is used for irrigation.

Karez:

Karez is the name given to the method of irrigation practiced in parts of Balochistan whereby groundwater reserves are drawn out through underground canals. The Karez system begins at an elevated place and runs down to lower plains.

Because of the dwindling groundwater resources, this method is falling into disuse.

Barrages:

Building barrages on rivers and diverting the flow of their waters through canals is an important method of irrigation in the country. Many great barrages have been built on various rivers like those at Chashma, Kalabagh, Taunsa, Gaddu, and Kotri on the river Indus. Barrages at the rivers Jehlum and Chenab are also a source of irrigation water. Because of these barrages many of the barren lands of the country have become fertile and productive.

Dams:

There are many dams in Pakistan catering to the country's irrigation needs which at the same time are used for power generation. The three largest among these are Tarbela Dam, Mangla Dam, and Warsak Dam.



Pakistan's Major Crops:

1: Wheat:

Wheat is the country's most important crop. It is the staple food of the people of Pakistan. No other crop is grown as extensively in Pakistan as wheat. It is grown throughout the country, mostly in irrigated plain areas and on a small scale in the *barani* (arid) areas. Potohar is also a wheat growing area.



Wheat

2: Rice:

Rice is one of Pakistan's main food crops. The country is not only self-sufficient in its rice production but also an important exporter of high quality rice in the world. Much of the rice produced in the country is grown in the warm plains of Punjab and Sindh. It is also grown in the mountainous regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Northern Areas



Rice

3: Cotton:

Cotton is an important crop and a huge source of the country's foreign exchange. Cotton is mostly grown in the southern plains of the Punjab and in Sindh.



Cotton

4: Sugarcane:

Sugarcane is grown in warmer climates with enough irrigation water. It is grown widely in the Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

5: Maize:

Maize is an important crop of the country used as staple food source in many rural areas. Parts of the maize crop which are not edible for humans are fed to livestock. Maize, or corn, is also used in the manufacture of edible oil. It is grown in most of the regions in Pakistan and Azad Kashmir.



Maize

6: Tobacco:

Tobacco is one of Pakistan's most important cash crops. Around 75 percent of the tobacco crop is produced in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and about 25 percent in the Punjab.

7: Pulses:

Various kinds of pulses such as *Chana* (Gram), *Massoor*, (red Lentil) *Mong* (Green gram) and *Mash* (Yellow Lentil) etc. are grown in the *barani* areas of Punjab, Sindh, and Southern districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Livestock Resources:

Livestock keeping and raising is an important economic activity of the people in arid and semi-arid regions of the country. Domestic animals such as cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats provide milk and meat. While other domestic animals like camels, mules, donkeys, horses, and bulls are used as a means of transportation.

Poultry farming, which is also included within the domain of livestock business, has undergone a tremendous growth in recent years. The introduction of industrial methods and the increasing immunization of poultry have led the country not only to gain self-sufficiency in this sector but also to export poultry products to the Middle East.



Livestock Animals

Fishing:

Due to its importance the government has established a Fishery Department and Fishing Port in Karachi. Various plans have been made in the coastal areas, lakes, dams and barrages in Balochistan for the promotion of fishing. Besides, many ponds have been made for fishing throughout the country. Surplus fish is exported and is a source of earning foreign exchange.



Fishing

Industries:

The Role of Industries in National Economic Development:

Industries add value to raw material and thus generate capital and contribute to the national wealth, for example, by processing cotton into cloth.

By raising the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and helping create employment opportunities, industrialization paves the road for the betterment of life standard.

Industry is at the base of a nation's economic power. And economic power translates easily into political and military might.

Recognizing the importance of industries, the government has been taking various steps to facilitate industrialization right from the beginning. The establishment of Pakistan Industrial Board (1948), Pakistan Industrial Investment Corporation (1949), Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (1952) and Pakistan Industries Development Bank are examples in this regard.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries:

Cottage and Small Scale Industries refer to those industries that rely more on labour than on machines. These industries play a major role in the country's economic life. Apart from meeting the needs of the local and domestic markets, this sector also contributes to the foreign exchange reserves through export trade.

Some of the important industries falling under this category are carpet industry, metalwork, hosiery, shoes, sports goods, surgical instruments, plastic goods, carpentry, and leather goods.

It is estimated that around 80 percent of industrial labour force is employed in cottage and small scale industries. Yet the contribution of these industries to the GDP is only around 2.5 percent, which is small given the large number of human resources engaged in them.

Larger Industries:

Larger industries demand not only large financial resources but a supporting physical infrastructure like communication network, power supply, water supply, telecommunications, access to raw materials and trained labour and professional staff.

Industrial growth is possible wherever these resources are present. Government has established big industrial zones throughout Pakistan to promote industry.

Pakistan's larger industrial sector includes textile, sugar, edible oil, fertilizers, cement, leather shoes, iron and steel, heavy machinery, chemical, oil refineries, and petroleum industries.



Carpet making

Sources of Energy:

Natural gas, petroleum, coal and hydroelectric power are the major sources of energy in Pakistan, meeting around 65 percent of the country's energy needs. The remaining 35 percent are provided by the traditional means of burning wood and biomass.

Natural gas, crude oil, coal and fissile materials (like uranium) used in nuclear power plants are all scarce, non-renewable resources, mainly are used for machines, factories and vehicles. Water, wind, and the sun are inexhaustible and renewable sources of energy.

Thermal and Hydro-Electric:

Electricity defines the modern world. Apart from being essential part of everyday life in modern times, it fuels the economy.

Around two-thirds of Pakistan's electricity generation is accomplished by burning gas, coal, or petroleum in thermal power plants. Around 70 percent electricity is thermal. In distirct Thar Parker a thermal power plant is being built, where the cost of electricity will be low but it will pollute the environment.

Electricity produced by water is called hydroelectric. Around 30 percent of electricity is hydro electricity. For this purpose, huge power-houses have been established at Tarbela, Mangla, Warsak, Dargai and Ghazi Barotha. The cost of installing power-station is greater whereas the expenditure on electricity generated by them is quite low. Besides, they do not cause air pollution.

Natural Gas:

Natural gas was discovered in the country for the first time at Sui in Balochistan. This was during 1950–52 while actually digging for the exploration of crude natural oil in the area. The natural gas at Sui is easily accessible, lying at around 4,000 feet below the surface of the earth. The Sui gas fields continue to meet a large share of the country's needs of



natural gas.

Apart from its use in households, natural gas is widely used in transportation and industries, particularly in the manufacture of fertilizers and thermal power stations. Most of the gas in Pakistan is obtained from Sui in Balochistan.

Coal:

Coal continues to be one of the country's major mineral resources. Most of the coal found in Pakistan is not of high grade. It is used largely in bricks manufacturing and cement industries.

Coal is found at various locations throughout the country. Coal deposits at Thar in Sindh are estimated to be around 175 billion ton.

Petroleum:

Progress in modern world depends on petroleum. All the modern means of the transportation and factories will stop if there is no oil. Pakistan's domestic production of petroleum is insufficient to meet the country's consumption needs.

There are significant reserves of this mineral resource in the country, particularly at Attock, Rawalpindi, Jehlum, Dera Ghazi Khan and Badin. In view of the great importance of petroleum in the national economy, exploration of new reserves of this precious resource in the country is going on, including in the country's territorial seas.

There are oil refineries in Karachi, Hub, Multan, Rawalpindi, and Attok.

Solar Energy:

Because the world's oil, gas, and coal resources are finite and their increasing use is fast depleting their reserves, the world's energy

crisis is bound to deepen if dependence on these natural resources is not reduced.

The development of solar energy is one means to reducing dependence on the fossil fuels. There are many electronic devices such as calculators, wall clocks, radios etc. running on solar energy.

Solar power plants can be constructed for power generation. (The mechanism involves large lenses concentrating sunlight on water in large boilers, boiling the water and thus generating steam which runs a turbine which in turn generates electric power. It is also possible to use the steam for running heavy machinery rather than a turbine for power generation.) While ideally located for the exploitation of solar energy, little efforts have been made by the country in this regard. This is largely because the technology for utilizing solar energy is currently very expensive.

A small power station operating on solar energy is currently under operation in Okara.

Nuclear Energy:

Pakistan has energetically pursued its ambition of using nuclear power for peaceful purposes. The country has a 137 megawatt nuclear power station at Karachi. Another at Chashma in Mianwali has the capacity of generating 300 megawatts of electric power. At this same location, another nuclear power plant is under construction.

The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission is the country's prime institution responsible for the development of nuclear energy in the country.

After achieving the technology for uranium enrichment, the country has also succeeded in various other processes necessary for nuclear power production. After the acquisition of nuclear reprocessing plant, the country will be on the path to self-sufficiency in the field of nuclear fuel.

Exports and Imports:

Sale and purchase of commodities is called trade. No country in the world is self-reliant in meeting all its needs. All the countries of the world are to varying degrees interdependent on each other. Those things which are surplus in country are exported while those which are needed in the country are imported.

Exports play an important part in a country's economy. The more the exports the greater foreign exchange reserves.

A country's balance of trade, which is a statement of the value of a country's total imports in relation with the value of its total exports, is an important indicator of its economic health.

Pakistan's Major Exports:

Pakistan is basically an agricultural country and most of its export belongs to agricultural products.

Both agricultural and industrial goods play a part in Pakistan's export trade. Some of the more important exports of the country include cotton, cloth, garments, woolen products, rugs, leather goods, sports goods, surgical implements, fish, rice, vegetables and fruits.

Pakistan major export markets include Saudi Arabia, Dubai, the European Union, United Kingdom, United States, Japan, Hong Kong, and various other countries in Asia and Africa.

Pakistan's Major Imports:

Pakistan's major imports include automobile and automobile parts, chemicals, fertilizer, medicines, machinery, iron, petroleum, industrial raw material, stationery, cooking oil, tea, weapons and defense technology.

Pakistan's major import markets include China, Japan, United States, Kuwait, United Kingdom, European Union, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, and various Asian and African countries.

Balance of Trade:

A Country's balance of trade is a statement of the total value of its exports in relation with the total value of its imports.

As the value of our imports is larger than the value of our exports, our country is said to have a trade deficit.

Pakistan has a long history of deficit in its balance of international trade. This has led the country to constantly borrow for bridging the deficit.

The deficit can be reduced by either decreasing the imports or by increasing the volume of exports which can be achieved by expanding national production capabilities and enforcing stringent quality controls. Pakistan consulates abroad can play important role in promoting exports.

Poverty:

Poverty can be formally defined as the state or standard of life in which individuals live on less than a specified per capita income. People who live under poverty have not enough to meet their basic needs like food, clean drinking water, shelter, education, basic healthcare.

Some of the reasons for this have been given as:

1: Unjust Distribution of Wealth:

A large share of the national wealth is owned by a very small percentage of the population. This means that the poor become poorer and the rich richer. Influential people own the economy of the country.

2: Feudal System:

Because most of the land of the country is concentrated in the hands of the small feudal class, majority of the people have no or little land to toil. This leads them to live a life of poverty and destitution.

3: Illiteracy and Lack of Education:

There is lack of education in the society. Illiteracy and the lack of education are impediments that are keeping the poor from coming out from poverty.

4: Industrial Underdevelopment:

Pakistan's industrial sector is far less developed than it is capable of. Due to various reasons many industrial units in the country are lying in disuse. This leads to the deepening of the problem of unemployment in the country with the resulting growth in the number of poor in the country.

5: Unemployment and Underemployment:

Industrial underdevelopment is a cause of growing unemployment in the country. Owners and labourer quarrel. By preventing modernization and the optimal employment of human resources in the economic system, all these factors are directly or indirectly contributing to the presence of poverty in society. Majority of the people are under employed as compared to their capacity. This, in turn, is responsible for the growth of poverty.

6: Reliance on Agriculture:

Agriculture accounts for around 65 percent of the country's labor force. Agriculture is undeveloped so the people associated with it remain poor.

The Effects of Poverty:

1. That the poor are not capable of meeting their basic needs like food, clean drinking water, shelter, so they develop feelings of deprivation. People start stealing and looting and the country becomes lawless.
2. Because of poverty people can not afford health facility.
3. Because of poverty people become mental patients and start drug abuse.
4. Because of the unrest in people there is no political strength in the country.
5. Many social evils emerge out of poverty.

Measures for Poverty Eradication:

The following measures can help achieve the goal of poverty eradication.

1: Education:

The provision of quality education to the nation must be among the top priorities of the state, as education is in true sense the key to progress. An educated person can harness his/her mental and physical abilities, which not only helps in getting employment but contributes in many ways to the social, economic and political development of nation.

2: Industrialization:

The building of new industrial units and the rehabilitation of those lying in disuse (the sick industrial units) by the government and the rich people will help create new jobs, contribute to the growth of the national wealth, and thus reduce poverty.

3: Agricultural Reforms:

Government should implement the agricultural reforms on sound footings providing ownership to the peasant so that he may work whole heartedly for breaking loose his chains of poverty.

4: Overseas Employment:

The state should facilitate the employment of its citizens in other countries. The remittances they send back will help to improve the condition of their relatives back home.

5: Smuggling and corruption

By eliminating corruption, smuggling and bribery, the government can reduce inflation and thus lessen poverty.

Pakistan's Major Ports:

The Karachi Port:

The Arabian Sea is in the south of Pakistan and is the northern part of Indian Ocean. The Arabian Sea has been a lifeline of international trade since the middle ages.

Karachi Port is the oldest in Pakistan. It is one of the important ports in the region, catering to the needs of international trade between the country and the rest of the world. It has also great potential to be used by Afghanistan and the Central Asian Republics as their gateway to the world, using Pakistan as a transit for their international trade.

Muhammad Bin Qasim Port:

In view of Pakistan Steel Mills and the country's growing international trade, a new port, the Muhammad Bin Qasim Port, was built some 35 kilometers west of Karachi.



Muhammad Bin Qasim Port

Gwadar Port:

Gwadar Port in Balochistan was built with Chinese co-operation. With the passage of time this port is anticipated to assume an ever-greater role in the country's international trade and development.

Apart from these three major seaports, there are small ones at Ormara, Pasni, and Jeevani. These ports are basically large fish markets.

Dry Ports:

Dry Ports play an important role in the economy. Goods from sea ports are brought inland in containers on road or railways for unloading at dry ports.

Facilitating the expansion of railway to the Dry Ports in the country and handing them to private sector will be very beneficial for the transportation of goods.

I: Choose the right answer to the following questions:

- 98

- 6) Which of the following sources of energy is renewable?
A. Water B. Crude Oil
C. Uranium D. Natural Gas
- 7) What is the exchange of goods called?
A. Industry B. Imports
C. Exports D. Trade
- 8) In which province was gas first discovered?
A. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
B. Balochistan
C. Sindh
D. Punjab
- 9) In which province is the Karez method of irrigation practiced?
A. Balochistan
B. Punjab
C. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
D. Sindh
- 10) Which of the following cities has a solar power station?
A. Lahore
B. Quetta
C. Okara
D. Faisalabad

II: Write short answers to the following questions.

- 1) Write a note on Mineral Oil (Crude Oil)
- 2) Write notes on the following
 - i. Natural Gas
 - ii. Coal
 - iii. Agriculture
- 3) What are the sources of irrigation in Pakistan? Describe briefly.

- 4) What industries are included in the cottage and small scale industries?
- 5) What is meant by imports? What are Pakistan's major imports?
- 6) What is meant by exports? What are Pakistan's major exports?
- 7) Write a note on Pakistan's major sea ports.

III: Give comprehensive answers to the following questions.

- 1) Write a note on Pakistan's mineral resources
- 2) Enumerate the causes of low agricultural production in Pakistan. Which steps are being taken to promote production in the agricultural sector of the national economy?
- 3) Which crops are grown in Pakistan? Describe in detail.
- 4) Describe the role of industries in national economic development. Give an account of the country's small and large industries.
- 5) What is meant by sources of energy? Describe different sources of energy.

Activity

- Chart out the diagrams of various crops grown in the country and put them on the wall of your classroom.
- Arrange an essay-writing competition on the Role of Industries in the Country's Economic Development.

Chapter

4

Population, Society and Culture of Pakistan.

Learning outcomes

In this chapter you will study:

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

Pakistan's Population

In 1951 Pakistan had a population of 33 million. By 1998 the country's population had grown to 130.6 million and in 2010, it exceeded 170 million. It means that in 63 years the population has increased by five fold. If the growth rate continues at this rate then the population will reach 200 million by the year 2020.

The annual population growth rate in the country was around 3.1 percent in 1981 which is now decreased to around 1.9 percent. In spite of this trend, population is creating problems. Unemployment is on increase. Beside this, there is immense pressure on education, health, research, agriculture and civic amenities. A further and drastic decrease in population growth rate is necessary for controlling national population increase which is largely responsible for countering the effects of modernization.

The Ratio of the Urban and Rural Population of the Country:

Around 63.66 percent of the country's total population lives in rural areas. The remaining 36.33 percent lives in urban areas.

In 1947, only around 15.4 percent of the population lived in urban areas while the remaining 84.6 percent lived in rural areas.

This shows that migration from rural to urban areas is taking place on a large scale.



Urban planning and development requires huge investments. It is estimated that in almost 60 percent of houses there are no basic amenities like water supply, drainage, electricity and formal latrines.

The rapid urbanization of the country demands the expansion of these facilities. Otherwise slum areas are formed which itself is a problem.

Rural population is mostly engaged in agriculture which is about 51% of the working force. Because of no civic amenities in the rural areas, people migrate to the urban areas for these amenities and employment. Due to the pressure of increasing population on cities, the imbalance between population and resources is also increasing.

Distribution According to Age and Sex:

In 1950, according to population, Pakistan was the fourteenth largest country in the world, and in 2004, it was sixth.

The overall population of Pakistan consists of 49% male and 51% female.

The Distribution of Pakistan's Population According to Sex and Age			
Men's Population According to Age		Women's Population According to Age	
Age Group in Years	Percentage	Age Group in Years	Percentage
Up-to 14	43.1	Up-to 14	43.2
15-64	53.3	15-64	53.6
65 and above	3.6	65 and above	3.2

The Characteristics of Pakistani Society:

1: Religious harmony

An overwhelming majority of Pakistan's population (97 percent) is Muslim. Religion plays an important role in the individual and collective life of Pakistanis. Minorities are given their due rights. They are playing active role in the social life of Pakistan.

2: Family System:

Family is the basic unit of social organization. The family plays an important role in the socialization of children on one hand and solution of emotional and economical problems on the other. The family is patriarchal in nature. The head of the family exercises great authority.

3: A Common Language:

Urdu has the status of national language of Pakistan. A vast majority of the people can understand and speak this language. Besides, there are various regional languages spoken by different ethnic groups. Some of the other major Pakistani languages include Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, Seraiki, Hindko, and Kashmiri. They represent a diversity in the rich cultural heritage of Pakistan.

4: Multiethnic Society:

Pakistani society is multiethnic, that is, there are many races or ethnic groups within the country. But being Pakistani, they are united.

5: Male Dominated Society:

In Pakistani society men have dominant position because they are responsible for the livelihood of the family.

6: Social Stratification:

Pakistani society is highly stratified. Divisions are based on responsibilities and duties.

The Social Problems of Pakistan:

1: Illiteracy:

Illiteracy is one of the biggest problems faced by Pakistani society. Education is the fundamental right of every Pakistani, but still the majority of the society is illiterate.

2: Poverty:

Poverty is the root cause of the evils. Either there is scarcity of the resources or the resources are not properly utilized. That is why people live in poverty, which are responsible for many evils in the society.

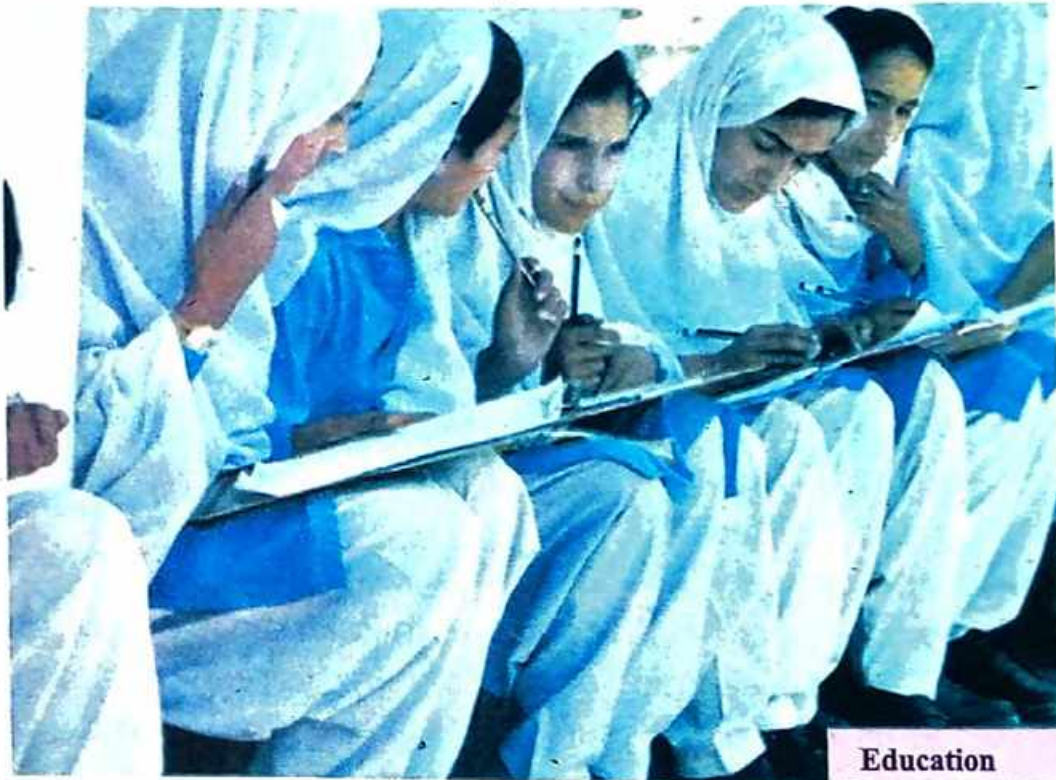
3: Health Facilities:

Pakistan's health services sector is insufficient to cater to the needs of the population. People die of diseases because they have no access to hospitals, doctor or medicine.

- 4: **Social Stratification:**
Social stratification is high in Pakistani society. Society is divided into different strata on the basis of creed and caste. Because of the uneven distribution of wealth there is a huge difference between the rich and the poor, which is also a cause of the evils in the society.
- 5: **Feudalism:**
Most of the land and property is owned by feudal lords while the poor farmers are deprived of it.
- 6: **The Curse of Dowry:**
The practice of dowry brings untold miseries to the poorer families.
- 7: **Drug Trafficking and Smuggling:**
Drug abuse and smuggling has played a big role in the destruction of the society. The society can not become happy unless and until this menace is controlled.
- 8: **Terrorism:**
Terrorism has created havoc in the society. No one feels safe or contented in such situation.
- 9: **Child Labour:**
Instead of imparting education, the children are subjected to child labour, which is not just a problem but an evil.

Education:

Literacy rate is the yard-stick for judging the educational progress in a country. According to the 1998 Population Census in Pakistan, the rate of literacy in the country was 45 percent which is estimated to have grown to around 57.7 percent by now.



Education

India, China and Sri Lanka have a higher literacy rate than Pakistan. In 1990, the number of school going children between the age of 5 and 9 years was about 16.3 million which had grown to about 27 million in 2005. New schools must be opened to enroll greater number of children to achieve 100% literacy.

Health:

In Pakistan, health facilities are very less as compared to population. Infant mortality rate in the country is 83 per thousand while maternal mortality rate 350 per hundred thousand. The relatively poor state of health services in the country is also reflected in the average life expectancy which is 64 years in Pakistan, smaller than most of the countries in Asia. In Sri Lanka and Malaysia, for example, it is 73 years, in China 70, in Indonesia 66 and in Thailand and the Philippines it is 69 years.

In Pakistan, according to 2013 statistics, the number of patients per doctor was 1127, the number of patients per nurse was 2245, and the number of hospital beds was one for 1786 persons which is very low by international standard.

Private hospitals and clinics also provide medical services. But their high costs make them beyond the reach of the ordinary



Hospital Camp

people. Many of the poor health condition in Pakistan is due to giving less attention to care and prevention of diseases. In this respect cleanliness at the individual level and around one's surrounding is very important.

Pakistani Society and Culture:

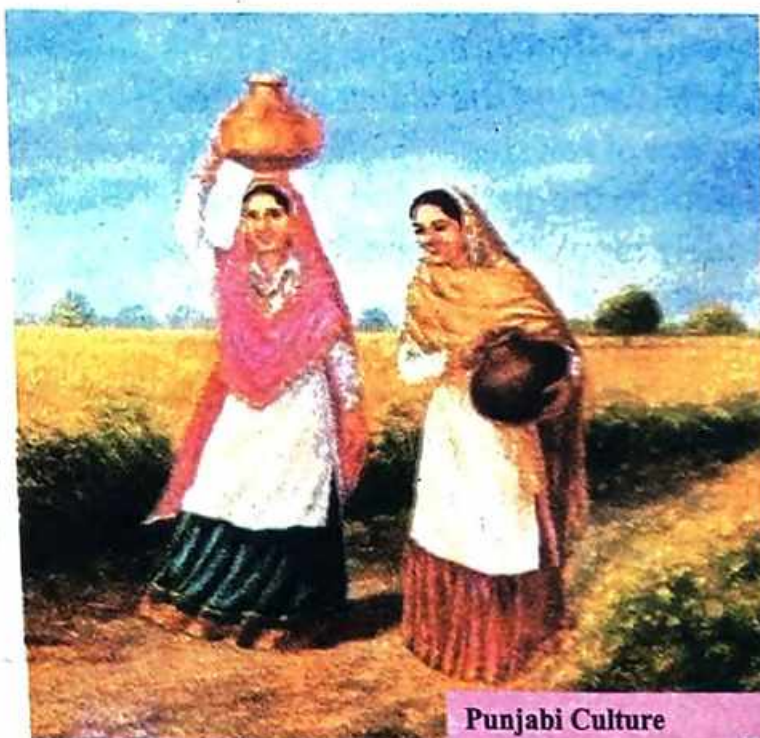
Those characteristics of a society which are related to culture includes all learning, belief, art, morality, and law. Culture is a societal heritage through which a community's collective experiences are transmitted from one generation to the next. It is the communal human behavior and the daily life

of a people. Culture is foundational to human society and its evolution. Pakistani society is relatively simple and traditional. The family structure is generally extended. Communal bonds are strong. People respect their elder and love the youngsters. They respect each other, particularly the ladies. Marriage ceremonies are traditional. The provinces have their own cultural traditions.

Punjabi Culture:

Punjab, the land of five rivers, is among the most fertile regions in the Indo-Pak subcontinent. Punjabi is the most widely spoken language in the province, followed by Seraiki.

Luddi dance, horse riding, passion for food, devotion to Sufi saints, love for folk literature, and story telling are some features of the culture of Punjab. The beautiful folk tales of Heer Ranjha, Sohni Mahiwaal, and Mirza Saheban are very famous which reflect Punjabi culture and social life.

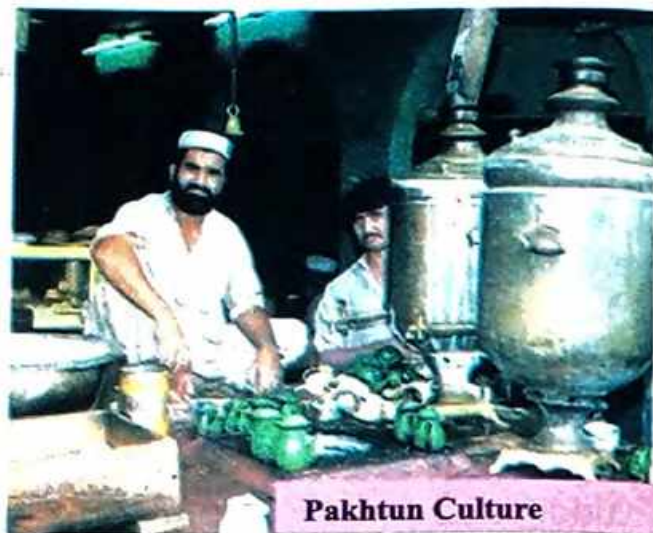


Punjabi Culture

Pakhtun Culture:

Pakhtun culture is prevalent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, parts of Balochistan and parts of Punjab like Mianwali.

Hard work, hospitality, horse-riding, love for freedom and honor, love for Islam, modesty and parda, ego, share the grief and respect of the elders characterize Pakhtun culture.



Pakhtun Culture

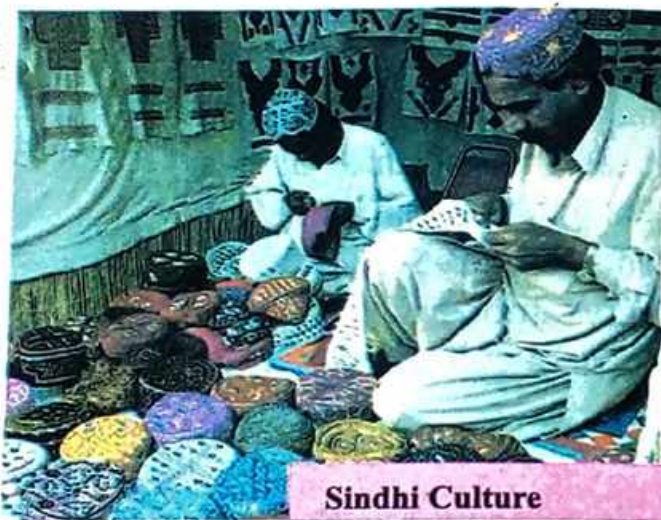
Sindhi Culture:

Sindh is among the oldest inhabited regions of Pakistan.

Sindhi is the native and the most widely spoken language of the province.

Agriculture and fishing are the two most important traditional professions of the people of Sindh. The impact of Sindh's ancient past are still visible and reflected in Sindhi culture. Malakhra, bull-racing, the patterns of embroidery on women's garments, the kalah and lungi of the men, the custom of keeping long

moustache by the men, the famous Sindhi *topi* (cap), *ajrak*, the unusual popularity of bangles among the womenfolk, hospitality and the *jirga* system, are the main features of Sindhi culture.



Sindhi Culture

Balochi Culture:

Baloch culture is largely nomadic, with livestock playing an important role in its economic life. Tribal system continues to play a major role in Baloch society. Marriage and other ceremonies in society, embroidery on dress and typical food are some basic features of Baloch culture.



Balochi Culture

The Common Features of Pakistani Culture:

Different regions and nationalities have different customs and traditions. That explains the presence of so many cultures throughout the world. But there are also many commonalities among various cultures.

Pakistan is a Muslim country and Islam is the dominant feature of Pakistani culture. Islam is against the divisions of people and societies on ethnic, linguistic, or traditional grounds and provides a common framework for uniting its followers in a single nationhood beyond territorial frontiers. Besides, religion, the constitution of Pakistan, also, provides freedom and benefits to every one.

Following are the main characteristics of Pakistani culture:

Mixed Culture:

Pakistani culture is a mixed culture. This region has been a melting pot of different cultural traditions since human prehistory. The earliest settlers of the region were part displaced, part mingled with the Aryan invaders. Later on various people, Iranians, Afghans, Greeks, Arabs, Mongolians and Turks settled and mingled with local populations. Thus, in spite of the many apparent differences in the customs and traditions of various regions in the country, they also exhibit deep, underlying similarities, known as Pakistani culture.

Social Life:

In Pakistan social life is basically simple and modest. Customs and traditions are also simple. A majority of the population lives in combined family system. Respect for the elders is common among all regional and local traditions.

A vast majority of the national population lives in villages, with farming and livestock management being the primary sources of earning their livelihood.

Commerce, industrial works, and the service sector are the major employment sources of the people in urban areas.

Marriage ceremonies are still held in traditional manner. Religious festivals are generally celebrated with passion and devotion throughout the country.

Dress:

Pakistan's national dress is simple but graceful. Men wear *shalwar* and *qamees* or *kurta*. The use of traditional caps and *pagries* as headwear among men is common. Women generally wear *shalwar* and *qamees* for clothes and *chader* (shawl) for headwear.

Besides, every region has its own style of dress. Embroidered dress is popular with women. But its cutting, colour and design are different. Hence, every dress follows the principle of modesty and *parda*.

Food:

Food of Pakistani people is quite simple. Bread made from wheat taken with vegetables, various kinds of pulses, is common. Rice with meat is another favorite dish. Milk, *lassi*, tea, green tea and simple water are the major drinks.

However, during marriage ceremonies and other feasts, the provision of more expensive and richer foods and drinks is arranged. Some foods are more popular than others in certain areas due to regional and climatic variations. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, for example, because of the cold weather, meat and green tea are consumed in larger quantities. In Sindh and Punjab, vegetables, milk and dairy products like yogurt and butter, are consumed avidly. In Balochistan, lambs, meat, beef and dry fruits are the favourite food.

Arts and Crafts:

Pakistanis are skilled craftsmen. The art of crafting various metals into jewellery and other utensils and instruments in the region is thousands of years old, predating the coming of the Iron Age into the region.

The people of ancient Indus Valley Civilization and of the Gandahara Civilization were experts in the art of melting and casting bronze into various forms and the carving of stone into sculptures and making seals. Even now, there are people who can carve stone in sculptures. Numerous buildings in Lahore, Multan, Uch Shareef, and Thatta are monuments of the splendored Islamic architecture in the region. Muslims in the region's past also promoted minting of coins, the arts of calligraphy and drawing as well as jewellery involving precious stones. The jewellery and seals in the museums at Peshawar, Lahore, Taxila, Hyderabad, and Karachi reflect the ancient civilization of the region.

Handicraft:

The skill of handicraft is inherited to Pakistan's people from ancient times. Modern Pakistan's craftsmen are capable and have a great aesthetic sense. Craftsmanship is generally a family business. Certain crafts are jointly undertaken by men and women.

The city of Gujarat is famous for the craft of paintings on earthen ware. The craftsmen of Peshawar city retain the same mastery of the art of engraving on bronze, copper and tin implements as their ancestors. The goldsmiths of Peshawar, Multan, Bahawalpur and Hyderabad are renowned for their work in both gold and silver. Balochistan and Punjab are famous for the craft of weaving hand-woven carpet. Pakistanis are also heir to a rich tradition in the handicrafts of embroidery and the decoration of fabrics.



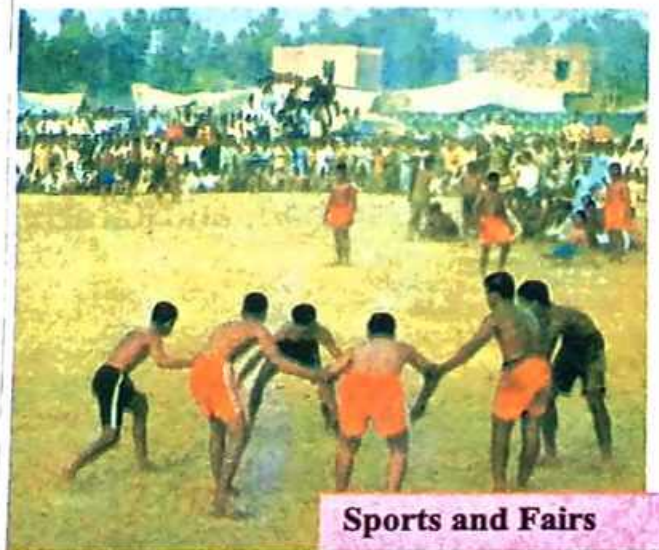
Craftmanship

Sports and Fairs:

Sporting events and fairs are important aspects of Pakistani culture.

In various regions of the country, fairs are held with the changing of seasons and on eve of crops cutting or on occasions of important events in the lives of Sufi saints. People from all walks of life come to participate in these fairs. Some of these events are quite colorful.

Some of the famous fairs held in the country include the Horse and Cattle Show in Lahore, the annual cattle-fair held at Sibbi in Balochistan, and the Shandur Polo Festival at Chitral in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



Sports and Fairs

Regional sporting events play an important role in regional cultural and recreational life. Wrestling, marksmanship competitions, kabadi, and *malakhra* are among the most important regional sports of the country.

Marriage Customs:

Marriage ceremonies throughout the country are often celebrated with due pomp. Even in these ceremonies the Islamic touch is there. In Islam, marriages are solemnized by *Nikkah*. People enjoy themselves and make merriment.



Marriage Customs

Certain aspects of customs related with marriage are negatively affecting the fabric of Pakistani society. The practices of dowry and bride price are some of the examples. To overcome the menace, the government has promulgated the *Jahez* ordinance.

Rites of Birth and Death:

The occasion of birth in the family is traditionally celebrated by the distribution of sweets. According to Islamic practices, the *Azan* is recited in the ears of the newborn. Felicitations, and sometimes gifts, are due from relatives and friends.

In the event of death in the family, nears and dears as well as the neighbours share the grief of the bereaved family. The costs incurring from the provision of drinks and food to the visitors are shared, if needed, by the relatives of bereaved family. In this way, brotherhood and co-operation develops in the society.

The Languages of Pakistan:

Language is the source of communication. It is the medium for transmitting thought and feelings to others. All natural languages evolve through complex social processes. Different sounds are transformed in words, which in turn makes a language.

Following are the major languages spoken in Pakistan:

Urdu:

Urdu is a word of Turkish origin meaning 'army'. When Muslim rule was established in the Indian sub-continent, these people spoke various dialects. Their interaction led to the development of a new language i.e Urdu. In its vocabulary, Urdu has heavily borrowed from Arabic, Persian, Turkish and many of the sub-continent's regional languages.

Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. It is spoken in all the four provinces of Pakistan. Urdu is highly flexible. It embraces numerous words from the regional languages and Urdu has also deep influence on these languages.

Urdu has played vital role in reflecting the Islamic traditions of the Muslims of the sub-continent and in spearheading the Pakistan Movement. Presently Urdu is making fast progress. The *Anjuman-e-Taraqi-e-Urdu*, *Urdu Science Board*, and the National Language Promotion Department have worked for the promotion of Urdu by writing and translating foreign books on science, history, economics, international relations and arts. Urdu script resembles the regional languages. Arabic, Persian and regional languages are basis of Urdu. Hence these languages share many traditions and values. Besides being a link language, Urdu is also a symbol of national identity.

Pashto:

Pashto is an ancient language. It is widely spoken and understood not only in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa but also in Balochistan and parts of the Punjab like Mianwali and Attock. Pashto is deeply influenced by Persian language. Its script is similar to Arabic.

The oldest poem in Pashto language was written in the eighth century and is attributed to Ameer Karor. In the thirteenth century, Salman Mako wrote a book on the history of the learned (*Kitab Tarikh-el-Awlia*). Pashto language has produced great writers throughout its long history. Some of the more famous among these include Bayazid Ansari (*Pir Rukhan*), Khushal Khan Khattak, Rehman Baba, and Hamza Shinwari.

Pashto literature has made great progress in modern times. Many novels, dramas, books of poetry and works on history and literary criticism have been written.

The Pashto Academy is playing an important role in the promotion of Pashto language.

Punjabi:

Punjabi language is spoken in its true form in northern Punjab. Punjabi has a rich literary tradition. *Dohay* and the mystical poetry of Baba Farid are very famous. Baba Farid, Bhuley Shah, Sultan Bahu, and Waris Shah are among the greatest poets of the Punjabi language.

Sultan Bahu wrote mystical (*Arifana*) poetry in the seventeenth century. Then Waris Shah composed Heer Ranjha in the form of *masnavi*.

These poets have made immense contributions to the development of Punjabi language through their poetry.

Sindhi:

Sindhi language is based on *Sanskrit* and *Prakrit* which were spoken in Sindh during the Aryan period. After the arrival of the Arab traders and conquerors, Sindhi assimilated a vast number of Arabic vocabulary. The script was also changed to Arabic.

Shah Abdul Lateef Bhattai, Sachal Sarmast, and Abdul Qadir Baidel are among the most famous writers of the Sindhi language. Their contributions to the development of Sindhi as a literary language cannot be overstated.

Mirza Qaleech Baig (1853 – 1929) introduced the modern genre of novel into Sindhi language. He also translated several literary classics of the Western world into the Sindhi.

Balochi:

Apart from many parts of Balochistan, Balochi is spoken and understood in parts of Dera Ismael Khan in southern Khyber Pakhunkhwa, in parts of Dera Ghazi Khan in southern Punjab, and in parts of Sindh.

Balochi epic poetry reflects the nomadic lifestyle of its creators and narrates and glorifies the valiant deeds of their tribal heroes.

Mast Tawakkali and Mulla Fazel are celebrated poets of Balochi language.

Brahui:

Brahui is one of the oldest languages of the Indus Valley region. It is spoken in east and central Sindh, in parts of southern Punjab, and in coastal areas of Southern Balochistan.

Because of the nomadic way of life of its speakers, the language has been influenced by the regional languages with which it came into contact.

In recent history, Brahui has seen great progress. Apart from the translation of the Holy Quran, much has been written in the language on religious, educational, and literary subjects.

Malak Daad is among the most famous poets of the language.

Hindko:

Hindko is widely spoken and understood in parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to recent research, the language predates the Aryan invasion of the subcontinent. It has great affinities with the extinct languages of Munda and Dravri. A two thousand year old inscription found at Taxila is written in a language that has similarities with contemporary Hindko.

Seraiki, Chitrali, Kohistani, and Gojri are also spoken in parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Kashmiri:

Kashmiri is spoken in parts of Azad Kashmir. It is spoken largely by those who migrated from the Indian held Kashmir. Huba Khatoon, Mehmud Gaami, Armini Laal are among the well-known poets of the Kashmiri language.

Seraiki:

Seraiki is widely spoken in Bahawalpur and in southern Punjab, in northern parts of Sindh, and in parts of the Dera Ismael Khan district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Khwaja Farid was famous poet of this language.

Many poets of the Sindhi and Punjabi languages have also written in Seraiki language. Sachal Sarmast, the celebrated Sindhi poet, is also among the greatest poets of Seraiki.

In recent years, Shazia Khushk, Attaullah Khan Eassakhelvi and Abida Perveen the famous singers have done much to promote Seraiki Language.

The Role of Minorities in the creation of Pakistan.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was tolerant political leader. Therefore, the non-Muslim also took active part in the Pakistan Movement. The vision of the Quaid-e-Azam about minorities was laid out clearly in his speech on 11th August to the future Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. He said, "You are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion caste or creed, that has nothing to do with the business of the state of Pakistan."

Exercise

I: Choose the correct answer to the following questions:

- 1) What was the population of Pakistan in 1947?
A. 28 million B. 30 million
C. 33 million D. 35 million

- 2) What is the percentage of rural population in Pakistan?
A. 63.66 B. 68.5
C. 70 D. 75

- 3) Which of the following is known as land of the five rivers?
A. Sindh
B. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
C. Balochistan
D. Punjab

- 4) What percentage of Pakistan's population lives in cities?
A. 25 percent B. 28.5 percent
C. 36.33 percent D. 34 percent

- 5) Ameer Crore was a poet of which language?
A. Pashto B. Sindhi
C. Punjabi D. Seraiki

- 6) Urdu is a word of which language?
A. Persian B. Turkish
C. Arabic D. Iranian
- 7) Who laid down the foundations of the art of the novel in Sindhi language?
A. Sachal Sarmast
B. Abdul Qadir Baidel
C. Mirza Qaleech Baig
D. Shah Abdul Lateef Bhattai
- 8) What is the annual population growth rate in Pakistan?
A. 1.9 B. 2.8
C. 3.4 D. 4
- 9) What is the average life expectancy in Pakistan?
A. 66 B. 69
C. 70 D. 64

II: Write short answers to the following questions.

- 1) What is the ratio of urban and rural populations in Pakistan?
- 2) Describe the age and sex composition of Pakistan's population.
- 3) Write a note on Punjabi culture.
- 4) What do you know about Sindhi culture?
- 5) What do you know about the arts and crafts of Pakistan?
- 6) Write a note on Urdu language.
- 7) How is population growth affecting the state of health services in the country?

III: Give detailed answers to the following questions.

- 1) Write in detail about the social problems of Pakistan.
- 2) What are the basic features of Pakistani culture?
- 3) What do you know about history of national language and write a note on regional languages?
- 4) Discuss Population, its growth and distribution in Pakistan.

Activity

- Arrange a debate among the students on the subject of the impact of population growth on the life of the average man and woman.
- Draw out the main characteristics of Pakistani culture on a chart and post it on a classroom wall.
- Get the students to make charts with pictures showing the country's regional dresses.



About the Authors

Miss Sania Murad M.A (Pakistan Studies)

Miss Sania Murad is a student of M. Phil (Pakistan Studies) in Islamia College University Peshawar. She has participated in many workshops on textbook development, editing and reviewing. She has written many books for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Textbook Board, Peshawar.

Miss Asma Khatoon M.A, B.Ed.

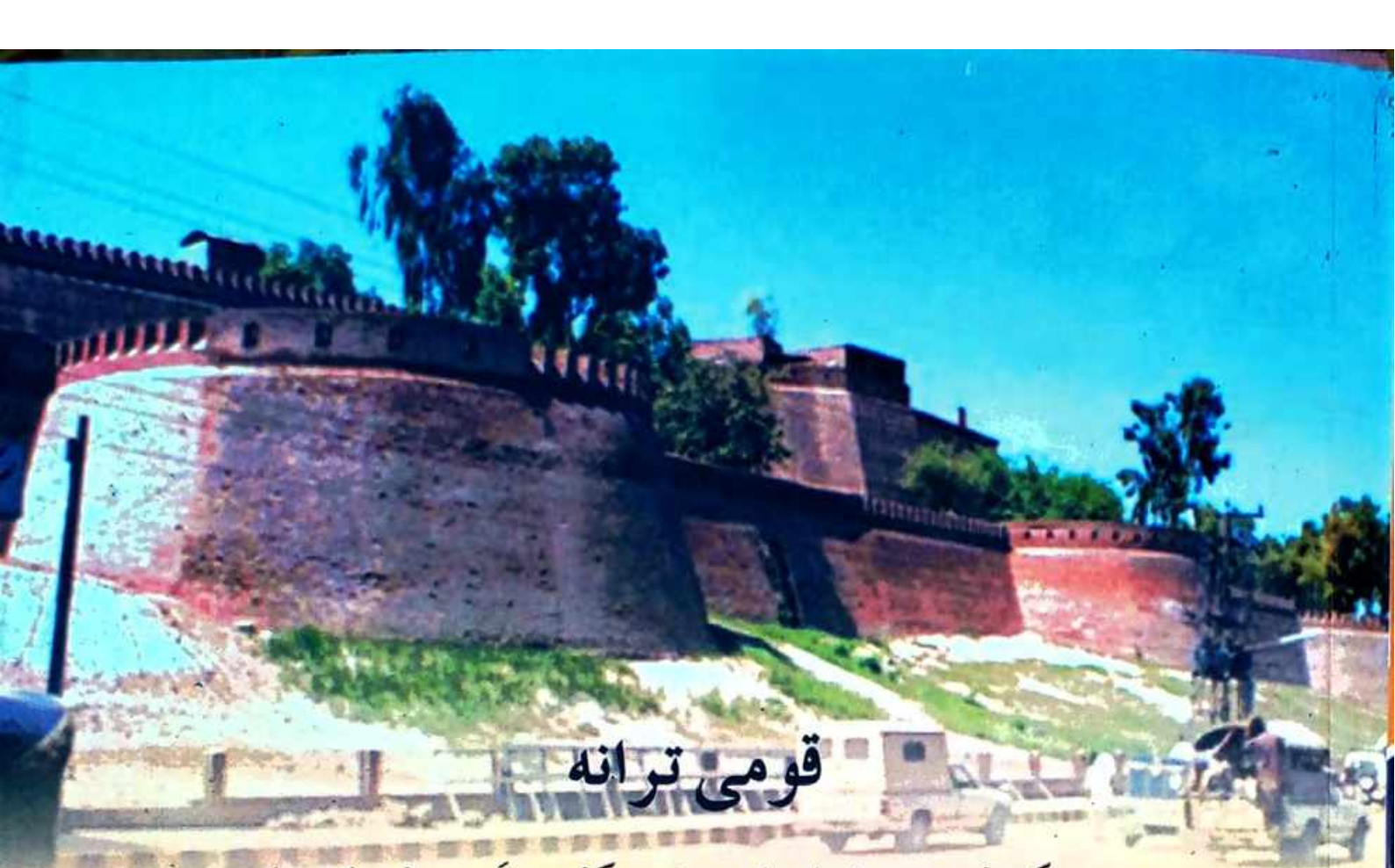
Miss Asma Khatoon is an educationist and has been teaching in the government schools since long. She actively participates in every curricular and co-curricular activity of the school. She has participated in many workshops on textbook development, editing and reviewing. She has written many books for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Textbook Board, Peshawar.

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پس اپنے دو بھائیوں میں صلح کرادیا کرو
اور اللہ سے ڈرتے رہو تاکہ تم پر رحم
کیا جائے۔

(سورة الحجرات : ۱۰)

رشوت لینے والا اور رشوت دینے
والا دونوں جہنمی ہیں۔

(حدیث نبوی ﷺ)



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