PAKISTAN STUDIES

for Class - X



SINDH TEXTBOOK BOARD

Printed by
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Prepared and developed by the Sindh Textbook Board and approved by the Ministry of Education (Curriculum Wing), Islamabad vide letter No. F-4-4-/2003-SS dated: 09-10-2004 for the Province of Sindh
Reviewed by National Review Committee for Textbooks

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Printed at: Paramount Printing Press, Karachi

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Preface

The Sindh Textbook Board is an organization charged with the preparation and publication of textbooks in the province of Sindh. Its prime objective is to develop and produce textbooks which will equip the new generation with the knowledge, skills and values to prepare them to face the challenge of the rapidly changing world. In this aye of knowledge explosion and development of technology not witnessed in the human history, efforts have to be made to ensure that our children do not lag behind.

To accomplish this noble task, a team of educationists, working teachers and friends endeavor tirelessly to develop, test and improve contents, layout and design of the textbooks.

An attempt has been made in this textbook to include activities that will allow student to actively participate in their learning and as a guide to teachers so that these textbooks are used effectively by teachers and students. Suggestions by teachers and students using these textbooks will help us in further improving their qualitative contents.

Chairman
Sindh Textbook Board

Chapter 01

بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ

IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN

1. Meaning, source and significance of ideology

(a) Meaning of Ideology

The word 'Ideology' is French in origin. It is made up of two components, namely, 'idea' and 'logy'. Ideology is a systematic body of concepts especially about life or culture. It could be the product of the great and influential minds or it could evolve as a result of Divine guidance.

Ideology is generally used in a wider perspective because human beings have unique way of thinking. It constitutes a system of human life whose integral parts are assertions, theories and objectives of human life. In a society the individuals should have common beliefs, customs, traditions and rituals.

Islamic Society is unique as compared to other societies in as much as it derives its source, principles and theories from the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah. Islam is a universal Deen i.e., it is a complete code of life. Its teachings put an end to the distinction of colour and race, and bind the individuals into eternal brotherhood. This is the reason as to why the thoughts, actions and customs of its individuals have to be in accordance with the principles of Islam. All rules and regulations of the Islamic Society are framed in the light of the teachings of Islam. The individuals are bound to lead their lives in conformity with the Islamic code of conduct. The foundation of Islamic Society was laid down by our Holy Last Prophet حَضرتْ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖنَ صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی آلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ *(Hazrat Muhammad, the Messenger of Allah, the Last of the prophets, Peace be upon him and upon his Family and Companions)*. Islamic Society is characterized by the divine principles of respect for humanity, tolerance, justice, equity and peaceful co-existence.

(b) Source of Islamic Ideology

The promotion of an ideology depends on the extent of people's devotion, dedication and adherence to it. Islamic ideology has influenced the minds of the Individuals having their firm faith in the eternal principles of Islam. The sources of Islamic ideology are the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah (the ways and teachings of the Prophet of Islam).



i. The Holy Qur'an:

The Qur'an is the permanent basis of Islam. It provides detailed guidance to the people, concerning social and economic laws, leading to a sustainable, peaceful and purposeful life at the individual and collective level.

ii. Sunnah:

Our Holy Last Prophet (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى آلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ) elaborated the injunctions of Islam by his words and deeds. The detailed explanation of the teachings of the Holy Qur'an is found in the Sunnah, which is the essential source of Islamic laws and principles. Sunnah is an Arabic term. The literal meaning of the Sunnah is the 'way to follow'. The Qur'an outlines the broader principles of Islam and its elaborations are enshrined in the sayings of our Holy Last Prophet (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى آلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ). The fundamental principles of Islam like Prayer, Zakat (Specific Charity), Fasting and Hajj (Pilgrimage) have been elaborated by Holy Last Prophet (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى آلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ).

iii. Traditions and Cultural Values:

The values and traditions, such as festivals, gatherings and ceremonies which do not run opposite to the teachings of Islam, are allowed to be followed by the Muslims in their respective regions.

(c) Significance of ideology

Ideology is significant because:

i) It reflects the ideas of the people and determines their way of living, thinking and social interaction.

ii) It helps people unite on one platform and affords a source of manifestation of the national strength.

iii) It is a motivating force for deeds and actions. People may willingly sacrifice anything for a certain cause under the influence of an ideology.

iv) It is the source of struggle for achieving the divine objective and serves as a motivational force for the progress and prosperity of a society under a recognized and truthful leadership.

v) Ideology provides an insight in making the choice of the leaders. It helps in making right decisions.

vi) It helps preserve the freedom, culture and traditions.

2. Contents of Ideology

The contents of an ideology are:

i. **COMMON RELIGION:** Religion is a binding force for the nations in the world. Nations in the world are distinctive on the basis of their religion.

ii. **COMMON CULTURE:** Generally, the people sharing a common culture follow the similar way of life. Normally they do not compromise on their customs and traditions.

iii. **COMMON CAUSE:** A common cause unites the people. For example, the achievement of Pakistan was a common cause under the influence of an ideology.

iv. **DEDICATION:** The dedication of the people to some noble cause energizes and enriches an ideology. Muslims of South Asia were highly dedicated to the common cause of seeking freedom and establishing a separate Muslim State.

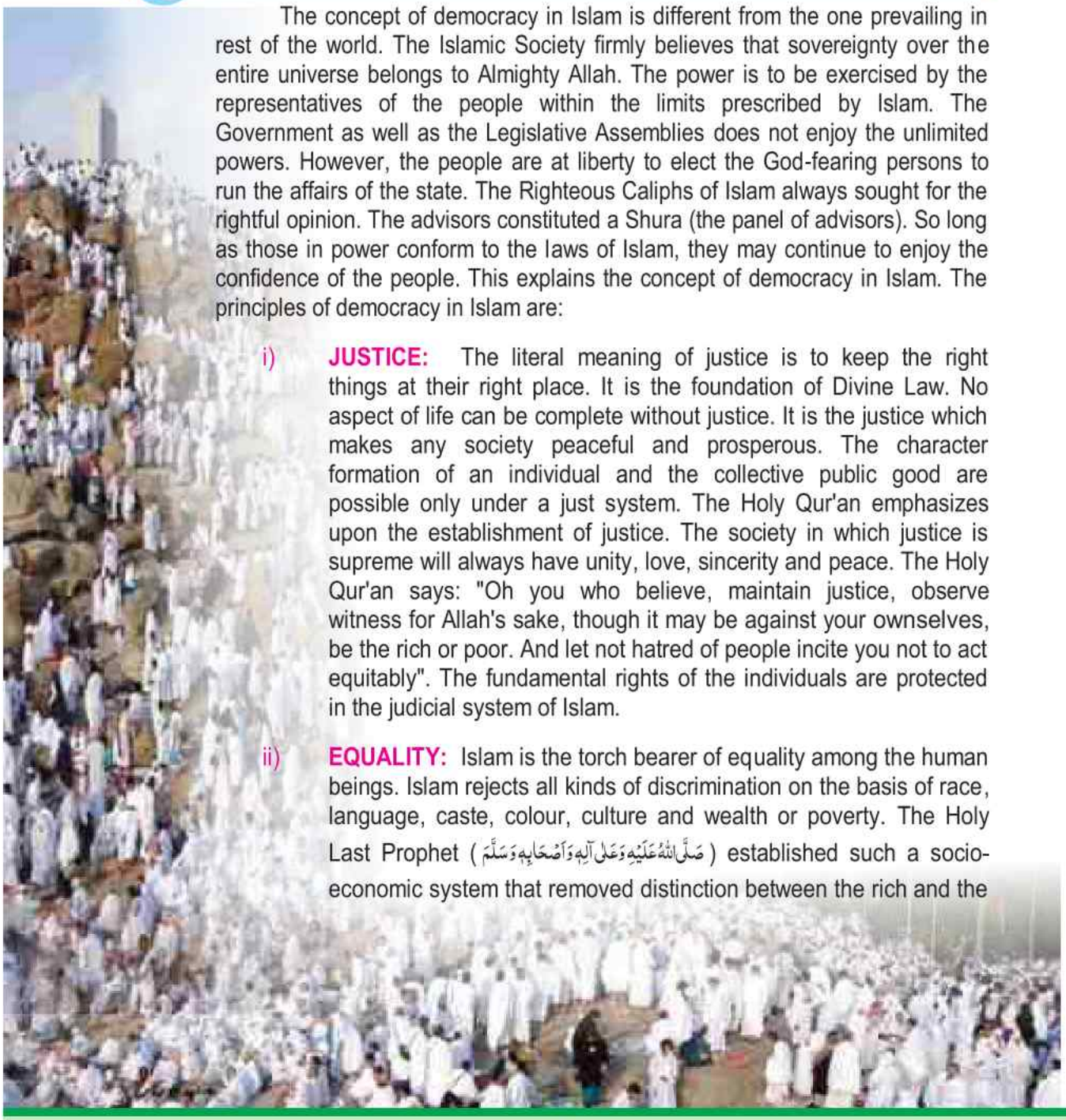
3. Basis of Ideology of Pakistan

The basis of Ideology of Pakistan is Islam. The constituent components of Islamic ideology are:

i. **DOCTRINE OF FAITH:** Ideology of Pakistan is characterized by the doctrine of faith in Allah, Prophethood, Angels, the Day of Judgment and all the Revealed Books of Allah. The most essential elements of this belief of the Muslims are the Unicity of Allah and complete faith in the Prophethood of the Last Prophet, Muhammad (رَّسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى آلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ). The Qur'an is the last Holy Book (revealed to the Holy Last Prophet (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى آلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ) bit by bit over a period of twenty-three years) is sufficient for the guidance of entire humanity.

ii. **SOCIAL DEALINGS:** Mutual dealings or interaction, occupy an important place in the social system, Justice and equity constitute the social system of Islam. In Islam there is no discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, caste, colour and creed.

4. Principles of Democracy in Islam



The concept of democracy in Islam is different from the one prevailing in rest of the world. The Islamic Society firmly believes that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah. The power is to be exercised by the representatives of the people within the limits prescribed by Islam. The Government as well as the Legislative Assemblies does not enjoy the unlimited powers. However, the people are at liberty to elect the God-fearing persons to run the affairs of the state. The Righteous Caliphs of Islam always sought for the rightful opinion. The advisors constituted a Shura (the panel of advisors). So long as those in power conform to the laws of Islam, they may continue to enjoy the confidence of the people. This explains the concept of democracy in Islam. The principles of democracy in Islam are:

i) **JUSTICE:** The literal meaning of justice is to keep the right things at their right place. It is the foundation of Divine Law. No aspect of life can be complete without justice. It is the justice which makes any society peaceful and prosperous. The character formation of an individual and the collective public good are possible only under a just system. The Holy Qur'an emphasizes upon the establishment of justice. The society in which justice is supreme will always have unity, love, sincerity and peace. The Holy Qur'an says: "Oh you who believe, maintain justice, observe witness for Allah's sake, though it may be against your ownselves, be the rich or poor. And let not hatred of people incite you not to act equitably". The fundamental rights of the individuals are protected in the judicial system of Islam.

ii) **EQUALITY:** Islam is the torch bearer of equality among the human beings. Islam rejects all kinds of discrimination on the basis of race, language, caste, colour, culture and wealth or poverty. The Holy Last Prophet (صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى آلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ) established such a socio-economic system that removed distinction between the rich and the

poor. The accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few was abolished, through establishing the order of Zakat (Specific Charity). The Holy Last Prophet (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى آلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ) on the eve of "Hajja-tul-Wida" (last pilgrimage) declared that "All human beings are the offspring of Hazrat Adam. No Arab has any precedence over a non-Arab and vice-versa. Similarly, the white have no precedence over the black and vice-versa. Precedence in Islam is based on self-restraint". No distinction is allowed in Islam except in case of those who observe self-restraint or Taqwa (Piety and Fear of Allah). All human beings are equal before law. Rich and poor individuals are equally accountable before law. Islamic Shariat (Code of Islamic Laws) provides legal justice which means that all individuals enjoy protection under law and they should have equal opportunity to seek social protection.

iii) **FRATERNITY:** It means brotherhood. In the words of Holy Qur'an "All the believers are brothers to each other". The principle of fraternity is an important aspect of Islamic Society. As brothers, they share the problems of each other, and their happiness also. The feelings of brotherhood promote affection, mutual cooperation, selfless service and sacrifice. In this way, the society becomes peaceful and a place of comfort for all. The examplary expression of brotherhood was shown at the time of migration of Muslims from Makkah to Madina. The people of Madina not only welcomed them warmly but also made them partner in their business and assets.

Our Holy Last Prophet (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى آلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ) said that a Muslim is a brother to another Muslim. He does not betray him nor becomes a source of trouble for his brother Muslim. The Holy Last Prophet (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى آلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ) asked the Muslims to extend love each other by giving gifts. In brief, a Muslim should not have malice towards his brother Muslim and never indulge in jealousy. Islam does not allow conspiracy or even towards non-Muslims.

iv) **TOLERANCE:** Tolerance is a great virtue. It saves people from hardships and promotes love for others. The best way to develop social relations is to spread tolerance. Tolerance is the source of avoiding conflict with others. It develop an atmosphere of of brotherhood, peace and stability in a society. The Holy Last Prophet (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى آلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ) preached tolerance through his words and deeds. The Islamic Society honours and protects the due rights of the non-Muslims.

5. Ideology of Pakistan in the light of the statements of Allama Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah

In their statements Allama Iqbal (1877-1938) and Quaid-i-Azam (1876-1948) outlined the Ideology of Pakistan. They had minutely observed the religious, political and social situation of the sub-continent and arrived at the conclusion that the Muslims and the Hindus could not live together. A separate homeland for the Muslims in South Asia was thus essential. In their addresses and statements, they emphasized and elaborated the Ideology of Pakistan. Their public addresses on the Ideology of Pakistan afforded impetus to the struggle for Pakistan.

i) Statements of Allama Iqbal

Allama Iqbal was a great thinker, philosopher and poet of Islam. He strongly articulated the need of a separate state for the Muslims of the sub-continent. He delivered his Presidential address at the Annual meeting of the All-India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930, which is known as the "Allahabad Address". He explained the idea of the separate nationhood for the Muslims. Allama Iqbal stressed that it should be acknowledged that the sub-continent is inhabited by people speaking different languages, practicing different religions and cultures representing various cultures. Muslim nation possesses separate religious and cultural identity. He said, "India is a sub-continent and not a country, where people belonging to different religions and speaking different languages are inhabited. Muslim nation has its unique religious and cultural identity. All civilized nations should respect religious principles, cultural and social values of Muslims". He further added:



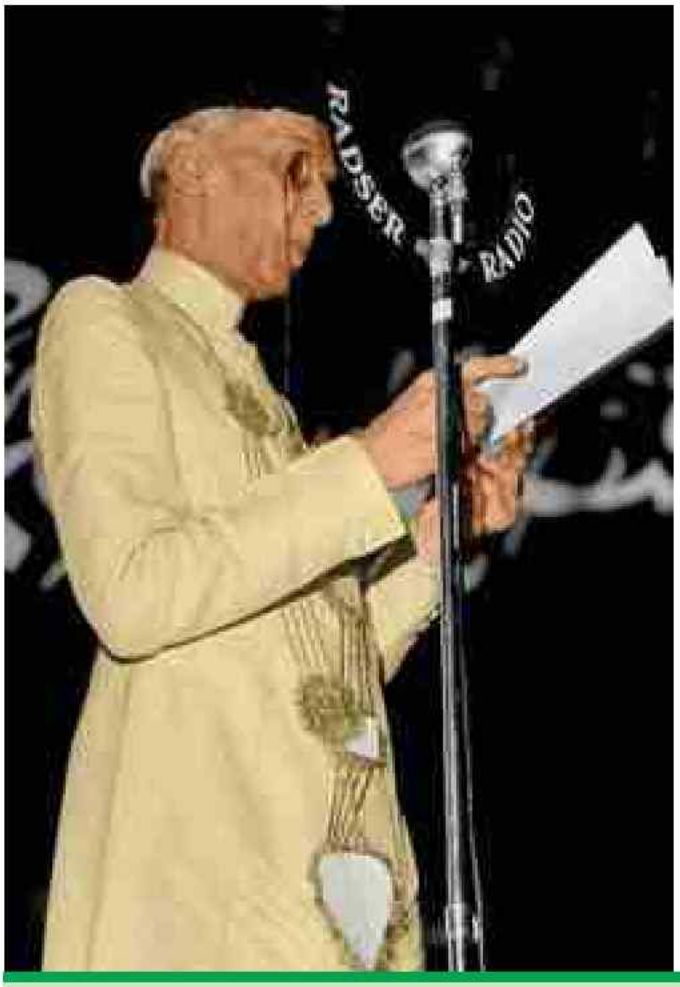
"I would like to see the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state. Formation of a consolidated North-West Muslim State appears to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India."

The address of Allama Iqbal proved a milestone in the struggle for Pakistan. Quaid-i-Azam acknowledged the thinking of Allama Iqbal by saying "Iqbal's ideas were fundamentally one with mine and I have reached the same conclusion after a close study and analysis of the constitutional problems of the sub-continent".

ii) Statements of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was very anxious about the future of the Muslims of the sub-continent. He re-organized and vitalized the Muslim League and brought all Muslims under its banner. Quaid-i-Azam's views on the Ideology of Pakistan were very clear. While addressing the students at Islamia College, Peshawar, he explained his views about ideology, saying: "Our demand for Pakistan is not for a piece of land, instead, we want to establish an experimental laboratory where we could practice a system based on Islamic principles".

In his address in the meeting of Muslim League on 23 March, 1940, at Lahore, Quaid-i-Azam explained the ideological basis of an Islamic State as follows:



"Hinduism and Islam are not merely two religions but they are two separate social systems. It would be a dream to think that Hindus and Muslims will form a common nation. I want to make it clear that both the nations belonged to two different civilizations and the foundation of these two civilizations is on such philosophies which are opposed to each other."

In January 1941, Quaid-i-Azam elaborated the separate status of the Muslim Nation by saying:

"India had never been a single country or a nation. The issue of sub-continent is international. The differences on culture, social and economic values are of ideological nature".

The following words of Quaid-i-Azam sum up the ideology of Pakistan:

"Pakistan had come into being the day; the first non-Muslim was converted into a Muslim in India".

6. Ideology and National Character

Character is the sum total of habits, attitudes and the way of living of an individual. It is influenced by the ideology of an individual. The following elements shape the national character:

i) Firm belief in the Ideology

A firm belief in the national ideology, contributes positively towards the development of Muslim character into national spirit and his or her actions shall not be directed towards national interest. Our ideology stems from Islam. Therefore, we should build our character in the light of Islamic values.

ii) Commitment

Commitment means devotion with a sense of duty and responsibility. A person, who acts in conformity with the national ideology, fully devotes himself or herself to the cause of the nation. Our character should reflect the highest virtues embodied in the Islamic way of life. Pakistanis manifested their national character during the war of 1965 when they stood like a rock against the enemy and foiled its evil designs.

iii) Honesty

Honesty is a virtue recognized in all societies. An individual should lead a just life and reflect honesty in words and deeds. Honesty should be visible in all fields of life. Islam has emphasized upon honesty in very strong words.

iv) Patriotism

Patriotism is an eternal virtue; it is an expression of the love and sacrifice for one's country. Individuals reflect their best national character at the time of test and/or when their freedom is endangered.

v) Hard Work

Nations progress when their individuals work hard. This requires sense of duty, commitment to work and honest performance. The developed and advanced nations have become prosperous because of their hard work.

vi) National Interest

The personal character of an individual must reflect the supremacy of national interest and with no compromise on it. From here,the virtues like honesty, dedication and commitment find their articulation. Only those nations survive whose individuals do not compromise on their national interest.

EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the sources of an ideology?
2. Why is an ideology important to a nation?
3. Mention the principles of democracy in Islam.
4. What is the role of ideology in building National Character?
5. Outline the statements of Quaid-i-Azam on the ideology of Pakistan.
6. Briefly describe Allama Iqbal's views on the ideology of Pakistan.
7. Discuss the contents of an ideology.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

i. The basis of the ideology of Pakistan is _____.

ii. Islam is the most democratic _____.

iii. To keep the things at their appropriate place is called _____.

iv. Allama Iqbal stated about the ideology of Pakistan in his presidential address at _____ in_____.

v. Quaid-i-Azam said that _____ and _____ are the two separate social systems.

vi. The basis of faith is _____ of Allah and _____.

vii. Fraternity means_____.

viii. Character is _____ of habits.

ix. The sources of Islamic ideology are _____ and _____.

Chapter 02

MAKING OF PAKISTAN



1. Revivalist Movement in the Sub-continent

Muslims ruled the sub-continent for more than one thousand years. However, when they deviated from the golden principles of Islam their power and influence declined gradually. Realizing this, a number of religious scholars and reformers started movements for the revival of Islamic teachings and values. Their Struggle to create Islamic spirit in the Muslims of the sub-continent is known as Revivalist Movement. The following movements became very prominent which created awakening among the Muslims of the sub-continent.

i. Movement of Shah Waliullah

Shah Waliullah's name was Qutubuddin but due to his spiritual virtues he was called Waliullah. He was born in a village near Delhi on 21st February 1703. His father, Shah Abdul Rahim, was a well-known scholar and a religious leader. At the early age of 15, Shah Waliullah mastered the major branches of Islamic learning. He succeeded his father as the Sheikh of the Madrasah when he was just 17.

Soon after the death of Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir in March 1707 a wave of religious and moral degradation swept the Muslims of the sub-continent. Shah Waliullah very minutely analyzed the factors for the downfall and concluded that it was due to the increasing influence of the non-Muslims. The Military strength of the Muslims had collapsed and they were at the mercy of the tribal might of *JATS* and *MARATHAS*. Shah Waliullah realized that if Muslims did not abide by Islam, they would gradually lose their status. In these circumstances, he planned to revive Islamic teachings and values in the sub-continent.

Shah Waliullah wrote letters to the then Mughal Emperor, the Nizam of Hyderabad Deccan, Rohila Sardar Hafizul Mulk and Najibuddula. He warned them about the declining state of the Muslim society in the sub-continent. He also wrote to the ruler of Afghanistan, Ahmed Shah Abdali to save the Muslims of India from the atrocities of Marathas. Thereupon, Anmed Shah Abdali, in 1761,

inflicted a crushing defeat on the Marathas at the Third Battle of Panipat, from which the Marathas never recovered.

Shah Waliullah's meritorious work was the Persian translation of the Holy Our'an. This helped the people in understanding the Holy Qur'an. Later it was translated into Urdu by his sons and others. He also wrote books on Hadith, Islamic Jurisprudence (Fiqh) and Tafseer (Exegesis). The most popular among these is his famous work Hujjat-ul-La-Hul Baligha. The message of this work is that Islam is the universal religion. It guarantees progress and prosperity for the whole of mankind. Shah Waliullah died on 10th August 1762. His son and successor Shah Abdul Aziz continued his mission at Madrassah Rahimiya in Delhi.

ii. Movement of Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barelvi

Syed Ahmed Shaheed is well-known in the history of sub-continent as a preacher of Islam. His struggle was against the evil forces in the sub-continent. Syed Ahmed was born in Rai Bareilley in 1786. He received a nominal education in the beginning because he was much inclined towards military training. Later, he devoted himself to social service as well. He was very much influenced by the teachings of Shah Waliullah and was a strong follower of his son Shah Abdul Aziz, from whom he acquired religious knowledge.

Syed Ahmed Shaheed was much concerned about the downfall of the Muslims. He and his companions dreamt of the establishment of an Islamic State in the sub-continent. He started a strong movement against Polytheism and emphasized upon the Oneness of Allah (Tauheed). The objectives of Syed Ahmed Shaheed's movement known as Tahreek-e-Mujahideen (The Struggle of Freedom Fighters) were:

a) To preach Oneness of Allah (Tauheed)
b) To revive teachings of Islam.
c) To establish a state in the sub-continent in accordance with the Principles of Islam.
d) To protect Muslims against such acts and ideas as are contrary to Islamic values.
e) To preach Jihad because it was not possible to get freedom from evil force without armed struggle.

Syed Ahmed wanted to eliminate domination of Sikhs in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. and revive Islamic values. He started Jihad in the Punjab and N.W.F.P.

Shah Ismail Shaheed along with his six thousand followers also joined Syed Ahmad in his Jihad against evil forces. Syed Ahmad toured different areas around the river Jamuna, where a number of his followers joined him.

He came to Sindh in 1826 and sought the help of Syed Sibghatullah Shah (the then Pir Pagara) who sent a strong contingent of his staunch followers called 'Hurs'. Syed Ahmed left his family under the protection of Pir Pagara and proceeded towards Jihad without any worry about his family.

Syed Ahmed Shaheed reached Nowshera (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) in December 1826 and made it his headquarter. The first battle against the Sikhs was fought on December 21, 1826 near Akora. The Sikhs were defeated. The second battle was fought at Hazro. It was also won by the Muslims. These victories inspired a number of Pathan tribes to join the Jihad movement. The number of Mujahideen rose to 80,000. Syed Ahmad was given the status of *AMIR-UL-MOMININ.* Islamic laws were enforced in the area which was controlled by Syed Ahmed Shaheed.

Jihad (Holy War) movement was initially very successful but soon conspiracies began against Syed Ahmad. A few tribal leaders (Sardars) even tried to imprison and kill him. Similarly, Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780-1839) bribed Sardar Yar Muhammad and his brother Sultan Muhammad Khan to plot against the Khilafat of Syed Ahmad Shaheed. The disloyalty of the Sardars disheartened him. He made Balakot as his new headquarter. He started his struggle from Muzaffarabad. Here a tough fight started between the Mujahideen and the Sikhs. Muslims fought with heroism but Syed Ahmad and his right hand companions were martyred on 6th May 1831. Out of thousands of Mujahideen, only 300 Mujahideen survived. This brought an end to the Khilafat of Syed Ahmad Shaheed. His dream for establishing an Islamic State could not be realized. But the names of Syed Ahmad Shaheed and Shah Ismail Shaheed will always be remembered for their heroic struggle for the revival of an Islamic society and polity. Both the leaders were buried near Balakot.

iii. Faraizi Movement

Among the most prominent reformers who started revivalist movements for rekindling Islamic thinking in the sub-continent was Haji Shariatullah. He was born in 1761 in Faridpur (Bengal). At a very early age, he proceeded to the holy city of Makkah where he stayed for about 20 years and received the religious

education. He returned to his native country in 1802. He was shocked to observe the deplorable state of religion among his countrymen. He advised the Muslims of Bengal to get rid of the un-Islamic customs and practices. He stressed the need to act upon Islamic injunctions. He called these Islamic injunctions as Faraiz (obligations). Therefore, his preaching for Islamic principles and reform movement for Muslims is called Faraizi Movement.

The basic objective of Faraizi movement was to eliminate the un-Islamic customs and traditions which prevailed among the Bengali Muslims and helped bring the Muslims on the right path of Islamic teachings. He encountered a number of obstacles and difficulties in the beginning but gradually his movement gained momentum and spread throughout Bengal. The movement created a spirit of self-confidence among the Bengali Muslims.

After the death of Haji Shariatullah (1840), his son Muhammad Mohsin alias Dudu Mian became the leader of Faraizi Movement and made it more effective. He organized the Muslim tenants against the highhandedness of Hindu landlords. As a result of the efforts of Muhammad Mohsin, the Muslims in Bengal got rid of the persecution of Hindu landlords. He was a great champion of the rights of the Muslim tenants in Bengal. The British and Hindu businessmen and landlords turned against him but he never cared about them and continued his mission till the last moment of his life. As a result of Faraizi Movement the religious and moral status of Bengali Muslims was improved and the rights of the tenants were protected to a greater extent.

iv. Aligarh Movement

The British had taken over power and leadership of the sub-continent from the Muslims. They considered Muslims as their strong opponent and enemy. After the War of Independence in 1857, Muslims of the sub-continent became victims of atrocities of the British. Muslims were denied their religious, political, economic, social and educational rights. This left the Muslims in fear and despair. On the other hand, Hindus joined hands with the British and advanced in all spheres of life. In these circumstances Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-1898) felt sorry at the sad state of Muslims and started an awakening movement for them. His movement is known as Aligarh Movement. The following were the main objectives of this movement:

a) General Awareness

Sir Syed Ahmad stressed upon the Muslims that their golden era had passed and now they were ruled by the British. They should accept this ground reality. Instead of living in past they should look at their present and plan for the future progress. In this way, Sir Syed tried to improve the lot of the Muslims.

b) Establishing goodwill with British

Sir Syed emphasized the need for maintaining friendly relations with the British to earn their goodwill. He tried to convince the British that the Muslims alone were not responsible for the war of 1857. Hindus and other nations in India also participated in the war. In order to clear the doubts from the minds of the British about Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote a pamphlet "The Causes of Indian Revolt". He pointed out the following real reasons of the war of 1857:

i) The performance of the British government was below the expectations of the people and the people were annoyed on this account.

ii) The government had failed to understand the problems of the people because there was no liaison between the rulers and the ruled.

iii) The government had no program for the welfare of the people. The people in general and the Muslims in particular had become poorer.

iv) The government had enforced such laws and regulations, which were contrary to the customs and traditions of the people of the sub-continent.

v) There were anti-social elements in the administrative system of the government and these elements created unrest among the people. Their objective was to create a situation of conflict between the British and the people of India for selfish motives.

c) Motivation for modern knowledge

Sir Syed was fully convinced that unless Muslims in the sub-continent received education and learnt modern scientific knowledge they will remain backward and will be unable to compete with non-Muslims in the sub-continent.

He stressed upon them to show interest in learning English language to benefit from the scientific knowledge. This was the reason that he set up a "Scientific Society" at Ghazipur in 1862, which later on was shifted to Aligarh. The objectives of the society were to translate the standard works of modern knowledge into Urdu. Afterwards, Sir Syed established a school in Aligarh on the model of Cambridge University (England), which was later on raised to the level of a college named Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (MAO College).

d) Non-confrontal Politics

Sir Syed advised the Muslims to keep themselves away from indulging into politics till the time they were established and the pleasant relations between the Muslims and the Englishmen were cultivated. Sir Syed wanted that Muslims should concentrate on receiving education and avoid political wrangling.

Features of Aligarh Movement

Aligarh movement became instrumental in the awakening of the Muslims in the sub-continent. A number of prominent personalities like Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk, Maulana Shibli Naumani, Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali and Maulana Chiragh Hassan played an important role in the success of Aligarh movement. The following are the main features of the Aligarh movement:-

i) Educational Services

Sir Syed held the view that acquisition of modern Education would help in the progress and development of Muslim society in India. He stressed upon Muslims to learn modern knowledge. Therefore, in the beginning he set up a Scientific Society at Ghazipur in 1862 and, later on, it was shifted to Aligarh. The objective of this institution was to translate Western books into Urdu language. Sir Syed motivated the younger generation of Muslims to learn English so that acquisition of modern scientific knowledge becomes easy. This helped the development of Urdu language also.



ii) Social Services

War of Independence, 1857 brought untold miseries to the Muslims. They were damaged economically and were looked down upon. For the revival of their honour, Sir Syed took the following steps:-

i. By writing the "Causes of Indian Revolt" and "Loyal Muhammadans of India", an effort was made to create good will between the Muslims and the British. Thus difficulties of the Muslims were minimized.
ii. The ban on the employment of Muslims was relaxed.
iii. Properties of the Muslims, confiscated after the war of independence, were restored to them.
iv. Muslims were included in a number of programmes for development.

In short, the Aligarh Movement became a source of strength for the Muslims in the sub-continent. It also provided the foundation for the Two-Nation Theory.

2. Development of Two Nation Theory

In the beginning, Sir Syed tried to remove differences between the Hindus and the Muslims and endeavoured to create unity among them. Hindu students were admitted and Hindu teachers were recruited in Muslim institutions. But he was disappointed by the campaign of Hindus for the promotion of Hindi language in contrast to Urdu. Hindus wanted Hindi as an official language. The controversy between Hindi and Urdu changed Sir Syed's mind and he developed his political strategy on the basis of Muslim identity. It was the beginning of Two Nation Theory. Sir Syed was the first Muslim leader who used the term 'nation' for the Muslims of the sub-continent because of their separate religious entity, their distinct civilization, philosophy, culture, moral values and concept of economy.

After Sir Syed Ahmad, a number of Muslim leaders of the sub-continent like Abdul Halim Sharar, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah also declared that the Muslims were a separate nation. Quaid-i-Azam said:

"India is neither a country nor its inhabitants a nation. This is a sub-continent where many nations live. Among these, Hindus and Muslims are the two important nations."

In a number of addresses Quaid-i-Azam stressed that the Muslims should not be treated as a minority rather they are a nation. He maintained that a just political solution of the political deadlock of the sub-continent lay in the recognition of the Muslims as a separate nation.

The designs of the Hindus to hold supremacy over the Muslims on the basis of their majority were very clear. They wanted to keep Muslims backward in all fields of life. On the other hand, Muslims were adamant for their separate identity as a nation, and wanted a separate homeland. The British were very much uncomfortable with the Hindu-Muslim controversy and wanted a political settlement of the problem. In order to provide a platform to the people to express their feelings, a political party named "Indian National Congress", was established by an Englishman A.O.Hume in 1885. The Hindus joined this party in large numbers and soon it became a party of the Hindus. Sir Syed Ahmed advised the Muslims to remain out of the Congress because of the selfish designs of the Hindus to hold supremacy over the Muslims by establishing Hindu rule in the sub-continent, once the British left India.

3. Establishment of Muslim League

At the end of Annual Muhammadan Educational Conference in Dacca (Dhaka) in 1906, Muslim leaders from different parts of the sub-continent attended a meeting, convened by Nawab Salimullah Khan of Dacca. In this meeting the Muslim leaders thoroughly discussed the problems of Muslims in general and the situation created by Hindus after the partition of Bengal 1905. It was decided to set up a political party to protect and safeguard the rights of the Muslims of the sub-continent. The meeting was headed by Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk and attended by the scholars like Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Hakim Ajmal Khan and some other prominent leaders. A political party "All India Muslim League" was set up on 30th December 1906. Aligarh was made it's headquarter. Sir Aga Khan and Syed Ali Hassan Bilgrami were elected as President and Secretary General of Muslim League respectively.

Aims and objectives of the establishment of Muslim League:

i. To establish good friendly relations between the British government and the Muslims and to remove misunderstandings from the minds of the British against the Muslims.

ii. To co-ordinate with other nations and political parties in the sub-continent for the common welfare.

iii. To protect the rights of the Muslims by seeking co-operation of the government and other political parties.

Role of Muslim League in the struggle for independence

Since the establishment of Muslim League in 1906, it became a platform for the Muslims of South Asia to struggle for their rights and attain freedom from the British. The struggle of Muslim League passed through a number of difficulties. The role of Muslim League can be mentioned as follows:-

i. **Protection of rights:** After its establishment as a representative political party the immediate task before the Muslim League had been to take appropriate steps to safeguard the rights of the Muslims of the sub-continent and to apprise the government of their problems and demands. Muslim League adopted a balanced attitude to join hands with the Hindus to oust British from the sub-continent on the one hand and on the other hand it struggled to improve the relations between the Muslims and the British government.

ii. **Political settlement with Congress:** Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah joined Muslim League in October 1913. Due to his efforts Muslim League and Congress party entered into a political settlement in December 1916, which is known as **"Lucknow Pact".** According to this pact the Congress accepted the independent separate status of Muslims and recognized the separate electorate for Indian Muslims.

iii. **Number of Muslims:** The number of Muslims in the Central Legislative Assembly was agreed to be one-third (1/3)

iv. **Seats:** In the two large Muslim provinces of Bengal and Punjab, the strength of Muslims in the legislature was established.

v. **Proportionate Representation:** In the provinces where Muslims were in a minority, their representation in proportion to their population was doubled.

In the decade of 1920's many important political events took place in the sub-continent. Some significant events were the Khilafat Movement, the Hijrat Movement and the non-Co-operation Movement in which both Muslims and Hindus took active part together. But this unity was very short-lived. The Hindu enmity and hatred for Muslims became apparent. The publication of the Nehru Report in 1928 proved the animosity of the Congress towards the Muslims and the Lucknow Pact of 1916 was torn into pieces. The Nehru Report negated the separate electorate along with those clauses of the Lucknow Pact, which guaranteed rights of the Muslims and turned down all measures which the Muslims considered essential for their progress and for perseverance of their separate identity.

4. Quaid-i-Azam's Fourteen Points

The Quaid-i-Azam refused to accept the Nehru Report. In order to project the Muslim point of view on the political issues of South Asia, he prepared a draft of guiding principles consisting of fourteen points. These principles are popularly known as Quaid-i-Azam's fourteen points. They are as under:-

1. The form of the future constitution should be federal, with the residuary power vested in the provinces.

2. A uniform measure of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.

3. All legislatures in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even equality.

4. In the Central Legislature, Muslim representation shall not be less than one third.

5. Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by separate electorates, provided that it shall be open to any community, at any time, to abandon its separate electorate in favour of joint electorate.

6. Any territorial redistribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and the North-West Frontier Province.

7. Full religious liberty, that is, liberty of belief, worship, and observance, propaganda, association, and education, shall be guaranteed to all communities.

8. No bill or resolution or any part thereof shall be passed in the legislature or any other elected body if three fourths of the members of any community in that particular body oppose it as being injurious to the interests of that community or in the alternative, such other method is devised as may be found feasible and practicable to deal with such cases.

9. Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.

10. Reforms should be introduced in the North-West Frontier Province and Balochistan on the same footing as in other provinces.

11. Provision should be made in the constitution giving Muslims an adequate share along with the other Indians in all the services of the State and in local self-governing bodies having due regard to the requirements of efficiency.

12. The constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion, personal laws, and Muslim charitable institutions and for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the State and by self-governing bodies.

13. No cabinet, either Central or Provincial, should be formed without there being at least one third of Muslim Ministers.

14. No change shall be made in the constitution by the Central Legislature except with the concurrence of the States constituting the Indian Federation.

A comparison of the Nehru Report with the Quaid-i-Azam's fourteen points shows that the political gap between the Hindus and the Muslims had really widened. The Congress and its Hindu leadership wanted to enforce a constitution for South Asia in which the Hindus were to become masters due to their

numerical majority and the Muslims as slaves due to their smaller number. They were not prepared to accept any separate political status for Muslims and were not ready to make any specific provisions for the protection of the rights and interests of the Muslims.

The Muslims desired that their separate national identity should be recognized. They demanded a constitution which could safeguard their rights and interests. They were certain that absence of such a constitution would result in the defacement of their civilization and culture, faith and religion and the concept of separate identity. This predicament was not acceptable to the Muslims. They were not ready to allow the Hindus and the Congress to destroy their separate identity and deprive them of their political and social rights.

5. Iqbal's Allahabad Address, 1930

It was the desire of the Muslims that they should be acknowledged as a separate identity. Allama Iqbal's Allahabad address clearly reveals this fact. The Muslims could not tolerate that their religious, political and social rights should be denied to them. Therefore, they demanded a separate homeland. Allama Iqbal said in his Allahabad Address:

> "I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state. Self-government within the British Empire or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India."

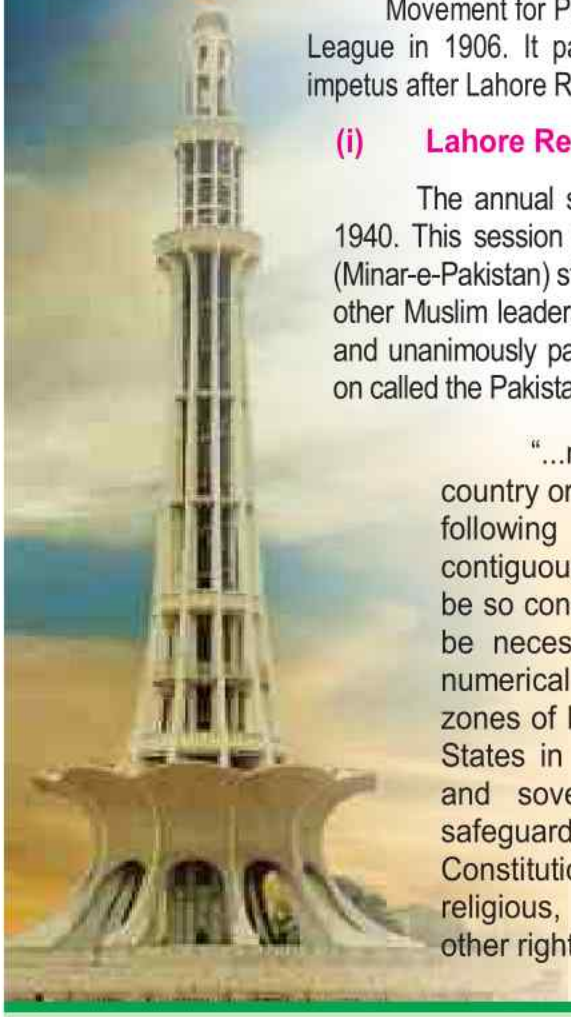
Quaid-i-Azam wished to see the Muslims of the sub-continent emerge as an effective force. Hence, Iqbal demanded a separate homeland. In 1933 Chaudhry Rehmat Ali named this dream of Iqbal for a separate homeland as Pakistan. The control of Muslim League was taken over by Quaid-i-Azam in 1934. He reorganized it and made it a stronger force.

6. Act of 1935 and the Provincial Autonomy

In 1935 the British Government introduced a new constitution in which the provincial autonomy was given a priority. Under this constitution elections were held in 1937 in which the Congress achieved unexpected success. It formed ministries in seven large provinces. The persecution of the Muslims started at the hands of the Congress and their separate identity was planned to be crushed. In this connection a ban was put on the religion of the Muslims. Bands were played

in front of the Masjids at the time of prayers. The doors of Government jobs were closed on the Muslims. Urdu was replaced by Hindi in schools. The students were forced to salute the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi and to sing Vande Mataram which showed hatred towards the Muslims. They were also forced to put 'Tilak' on their foreheads. The attitude of the Congress strengthened the Muslim demand for a separate homeland.

In 1938 Mohammad Ali Jinnah was given the title of 'Quaid-i-Azam'. When the Congress ministries resigned in 1939, he advised the Muslims to observe a 'Day of Deliverance' on 22nd December, 1939.



7. Pakistan Movement

Movement for Pakistan was in progress since the establishment of Muslim League in 1906. It passed many critical stages. It received momentum and impetus after Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) 1940.

(i) Lahore Resolution 1940

The annual session of Muslim League was held in Lahore in March 1940. This session was held at the same place where Minaret of Pakistan (Minar-e-Pakistan) stands today. In this grand congregation, Quaid-i-Azam and other Muslim leaders analysed the political problems of the Muslims in detail and unanimously passed a resolution known as the Lahore Resolution, later on called the Pakistan Resolution. The Resolution stated that:

> "...no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principle, namely, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial re-adjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute independent States in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign..... Adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the Constitution for minorities.....for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights".

Hindus were unhappy with this resolution. They stressed upon the British to turn down the demand of the Muslims. But Muslims were united under the leadership of Quaid-i-Azam and ready to make all sacrifices for their noble cause. Lahore Resolution became the very basis of Pakistan.

(ii) Constitutional Proposals

In order to resolve the political deadlock of the sub-continent the British Government sent a mission headed by Sir Stafford Cripps to India on March 23, 1942. The mission discussed its proposals with Congress, Muslim League and other minority parties of India. After one week's discussion Cripps Mission announced its proposals on March 29, 1942. They were:

1. At the end of the World War II, a legislative assembly for India will be formulated which will prepare a constitution for the country. But, during the period of war, the British occupation of India will continue.
2. Proposed Constitution of the mission will be of Federal character, participated by all the provinces and the states.
3. The Federal Constitution will provide an option to the provinces that any constituent province or state of the Federation, after a period of ten years, may quit as Federating unit. Those who quit may form their own Federation.

But both Congress and Muslim League rejected the proposals. Congress did not accept it because it contained the proposal for division of India. Muslim League did not agree because there had been no commitment for the creation of Pakistan. The Cripps mission failed and the political situation in India worsened day by day.

(iii) Simla Conference

After the Second World War, Lord Wavell became the Viceroy of India. In order to unite the sub-continent and form a coalition government of Congress and Muslim League at the Centre, he convened a meeting of all political parties of the sub-continent in June 1945 at Simla (Shimla). Quaid-i-Azam represented Muslim League and Congress nominated Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as its representative. The objective of sending Maulana Azad was to give a message to the world that Congress also represented the Muslims. The conference started on June 25, 1945 and continues for a number of days. Lord Wavell wanted to opt five ministers from the Muslims five from the Hindus; and three from the

minorities. The Congress was not in favour of five nominations from Muslims and wished to nominate one Muslim minister. Thereupon, Quaid-i-Azam demanded general elections in the country to decide as to who represented the Muslims. Due to the negative attitude of Congress, the conference was unsuccessful. But the parties other than Congress supported the demand of Quaid-i-Azam for general elections. On this occasion most of the Muslim religious leaders supported the Muslim League. Their support strengthened the Muslim league and made it a very popular representative body of the Muslims in India.

(iv) Elections of 1945-46

In December 1945, elections of Central Legislative Assembly were held. Muslim League participated in the elections on the slogan of establishment of Pakistan. Majority of the Muslims supported Muslim League. Muslim League won all the 30 Muslim seats. Congress won 57 out of 72 seats. In Sindh, Punjab and Bengal, Muslim League won a majority.

In February 1946, provincial elections were held. Muslim League won 430 out of 495 Muslim seats. Muslim League formed its government in Bengal but due to conspiracy of Congress the Assembly was dissolved. In 1946 elections were held again. Muslim league won all the seats from Sindh and formed its government. Congress formed Coalition government in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

(v) 3rd June Plan and Lord Mountbatten

In March 1947, Lord Mountbatten became the Viceroy of the sub-continent. He tried to keep the sub-continent united but failed in his efforts. He finally came to the conclusion that there was no other possible solution of the political problem of the sub-continent except to partition it.

(vi) 3rd June Plan and the creation of Pakistan

On 3rd June, the plan of the partition of the sub-continent was announced. According to it the power would be given to Pakistan by 14th August 1947. This bill was passed and came to be known as Indian Independence Act 1947.

A clause was incorporated in the 3rd June Plan that separate sessions of Muslim and Hindu members of the assemblies of Punjab and Bengal would be held to decide whether their provinces were in favour of the partition, and how it would take place. The new boundaries of these provinces would be decided by a

Commission. Sindh Assembly would decide the future status of the province through the majority of vote, the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and sylhet through a plebiscite. The Sindh Assembly and the people of Sylhet and Sarhad Khyber Pakhtunkhwa voted for Pakistan.

(vii) The Indian Independence Bill, 1947

To execute the 3rd June plan, the British Government passed the Indian Independence Bill on 16th July 1947. Quaid-i-Azam was appointed as the first Governor General of Pakistan.

(viii) Radcliff Award

A Boundary Commission was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sir Cyril Radcliff for the demarcation of the boundaries of Punjab and Bengal. For the demarcation of Punjab Mr. Justice Munir and Mr. Justice Din Muhammad represented Pakistan while Mehr Chand Mahajan and Mr. Justice Teja Singh represented India. For the demarcation of Bengal Mr. Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad, M. Akram and Mr. Justice S. A. Rehman represented Pakistan while Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas and Mr. Justice B. K. Mukherjee represented India. At the time of division, the Viceroy and his personnel connived with the Congress and demarcated the boundary according to their wishes. Radcliff included many Muslim majority areas in India and deprived Pakistan from the waters of Sutlej, Bias and Ravi. Further he extended the frontiers of India up to Kashmir.

The illogical and unfair demarcation of the provinces strengthened the feelings of hatred and both the nations, instead of enjoying peace and security started burning in the passions of rage and revenge. The communal riots broke out in the sub-continent. 15 lacs of people were killed and 50, 000 women were kidnapped.

For the newly born state it was a hard task to accommodate a large number of refugees. Kashmir was included in India against the wishes of the people. India occupied Junagadh and Manavadar through military action.

At the time of independence there were about four hundred and fifty semi-autonomous states that were given the option whether they would remain independent or join India or Pakistan. Kashmir and Hyderabad decided to remain independent. Since the establishment of Pakistan, the war broke out twice on the issue of Kashmir. This issue was taken to the Security Council of the UN and is still pending on its agenda for its solution.

8. Role of various Provinces in the Pakistan Movement

Pakistan came into being as a result of struggle of Muslims of the sub-continent. The people of all the provinces popularized the Pakistan Movement. The Muslim leaders spread the message of Pakistan to every nook and corner of the sub-continent. The role of the various provinces in the Pakistan movement is mentioned below.

(i) Punjab

Punjab has the majority of Muslim population. However, it went into the hands of Sikhs and from them to the British. Both those forces were against Muslims and kept them suppressed and backward. In spite of this, Punjab never lost its Muslim identity. The Sufis and religious scholars kept their morale and moral character very high. As such Punjab produced great scholars, intellectuals, statesmen and political leaders. Allama Iqbal infused Islamic spirit among the people through his thoughts and poetry. He, for the first time, propounded the concept of an Islamic State. The Pakistan Resolution was also passed in Lahore on March 23, 1940. After that Muslim League propagated the idea of Pakistan throughout the Punjab. In the elections of 1945-46, Muslim League won about 90% Muslim seats in the Provincial Assembly of Punjab. The prominent leaders of the movement were Nawab Iftikhar Hussain of Mamdot, Mian Mumtaz Ahmed Khan Daultana, Mian Iftikharuddin, Mian Amiruddin, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan and others.

Quaid-i-Azam presided over Pakistan Conference held in Islamia College, Lahore in 1941. The Unionist Government in Punjab, which had the support of British and Congress, was opposed by the students of Punjab and ultimately it resigned, paving the way for the emergence of Pakistan. The Muslim ladies also took active part in the movement. During the civil disobedience campaign in Punjab, a brave woman of Punjab Sughra Fatima (Sughra Aftab) removed the British Flag (Union Jack) from the Punjab secretariat and in its place installed the flag of Muslim League. Thus Punjab played a great role in the creation of Pakistan.

(ii) Sindh

Sindh, the gateway of Islam, was treacherously conquered by the British forces in 1843. In order to change its Muslim majority status, it was made an administrative part of Bombay Presidency. However, as a result of

continuous struggle of the Muslims of Sindh, it was made a separate province in 1935. In fact, this was the first definite step towards the creation of Pakistan. Muslim League's first Annual Session was held in Karachi in December 1907. Sindh was the first province where Muslim League passed a resolution in October 1938, demanding establishment of a Muslim government in the Muslim majority provinces. This resolution became the foundation of Pakistan Resolution in March 1940. During the period of the Second World War, Syed Sibaghatullah Shah, Pir Pagara, launched an armed struggle against the British rule. This struggle is remembered as "Hur Movement". Although Pir Pagara was martyred, this movement accelerated the creation of Pakistan. In the elections of 1945-46 Muslim League got majority in Sindh province and formed the government. The services of Sindhi Muslims are unforgettable. Sir Abdullah Haroon, Muhammad Ayub Khuhro, Qazi Fazlullah, Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Pir Illahi Bakhsh, G. Allana, Ghulam Mohd. Khan Bhurgarri and Qazi Muhammad Akbar were the leaders who popularized Muslim League in the province of Sindh. The religious leaders in Sindh also played a significant role in the movement. People of Sindh remained supporters of Pakistan Movement throughout the struggle for independence.

(iii) Balochistan

Baloch's are strong and brave people with deep love for Islam. They are freedom loving people and have never yielded to any foreign force. Even during the British rule, they maintained their position as a free people. They responded positively to the call of freedom struggle. Qazi Muhammad Isa of Balochistan joined Muslim League Working Committee in 1939. He established Muslim League in Balochistan and many a tribal leaders joined it. Muslim League soon became a popular party in Balochistan. Mir Jaffar Khan Jamali, Mir Qadir Bakhsh Zehri, Sardar Baz Khan and Nawab Muhammad Khan Jogezai organized meetings in different parts of Balochistan and conveyed the message of Quaid-i-Azam to the people. Mir Ahmad Yar Khan, the Khan of Kalat supported Pakistan movement. On March 23, 1941 Pakistan Day was celebrated in Quetta by organizing a grand rally of people under the leadership of Qazi Muhammad Isa. In 1943 Balochistan Muslim Students Federation was established. In 1947, the Shahi Jirga of Balochistan decided to join Pakistan.

(iv) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The People of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are known for their bravery and religious mindedness. This province had earlier no real constitution due to the

policy of the British. On the demand of Quaid-i-Azam, constitutional reforms in the province began in 1927. In 1940 Sardar Aurangzeb seconded the Pakistan Resolution but Muslim League could not be properly organized in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa till 1945. Congress took advantage of the situation and started anti-Pakistan propaganda. Congress got favour of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib. In the first elections of the province Congress formed its Ministry with Dr. Khan as its Chief. This was the time when organization of Muslim League was started. Due to the efforts of Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, Justice Sajjad Ahmad Jan and Khan Bahadur Assadullah Khan, Muslim League Conference was held at Abbottabad in 1939. This conference became the source of generating the spirit of freedom movement. Muslim League offices were opened in a number of districts. The rise of Muslim League weakened the influence of the Congress. The Congress government started pressurising the leaders and workers of Muslim League. The Muslim League started civil disobedience movement in the province in 1947. A large number of workers were involved in the false cases. About 8000 workers were house arrested. But Muslim League movement spread very quickly. The religious leaders played a very significant role in the movement. The students of Islamia College, Peshawar and Edward College were on the front-line in projecting the image of Pakistan. The Congress lost its ground and Muslim League became a popular political party. Thus Khyber Pakhtunkhwa became part of Pakistan on 14th August 1947.

After the eighteenth Amendment in 1973 constitution of Pakistan, the new name of N.W.F.P. is Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

9. Importance of 14 August, 1947 A.D.

Pakistan and India got independence in succession of a day. Pakistan became independent on 14th August 1947 and India on the 15th. The 14th of August, coincided with the 27th of Ramadan (Ramazan) 1366 A.H. The 27th of Ramadan is considered as "Lailat-ul-Qadr' (Night of Power). It was fortunate that Pakistan became independent on 27th of Ramadan. This is taken as an event commanded by Almighty Allah. This coincidence of dates should always be remembered with gratitude as a bestowal of Allah.

Since the British India was to be divided, it was but natural that Pakistan was to emerge a day before the emergence of India as an independent country. The semi-autonomous local states were asked to opt to accede either to Pakistan or to India, depending on geographical contiguity and the religious

composition of the people. Since it was not followed by the ruler of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, it remains a disputed territory till this day.

10. Responsibility of citizens of an ideological state

In his address to the Nation on June 15, 1948, Quaid-i-Azam warned the people of Pakistan about the dangers of provincialism and racialism. He said:

> "We are now Pakistanis instead of Balochi, Pathan, Sindhi, Punjabi and Bengali. Our thinking and actions should look like a Pakistani and that we should be proud of being a Pakistani'.

The philosophy behind the struggle for Pakistan was to lay down the foundation of Islamic State where Muslims should lead their lives in accordance with the principles of Islam. In this perspective Pakistan's idea of a state was an ideological one. This ideological state demanded from the people the following responsibilities:

a) They should try to lead their lives in accordance with the teachings of Islam, which is the basis of the country. This requires enforcement of laws and regulations according to Islamic Sharia.

b) They should struggle for providing a democratic set-up founded on the principles of Islam. The western type democratic system is not suitable to Pakistan. The democratic tradition of freedom for all, reverence and equality is the only way suitable for living a life.

c) Every citizen of an ideological state should be loyal and patriotic, ready to sacrifice for the state at the time of test. The personal interest should not precede the interests of the state.

d) The citizens should earn their livelihood through honest means and should never indulge in fraud or deceit.

e) Their behavior should be the behavior of an educated and civilized individual. It would be necessary for them to educate themselves because education is the best way for progress and character building.

f) They should honour the laws of the state and cooperate with the law-enforcing agencies. They should never be violent and refrain from breaking law.

g) They should participate in the activities which promote national integrity, honour and progress. They should help the state against the activities of anti-social elements.

h) They should be hard-working and should contribute to the welfare of the society.

i) They should be diligent in their duties and should fulfill their obligations regularly.

j) They should be ready to help others and promote Muslim brotherhood and glory of mankind.

11. Quaid-i-Azam's Role as First Governor-General of Pakistan

Quaid-i-Azam's role as Governor-General may be visualized in the light of his personal character, selfless qualities of dedication; sacrifice and love for Pakistan. He was a real political leader. He combined in his person a number of qualities. First we discuss, in brief, the character of Quaid-i-Azam.

i. He was a man of principle and acted upon whatever he said or promised to do.

ii. He was an intelligent political leader and combined the traits such as statesmanship, courage, sense of responsibility, integrity, forwardness, and dedication to his cause.

iii. He was an honest and a courageous person to speak what he considered was in the interest of the Muslims of the sub-continent.

iv. He possessed a pleasing personality combined with polished manners. His presence in the gathering remained an attraction for others.

v. He possessed very strong character and never compromised on principles especially on the cause of Muslims and the Pakistan.

vi. He was a resolute man of untiring spirit.

vii. He devoted his life for Pakistan. It was his vision, courage, selfless service and dedication that he overcame the huge problems of Pakistan soon after it appeared on the map of the world.

viii. He was a great supporter and admirer of the younger generation of students and considered them the future arsenal of Islam and Pakistan.

Quaid-i-Azam's role as Governor-General

After the establishment of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam inherited a number of problems. Among the major problems were the settlement of the refugees from India, distribution of assets between India and Pakistan, canal water dispute and the Kashmir problem. Under the circumstances, the role of Quaid-i-Azam as Governor-General was as follows:

a) National Integrity

The initial problems of Pakistan required national integrity and close cooperation among the people of the new country. India had not accepted the existence of Pakistan from inner heart, and it was the considered opinion of Hindu leaders that Pakistan would soon collapse and the sub-continent will again be united. But it was the wisdom of Quaid-i-Azam who created national spirit and sense of patriotism among the people through his dedication, hard work and love for Pakistan. National unity was developed and Pakistan became a reality.

b) Settlement of Refugees

About 6.5 million Muslims were rendered homeless in India and compelled to migrate to Pakistan to seek refuge. Their settlement was a gigantic task. Quaid-i-Azam paid immediate attention to the settlement of those refugees. Quaid-i-Azam Relief Fund was set up. He appealed to people to contribute funds. Quaid-i-Azam personally visited Lahore in October 1947 to look into the problems of refugees who had migrated from East Punjab and made arrangements for their residence and food. He addressed a big gathering in Lahore on October 30, 1947 and said that it was the responsibility of Pakistanis to provide all possible help to the refugees who had left their homes for the sake of Pakistan and that they had suffered a lot at the hands of Hindus and Sikhs.

c) Change in the Attitude of Government Officers

Quaid-i-Azam said that government officers should prove themselves as true public servants. On March 25, 1948, Quaid-i-Azam addressed the government servants and advised them to perform their duties like public servants with honesty and above any affiliation to any

political party or group. This will raise their status in the eyes of the public. The advice of Quaid-i- Azam infused a national spirit.

d) Negation to Provincial and Racial Discrimination

Quaid-i-Azam advised the people to feel pride in calling themselves as Pakistanis and refrain from any kind of racial discrimination and regional prejudice. He toured all the provinces and tried to solve their problems. The armed forces from Waziristan Agency were withdrawn giving a message to the people of the area that they were also an integral part of Pakistan. Different independent states formed an inseparable part of Pakistan. Karachi was declared the Capital of Pakistan.

e) Determination of Guiding Principles of Pakistan's Economy

While inaugurating the State Bank of Pakistan on July 01, 1948, Quaid-i-Azam said that the western economic system was not suitable for Pakistan and will not bring prosperity to the people of this country. "We have to evolve a system based on the Islamic equality and social justice. By doing this we might introduce a new social order in the world."

f) Foreign Policy

After the independence, Quaid-i-Azam concentrated his efforts to make Pakistan a member of United Nations (UN). Under his guidance diplomatic relations were established with a number of countries in a very short time. The focal point of Pakistan's foreign policy was to maintain friendly relations with all countries, especially with the close neighbours and the Muslim countries. Quaid's role in this regard was the role of a patriotic and sincere person.

g) Advice to the Students

Quaid-i-Azam held the view that the youth of Pakistan are its future asset. He advised the students to pay due attention to their education. He appreciated the role played by the students in the establishment of Pakistan and said that it is the time for them to refrain from politics.

h) Dedication

At the time of emergence of Pakistan in 1947, Quaid-i-Azam was sick and had become quite exhausted, but he continued working day and

night to solve the problems of the people of newly born country. All his efforts were concentrated on the stability of Pakistan till his last breath. That is why he is called "Father of the Nation". May Allah rest his soul in peace!

EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Outline the main features of the Two-Nation Theory?
2. What were the main objectives of the Faraizi Movement?
3. Mention the role of Shah Waliullah in the Revivalist Movement.
4. Describe the struggle of Syed Ahmed Shaheed in eliminating the social evils from the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
5. Describe the achievements of Aligarh Movement.
6. Describe the role of Muslim League in the struggle for Pakistan.
7. What role was played by the provinces in the struggle for Pakistan?
8. What are the responsibilities of a citizen of an ideological state?
9. Highlight the main points which make the character of Quaid-i-Azam a model for others.
10. Describe the role of Quaid-i-Azam as Governor-General of Pakistan.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

i. Muslim League was established in _____.

ii. Muslim League was established in Balochistan by _____.

iii. Shah Waliullah died in the year _____.

iv. Sindh became a separate province in the year _____.

v. Pakistan was established on the _____ of Ramadan.

Chapter 03

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN



1. The Need for a Constitution

Constitution means a set of basic laws, rules and regulations which are necessary for running the administration of a state with an objective that people may lead an independent, disciplined, peaceful and happy life.

If one looks at the history of mankind one would find that the primitive man lived in small family units. Each family unit has its own rules and a way of living. Later these family units merged themselves into big or small tribes to meet their economic, social and defence needs. As time passed and population increased they felt to organize themselves into much bigger units within a certain territory. This foundation of a territory was on the basis of language, culture and traditions. From here the different countries or states emerged. A number of institutions came into existence to run the administration of the state or country. Rules and laws were framed for each institution. The individuals were appointed to run these institutions. In this way a system of government came into being. In other words the individuals and institutions together formed the government. This government further became subject to a collection of rules, laws and regulations to determine the powers and authority of the government inter-relationship between government and the institutions and the rights of the citizens. All of these are provided in a framework called the Constitution. Hence, to run the affairs of the government, a constitution is required. So that, no one crosses the limits set in the constitution.

When Pakistan was established, its immediate need was to formulate a constitution for the country. It was decided that till the new constitution is framed, the Government of India Act, 1935 should be adopted as an interim constitution with necessary amendments to it.

2. The Objective Resolution 1949

In the history of constitution making in Pakistan, the Objective Resolution is an important document and a basic step to frame the constitution. It was

approved on March 12, 1949. In this Resolution Islam was declared as the foundation of the Constitution of Pakistan. It was also declared that all powers and sovereignty rests with Almighty Allah. The golden principles of freedom, equality, social justice and democracy enunciated by Islam will be enforced in order to enable the people to lead their lives according to the teachings of Islam. The emphasis on the enforcement of Islamic principles was laid because it was a clear objective of the Pakistan movement to achieve a separate state for the Muslims of the sub-continent where they could live according to the teachings of their religion. It was, therefore, necessary that Islam should form the basis of State Policy and the government:

Salient Features of Objective Resolution

i. Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah. The political power is a sacred trust which shall be exercised by the representatives of the people within the limits prescribed by Islam.

ii. The principles and concepts of democracy, equality and social justice enunciated by Islam shall be enforced within the country.

iii. Muslims shall be enabled to lead their individual as well as collective life in accordance with the principles set in the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah.

iv. The rights of the minorities shall be protected. They will have the freedom to follow their religion and promote their own culture.

v. Pakistan shall be a Federal State. The provinces will enjoy autonomy within the prescribed limits mentioned in the Constitution.

vi. The basic rights of the people and the independence of judiciary will be guaranteed.

After the Objective Resolution was passed the Constitution-making process was taken in hand by the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. A number of committees were constituted. These committees, after detailed study, submitted their reports to the Constituent Assembly. But, the recommendations could not be materialized and the Constituent Assembly was dissolved by the Governor General, Ghulam Muhammad on October 24, 1954. Hence, during the seven years of stay of the Constituent Assembly (1947-1954), constitution for the country could not be prepared due to the political crisis and the struggle for power among the political parties.

In 1955, the four provinces of West Pakistan were merged into one province known as One Unit. The members of the Second Constituent Assembly were elected through direct elections. This Assembly succeeded in preparing a constitution for the country.

3. Constitution of 1956

In June 1955, a new Constituent Assembly was elected and constitution-making started. The Constitution of the country was prepared in less than one year. It was enforced on March 23, 1956. It is, called the Constitution of 1956.

Salient features of the Constitution of 1956

i. In the preamble of the constitution,it was stated that sovereignty rests with Almighty Allah and Pakistan was declared an Islamic Republic.

ii. Federal Parliamentary System was introduced in the country.

iii. Governor General was replaced by the President.

iv. The powers were distributed between the Centre and the two provinces of Pakistan, namely, the then East Pakistan and West Pakistan under the Federal system of government.

v. It was ensured to provide all opportunities to the Muslims to lead their lives according to the teachings of Islam.

vi. Maintenance of close relations with the Muslim countries of the world was emphasised.

vii. The Office of the Head of the State was restricted to Muslims.

viii. Any existing law contrary to the principles of Islam was to be amended.

ix. The rights of the non-Muslim minority were given due protection.

x. Urdu and Bengali were declared as the national languages of Pakistan.

The Constitution of 1956 had remained in force for about two and half years when General Muhammad Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army took over the administration of the country by imposing Martial Law on 7th October, 1958. The Constitution of 1956 was abrogated. All the assemblies were

dissolved. Thus, the country once again became without a constitution for about 3 years and eight months.

4. Constitution of 1962

General Muhammad Ayub Khan got a new constitution prepared, which was promulgated in the country on June 8, 1962. Martial Law was lifted from the country. This constitution is known as the Constitution of 1962.

Salient features of the Constitution of 1962

i. The Objective Resolution (1949) was included in the preamble of the Constitution.

ii. The public representatives would use their powers within the limits prescribed by Holy Qur'an and Sunnah.

iii. The Islamic Republic status of the state was upheld.

iv. No law contrary to the principles of Islam was to be enforced. People were provided all possible opportunities to lead their lives according to the teachings of Qur'an and Sunnah.

v. An Islamic Advisory Council was set up with the objectives to identify un-Islamic provisions in the existing laws and recommend amendments to make them in accordance with the Islamic principles.

vi. The Presidential form of Government was introduced.

vii. All the powers were concentrated in the office of the President.

viii. The system of Basic Democracies was made part of the Constitution.

ix. Indirect System of elections was introduced.

The Constitution of 1962 remained in force for about seven years when suddenly in late 1968 and early 1969 a mass movement was started against the government of President Ayub for the restoration of democracy in the country. On account of discontentment and serious riots, President Ayub resigned on 25th March 1969 and the government was taken over by the then Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Yahya Khan. He abrogated the Constitution of 1962 and imposed Martial Law. However, he promised to frame a new Constitution for the country through an elected Constituent Assembly.

5. Constitution of 1973

At the time of imposing Martial Law in 1969, it was promised that a new Constitution would be prepared by the Constituent Assembly elected through the votes of adult people of Pakistan. For this purpose a Legal Framework Order (LFO) was issued in March 1970. It contained guiding principles regarding the electoral procedure and the future constitution.

General elections were held in the country in December 1970 so that elected representatives could prepare a constitution for the country. Unfortunately, soon after the elections there appeared political crisis which led to the separation of East Pakistan from the united Pakistan in December 1971. East Pakistan became a Separate independent country called Bangladesh.

After the separation of East Pakistan, the elected representatives of West Pakistan were called to frame a constitution. A 25-member committee comprising representatives of both government and opposition was entrusted to draft a permanent constitution. The draft prepared by the Committee was approved in April 1973. The Constitution was promulgated in the country on 14th August 1973.

Salient features of the Constitution of 1973

i. The foundation of 1973 constitution was also laid on the Objective Resolution.

ii. The country was declared as Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Islam was made the official religion of the state.

iii. The definition of a Muslim was made part of the constitution and it was said that "a person who has an implicit faith in the Oneness of Allah and in the prophethood of Holy Last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (رَّسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى آلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ) as the last Prophet of Allah will be considered a Muslim (Musalman).

iv. The offices of President and Prime Minister of Pakistan were restricted for the Muslims only.

v. The Objective Resolution was included in the Constitution as its preamble.

vi. Federal and parliamentary form of government was introduced. The Prime Minister was delegated wide powers and the authority of the President

was curtailed. Practically, the President could not pass important orders without the concurrence of the Prime Minister.

vii. A Parliament consisting of two houses was established for the first time. The upper house was called the Senate and the lower house was called the National Assembly.

viii. The provincial governments were granted autonomy.

ix. In order to protect rights of the people necessary safeguards were provided to ensure independence of judiciary.

x. Islamic Ideological Council was set up to guide the government in connection with Islamic principles. This is a consultative body to recommend such measures to Federal and Provincial governments enabling Muslims to lead their lives according to Islamic principles. The Council could give its opinion on laws which are contrary or prejudicial to Islam. The Council is entrusted with the right to make the recommendations to bring the existing laws in consonance with the Islamic teachings.

The Constitution of 1973 is still in force although certain amendments in the Constitution have been incorporated in it.

6. The Fall of East Pakistan

Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947 into two parts East and West Pakistan. It remained one country till the separation of East Pakistan in 1971.

Causes of the fall of East Pakistan

i. Geographical location of East and West Pakistan

The distance between the two parts of Pakistan was more than sixteen hundred kilometers separated by India. The people of both the parts could not come closer to each other. This created misunderstanding among the people of East and West Pakistan. India had never accepted the division of sub-continent and the establishment of Pakistan. It took advantage of this misunderstanding and started vicious propaganda against the people of West Pakistan to misguide the people of East Pakistan. The propaganda did harm to the people of both the provinces and created atmosphere of mistrust.

ii. Difference in the social structure

The problems of the people of both the provinces were different. Hence, they could not develop understanding with each other. The officers belonging to East Pakistan were more friendly and closer to the people. They tried to solve the problems of their people. On the contrary the officers from West Pakistan, when posted in East Pakistan had a different attitude towards the people. They maintained a distance from the people. This created a sense of hatred against West Pakistan. The people of East Pakistan started feeling that they were not made real partners in the administration of the government.

iii. Martial Laws

Imposition of Martial Laws created a sense of deprivation among the people of East Pakistan. General Muhammad Ayub Khan accused the politicians that they were responsible for the failure of parliamentary system of government whereas the public leaders believed that Martial Laws were the real obstacle in the way of establishment of a parliamentary system of government. Thus democracy could not flourish in the country.

iv. Language Issue

The Federal government's policy on the issue of official language was opposed by the people of East Pakistan. Demonstrations were held against the government and a number of Bengali students lost their lives. This agitated the minds of Bengalis.

v. Provincial Autonomy

East Pakistan wanted complete provincial autonomy. This demand was not accepted till India had attacked East Pakistan in 1971. Had this demand been accepted earlier, East Pakistan would not have separated.

vi. Economic Deprivation and Propaganda

Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman, a leader of Awami League Party in Bengal propagated that Bengalis were economically deprived and demanded a separate economic system for East Pakistan. He presented a six-point manifesto of Awami League. Other parties in the countries turned down this proposal of Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman. He started developing secret relations with India. All India Radio through its programmes created hatred in the hearts of Bengalis against the people of West Pakistan.

vii. Role of Hindu Teachers

A large number of Hindu teachers were teaching in the educational institutions in the East Pakistan. They propagated against the people of West Pakistan.

viii. International Conspiracies

About 10 million Hindus were living in East Pakistan. India stood at the back of these Hindus to protect their interests. India wanted to separate East Pakistan to strengthen economic position of the Hindus. Many Hindus acted as spies for India. Russia was against Pakistan because Pakistan had allowed America to establish military bases in Pakistan. On the other hand America also wanted separation of East Pakistan. Under the circumstances Russia openly supported India's aggression against Pakistan.

ix. Sheikh Mujib's majority in the Elections of 1970

In the General elections of December 1970, the Awami League of Sheikh Mujib gained a vital majority and won 167 out of a total of 169 seats. On winning the majority in the elections. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman started increasing his demands, which were ignored by the then military junta of Pakistan.

x. Military Action in East Pakistan

After the general elections of December 1970, the law and order situation in East Pakistan had gone from bad to worse. Instead of finding a political solution to the situation the then Military regime decided to suppress the Awami League. General Yahya Khan declared Awami League an illegal party and put an embargo on the political activities of Awami League. This fanned the flame. Army started military action against the separatist movement of Awami League. This created hatred among Bengalis and they also started-armed struggle.

xi. India's Attack

As a result of military action, leaders of Awami league and a large number of Bengalis escaped to India. India started interfering in the affairs

of Pakistan. India termed military action in East Pakistan as an attack on India. Sheikh Mujib had organized a semi-military organization, called *"Mukti Bahini"*. It started guerrilla warfare against Pakistan Army. In its support, India also started attacks on Pakistan Army. On December 3, 1971 the war between Pakistan and India began. Due to the lack of support of the local populace and the poor arrangements of supply of men and material, Pakistani soldiers surrendered before the Indian army on December 16, 1971 whereas the cease-fire on West Pakistan front was declared without launching a significant attack. On December 16, 1971 East Pakistan became an independent and free state of Bangladesh.

7. Recognition of Bangladesh

A number of countries in the world immediately recognized Bangladesh as an independent sovereign country. But separation of East Pakistan and its establishment as Bangladesh was a great shock to the patriotic people of West Pakistan who thought it a great tragedy for the Muslims of Pakistan. It gave a setback to Pakistan's unity: Therefore, the people of Pakistan felt it painful to give immediate recognition to Bangladesh. However; Second Islamic Summit Conference was held in Lahore from February 22 to 24, 1974. About 40 delegates of Muslim States participated in the Conference. At that occasion it was thought appropriate to invite Bangladesh to the Conference and to show a sense of brotherhood for it. Pakistan recognized Bangladesh as an independent state. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman was warmly welcomed at the Summit.

8. Our Role for the Progress and Prosperity of Pakistan

Pakistan is a gift of Almighty Allah. Its stability and prosperity is the joint responsibility of all Pakistanis. Anti-Pakistan elements are working to damage Pakistan as a country and harm Muslims as a nation. Under the circumstances our responsibilities are manifold. In order to keep Pakistan strong and prosperous we should:

i. Work hard in all the spheres of national development to make the country prosperous and economically independent.

ii. Think our self above ethnicity and regionalism.

iii. Manifest our love and patriotism for Pakistan in word and deed.

iv. Educate our younger generation and spread education in every nook and corner of the country.

v. Try to become self-reliant and avoid seeking loans and aids from others. This would be possible through dedicated hard work.

vi. Establish a system of government based on social justice and eradicate corruption in all its forms.

vii. Feel proud as Pakistanis.



EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is a Constitution necessary for a country?
2. What are the salient features of the Objective Resolution?
3. Describe the salient features of the Constitution of 1956.
4. Why did East Pakistan separate from West Pakistan?
5. What role should Pakistanis play for the prosperity of the country?
6. Describe the salient features of the Constitution of 1973.

B. Fill in the blanks:

i. Primitive man lived in small _____ units.

ii. After it was established, Pakistan needed a _____.

iii. In the preamble of 1956 Constitution, it was stated that _____ rests with Almighty Allah.

iv. About _____ heads of Muslim States, participated in the Second Islamic Summit Conference.

v. Bangladesh was recognized by Pakistan during the _____ Summit.

vi. The foundation of the Constitution of 1973 was laid on the _____.

vii. The First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was dissolved by _____.

viii. In all the three Constitutions of Pakistan, it has been said that the Sovereignty belongs to _____.


Asia Political
Scale 1:60 000 000
0 500 1000 km
N
RUSSIA
CHINA
MONGOLIA
KAZAKHSTAN
TURKMENISTAN
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
IRAN
IRAQ
SAUDI ARABIA
YEMEN
OMAN
INDIA
BHUTAN
MYANMAR
BANGLADESH
THAILAND
VIETNAM
LAOS
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
INDONESIA
SRI LANKA
MALDIVES
Male
Colombo
TAIWAN
JAPAN
Legend
International Boundary
Capital

Chapter 04

LAND AND CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN

1. Location









Islamic Republic of Pakistan is located between latitude of 23.35° to 37.05° north and extends from longitude 60.50° to 77.50° east, covering an area of 7, 96, 096 square kilometers.

Pakistan consists of four provinces, a Federal Capital Area and Gilgit Baltistan. Area-wise, the province of Balochistan is the biggest with an area of 347, 190 sq. kilometers, Punjab province has an area of 205, 345 sq. kilometers, Sindh province is spread over 140, 914 sq. kilometers and the area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 101,741 sq. kilometers and Federal Capital Islamabad has an area of 906.sq. kilometers.

Look at the map of Asia. Pakistan is situated in the Southern side of Asia. It is, therefore, considered as a part of South Asia.

In the South-West of Pakistan is Iran having a common boundary of about 800 kilometers with it. Iran is connected with Pakistan through rail and road.

India lies in the east of Pakistan having a common boundary line of 1610 kilometers along with the provinces of Sindh and the Punjab.

China is situated in the north of Pakistan. Pakistan shares a common boundary of about 585 kilometers with China and is connected with it through Karakoram Highway. Tajikistan is located in the north of Pakistan. A small strip of Afghan territory known as Wakhan, separates Pakistan from Tajikistan. Afghanistan is in the north-west of Pakistan. It has 2252 kilometers long boundary with Pakistan known as Durand Line.

In the south of Pakistan is the Arabian Sea forming a coastal area of about 1050 kilometers. Three seaports Karachi Port, Port Qasim and Gwadar Port have been built on this coast.

Importance of Pakistan's Location

Pakistan is located in a strategic region having great political and economic importance.

i) It is connected with China in the North. The Karakoram Highway connects China and Pakistan by land. This highway has been constructed, cutting through the rocks of Karakoram. This Highway is an important trade route between Pakistan and China. Pakistan has very friendly relations with China.

ii) Pakistan provides transit route to Afghanistan for its trade through land and sea.

iii) In the west of China, a narrow strip of Wakhan (in geography it is called the tongue of Wakhan) of Afghanistan territory separates Pakistan's Northern border from Tajikistan. Pakistan has developed close friendly relations with this country.

iv) India lies to the east of Pakistan. In the East of India are the Muslim countries of Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei Darul Salam. Pakistan enjoys very good relations with these countries.

v) Iran is on the south-west border of Pakistan. Iran and Turkey along with Pakistan are the members of Economic Co-operation Organization (ECO). This organization has strengthened friendly relations between the member countries. These countries have signed a number of projects of mutual interest.

vi) Pakistan is situated near the oil producing gulf countries and in the middle of the Muslim World, stretched from Morocco in the West to Indonesia in the East. The industrial development of a number of Western countries depends on the oil produced by Gulf States, which is transported to other countries through the Arabian Sea. Karachi is an important seaport on the Arabian Sea.

vii) Pakistan maintains friendly relations with the Muslim countries of the Middle East and the Gulf. Pakistan has played a very significant role in the development of these countries. Countries like Saudi Arabia and UAE are considered as a second home for Pakistanis.

viii) Karachi is an International harbour and airport. It connects Europe so with Asia through sea and air routes. All those countries which want to be linked with the Middle East and Central Asian states cannot ignore the location of Pakistan.










PAKISTAN
PHYSICAL FEATURES
0
200
400 kms
65°E
70°E
75°E
35°N
30°N
25°N
N
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
IRAN
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
Hindu Kash Range
Karakoram
Safed Koh
Waziristan Hills
Sulaiman Range
Kharan Desert
Balochistan Plateau
Kirthar Range
R. Indus
Indus Valley
Thar Desert
Thall Desert
Cholistan Desert
Punjab Plain
R. Jehlum
R. Chenab
R. Ravi
R. Sutlej
Himalaya
Murree Hills
AJ&K
INDIAN ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED JAMMU & KASHMIR
(DISPUTED TERRITORY- FINAL STATUS
TO BE DECIDED IN LINE WITH
RELEVANT UNSC RESOLUTIONS)
(meter)
Over 5000
3500 to 5000
2000 to 3500
1000 to 2000
500 to 1000
200 to 500
50 to 200
0 to 50
Below Sea Level

ix) Indus Valley and the Gandhara are the ancient civilizations and possess importance from tourism point of view. The tourists love to visit the valley of Kaghan, Swat and the northern areas of Pakistan.

x) Pakistan, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan have signed a protocol on the supply of gas through pipeline, passing through Afghanistan to Pakistan. This project would help develop friendly relations with each other. India can also benefit from the project with the consent of Pakistan.

xi) Kashmir is the main dispute between Pakistan and India. If this dispute is resolved between the two countries, peace will be established in the whole region. Trade will flourish. Both the countries will influence the region politically and economically. Good relations between the two countries will help alleviate poverty in the region.

xii) Pakistan is the 7th Atomic nation of the world and enjoys high prestige in the Muslim world. It's also an advanced country in certain technologies. Muslim countries look toward Pakistan for playing a leading role for common development in a number of fields. In the recent times it has become a centre for foreign investment.

2. Physical features of Pakistan

The land surface of Pakistan can be divided into the following physical features:

1. Mountains
2. Plateaus
3. Plains
4. Deserts including coastal areas.

1. Mountains

The mountains of Pakistan are divided into two parts, namely Northern and North-Eastern Mountains and North-Western and Western Mountains.







(1) Northern and North-Eastern Mountains

These include the Himalayas and the Karakoram.

(i) The Himalayas

In the North Eastern part of Pakistan, Himalaya is the highest mountain of the world. The parallel ranges of Himalayas stretch like an arch up to the Eastern Part of India for about 2430 kilometers. Four important parallel ranges of Himalayan-Mountains enter Pakistan through Kashmir. In these ranges are located a number of beautiful valleys. These ranges can be divided into the following parts:

a) The Sub-Himalayas or the Siwalik Hills

These hills rise in the North where the upper Indus Plain ends. The hills spread in the South of Himalaya from Sialkot district to northern part of Rawalpindi district. Their average height is 300 to 1000 meters.

b) The Lesser Himalayas or the Pir Panjal Mountain Range

These mountains are located near the border ranges of Karakoram and Siwalik. They start from the North of Siwalik hills, wherefrom the Himalaya begins to rise gradually to the height of 1800 meters to 4600 meters. Most of the northern hilly areas are situated here. Health resorts like Murree, Ayubia, Nathia Galli, Abbottabad and the beautiful valley of Kaghan are located here. Most of the parts of this mountain range are covered with snow.

c) Great Himalayan mountain range

The biggest Himalayan mountain range is situated between Pir Panjal and Karakoram ranges. The highest mountain range of the world begins in the north of Pir Panjal. The height of the mountain is 6500 meters. The highest peak of these ranges is Nanga Parbat which is 8126 meters above the sea level. Indus, the longest river of Pakistan, originates in these mountains. The beautiful valley of Kashmir also lies in this range.



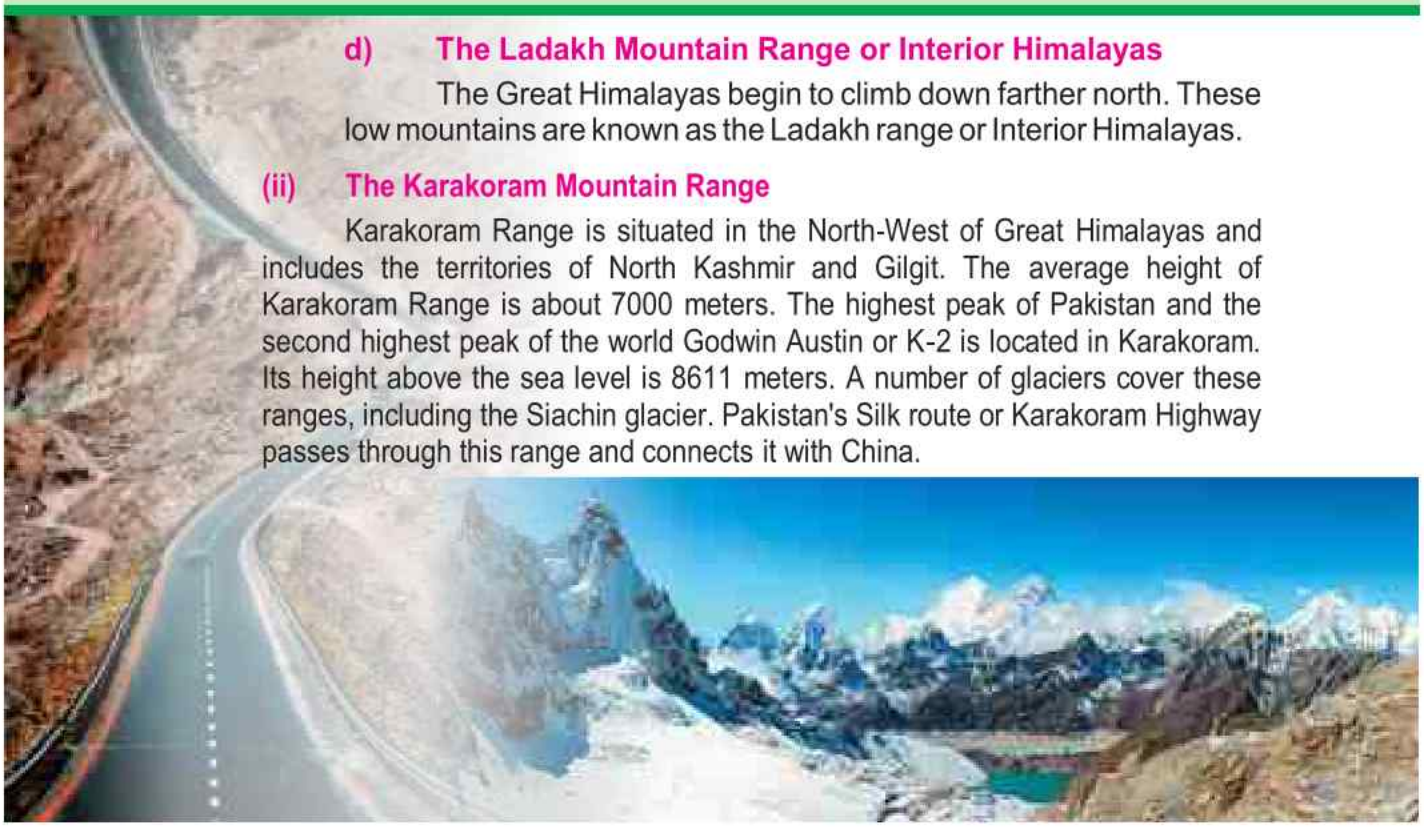


d) The Ladakh Mountain Range or Interior Himalayas

The Great Himalayas begin to climb down farther north. These low mountains are known as the Ladakh range or Interior Himalayas.

(ii) The Karakoram Mountain Range

Karakoram Range is situated in the North-West of Great Himalayas and includes the territories of North Kashmir and Gilgit. The average height of Karakoram Range is about 7000 meters. The highest peak of Pakistan and the second highest peak of the world Godwin Austin or K-2 is located in Karakoram. Its height above the sea level is 8611 meters. A number of glaciers cover these ranges, including the Siachin glacier. Pakistan's Silk route or Karakoram Highway passes through this range and connects it with China.



The Importance of North Eastern Mountain Range

a) These mountains are very beneficial for Pakistan. They provide natural defence to Pakistan from the North due to their height and uneven surface.

b) They protect Pakistan from the cold freezing winds blowing from the North Pole, otherwise Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa would have been covered with snow during the winter season and the longer duration of cold would have made the life difficult and miserable.

c) These mountains cause huge rainfall in Punjab and Northern areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in monsoon season, which becomes source of irrigation through the rivers.

d) During winter these mountains are covered with snow which melts during the summer season and raises the underground water table. The water can be used for irrigation.

e) These mountains cover 80% forests of our country. Although only 4.5% of the geographical area of Pakistan is under forests but these forests are quite thick and are the source of great wealth to the country.

(2) North-Western and Western Mountains

The mountain ranges situated in the north-west of Pakistan are also known as Western branches of Himalayas. As compared to North Eastern Mountains these are less in height. Many valleys, small rivers and passes are situated in these mountains. These mountain ranges are divided into the following parts:

(i) The Hindu Kush Mountains

These mountains take off from the Western side of the Pamir plateau which is located to the West of the Karakoram. The greater part of this range is situated in Afghanistan. Tirich Mir is the highest peak with a height of 7690 meters. These mountains are covered with snow during the winter. The Hindu Kush Mountains form a barrier to the movement of rain bearing winds, blowing from the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. They cannot cross these mountains and cause rains in Pakistan and India. Also, these mountains are the source of stopping the severe cold winds blowing from the Central Asia. They cannot reach the plains of Pakistan and save the people from intense cold.

(ii) The Koh-i-Safed Range

This mountainous range is in between the Khyber Pass and Kurram Pass. Much of it is in Pakistan and a small part is in Afghanistan. The Koh-i-Safed range has an east-west trend and rises to an average height of 3600 meters. The peaks of Koh-i-Safed are covered with snow throughout the year. The Kurram River flows in the south of Koh-i-Safed. The Khyber Pass, located in Koh-i-Safed joins Pakistan and Afghanistan. The highest point in this range is Sikeram.

(iii) The Waziristan Hills

The area between Kurram Pass and Gomal Pass is known as Waziristan Hills with an average height of 1500-3000 meters. Three rivers Gornal, Kurram and Tochi flow through these passes. The Tochi Pass leads to Ghazni, a famous city of Afghanistan. The Gomal Pass is famous for trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The cantonments of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu are located in these hills.



(iv) The Sulaiman Range

It begins in the south of river Gomal. Its highest peak is Takht-e-Sulaiman which is 3487 meters above the sea level. The most important river of this region is the Bolan River which flows through the Bolan Pass. This pass connects Quetta with Sibi. Quetta is an important cantonment area situated at the end of Bolan Pass. A railway line passes through this area to Quetta and then goes to Zahidan (Iran).

(v) The Kirthar Range

It lies on the south of the Sulaiman range and along the western edge of the lower Indus valley. These are low dry mountains. On their south flow the Hub and Lyari rivers, which ultimately fall in the Arabian Sea near Karachi. The highest point in this range is Gorakh.

2. Plateaus

The following two plateaus are located in Pakistan:

i. The Potwar Plateau.
ii. The Balochistan Plateau.

i. The Potwar Plateau

This plateau lies between the river Indus and Jhelum. It starts in the south of river Jhelum near Tilla Jogian and spreads to districts of Jhelum, Mianwali, Rawalpindi and some part of Islamabad. The surface of these areas is uneven. The height of this plateau ranges from 300 meters to 600 meters. The main rivers of this area are Soan and the Haro. Oil and other minerals are found at various places of this area.

The salt range also starts from Tilla Jogian in the river Jhelum and spreads to a few parts of Mianwali, Banu and D.I. Khan. The average height of this range is about 700 Meters. But at Sakesar its height is 1500 meters. The entire area is almost barren. Minerals like gypsum, coal and salt are found in this range.

iii. Balochistan Plateau

This plateau is located in the west of Kirthar and Sulaiman mountains. Its height is between 650 meters. The ranges of Toba Kakar and Chagai in the north separate it from Afghanistan. Among these ranges, the peaks of Ziarat and Muslim Bagh stand as the highest points. Their height is approximately 2133 meters. In the

south of this plateau line ranges of Makran and in the centre line the Central Brahui and North Makran hills. It is the largest plateau in Pakistan and covers about 40% area of Pakistan. High mountains are situated in the north-west which are covered with snow in winter. Rainfall in most areas of this plateau is scarce. It is mostly dry and barren. However, this area is rich in minerals. The main river of this plateau is Zhob, which flows from the Sulaiman mountains. Porali, Hingol and Dasht rivers are also situated in this plateau but are of little importance.





3. Plains

The plains of Pakistan have been formed by the alluvium brought by the Indus River and its tributaries. The vast plain areas can be divided into three parts:

i. The Upper Indus plain.
ii. The Lower Indus plain.
iii. The Indus Delta.

i. **The Upper Indus Plain:** The water of the eastern tributaries of the Indus namely, Jhelum, Chenab and Ravi rivers flow into the Indus near Mithan Kot. The part of Indus plain above Mithan Kot is called the Upper Indus Plain. It lies between 200 meters to 300 meters above the sea level. The Upper Indus Plain has been made by the fertile soil brought by the rivers. There are, however, a few low dry hills near Sargodha, Chiniot and Sangla. Due, to low rainfall agriculture is not possible. Therefore, one of the greatest canal systems of the world is operating in this plain which produces wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, corn, pluses, etc. in large quantities.

ii. **The Lower Indus Plain:** The area south of Mithan Kot is called lower Indus plain. This includes most of the area of the Sindh Province. The Indus river flows gently slow in the flat land. It deposits along its course all the silt it has brought from the hills. This is why the river has raised its channel above the adjacent land. As rainfall is low in this region, water is needed for agriculture. Due to canal irrigation, different kinds of crops are grown in this part of the Indus Plain.

iii. **The Indus Delta:** As the Indus River continues its journey towards the Arabian Sea, it becomes very slow and forms its delta near Thatta where it gets divided into many distributaries. The sea tides have changed the coastal areas to 40 kilometers into marshy lands. Therefore, coconut and mangroves are found in this area.

4. The Deserts including Coastal Areas

An extensive area in the south east of Pakistan is covered with rolling sand dunes. The desert areas of Pakistan receive very low rainfall; therefore, these deserts are without natural vegetation. Some plain areas of Pakistan are also called desert or semi desert because their physical conditions are different from those of the plain areas. Some of them are located in the Punjab and some in Sindh Province. These areas are as under:

i. **Thal Desert:** Thal desert is located in the district of Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. Three fourth of its area is composed of huge sand dunes though most of its areas have been irrigated by Indus canal water.

ii. **Cholistan Desert:** About sixty percent area of Bahawalpur region and its south eastern area are located in the Cholistan desert. Its main portion is located in India. It is covered with sand dunes and clusters of thorny bushes, acacia etc.

iii. **Thar and Nara Desert:** The desert area of the Thar and the Nara is located in border areas of Khairpur, south-eastern parts of districts Tharparkar, Umerkot and Sanghar in Sindh. In fact, this area.is the extension of Rajasthan desert of India. It is not drained by any perennial stream. Therefore, wind action is dominant in the formation of topography. Vast expanses of sandy plains with innumerable sand dunes dominate the scene. Agriculturally it is a poor area. With the extension of irrigational facilities, some areas have been reclaimed. The natural vegetation of the area is thorny bushes. In the same way, the south western portion of Balochistan is also a desert.





iv. **The Chaghai and Kharan Desert:** The northwestern districts of Chaghai and Kharan in Balochistan are extremely dry. The average rainfall is not more than 25 mm. These barren areas are most sparsely populated with density of 4 people per kilometer.

v. **Coastal Area:** Pakistan has about 1050 Kilometers long coastal area. It has two parts. The coast between the border of Iran and Hub River is called Makran coast. Its length is 750 kilometers. The other part is called Sindh coast. Its length is 300 kilometers. It is located between Hub delta and Thatta, Badin district in (Sindh).

All the coastal areas of Pakistan are located on the Arabian Sea. The most important harbour of Pakistan is Karachi. Other ports are Port Qasim, Sonmiani, Ormara, Pasni, Gwadar and Jewani.

3. Climate

The long lasting conditions of weather in a particular area such as air pressure, temperature, humidity and rainfall are termed as the climate of an area.

Pakistan is situated in the north of Tropic of Cancer. Pakistan is a sub-tropical country. It is situated in the western part of the monsoon region. Some of the areas in the north of Pakistan are warm and moist. Whereas the mountainous areas have highland type climate.

The average January temperature in the plains of Pakistan is 4°C and maximum temperature of the same month is 24°C, whereas the minimum temperature in the months of June / July is 30°C and maximum temperature in the same months is 48°C. The maximum temperature of Sibi and Jacobabad is about 50°C.

Pakistan is divided into the following regions on the basis of its climate.

1. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland.
2. Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau.
3. Sub-Tropical Continental Lowland.
4. Sub-Tropical Coastland.

1. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland

It includes Pakistan's northern mountain ranges (outer and central Himalayas), north western mountain ranges (Waziristan, Zhob and Loralai) and the mountain ranges of Balochistan (Quetta, Sarawan, Central Makran and Jalawan). Here the winter is extremely


PAKISTAN
JANUARY TEMPERATURE
Scale 1: 3,000,000
Kilometres 25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 Kilometres
CHINA
N
Chitral
GILGIT-BALTISTAN
AJ&K
Murree
PESHAWAR
ISLAMABAD
Parachanar
INDIAN ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED JAMMU & KASHMIR
(DISPUTED TERRITORY- FINAL STATUS
TO BE DECIDED IN LINE WITH
RELEVANT UNSC RESOLUTIONS)
FRONTIER UNDEFINED
10°
AFGHANISTAN
Bannu
Sargodha
Dera
Ismail Khan
LAHORE
Faisalabad
Zhob
3
Sahiwal
QUETTA
Multan
Nushki
10°
Nok
Kundi
Sibi
2
INDIA
Kalat
IRAN
Jacobabad
Pangur
18°
Turbat
1
Hyderabad
Umerkot
KARACHI
ARABIAN SEA
18°
JANUARY TEMPERATURE
1 More than 10°C
2 10°C - 18°C
3 Less than 10°C


PAKISTAN
JUNE TEMPERATURE
Scale 1: 3,000,000
Kilometres 25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 Kilometres
CHINA
N
Chitral
GILGIT-BALTISTAN
AJ&K
PESHAWAR
Murree
ISLAMABAD
Parachanar
INDIAN ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED JAMMU & KASHMIR
(DISPUTED TERRITORY- FINAL STATUS
TO BE DECIDED IN LINE WITH
RELEVANT UNSC RESOLUTIONS)
FRONTIER UNDEFINED
32°
AFGHANISTAN
Bannu
Sargodha
Dera
Ismail Khan
LAHORE
Faisalabad
Zhob
3
Sahiwal
QUETTA
Multan
35°
Nushki
32°
Nok
Kundi
35°
Sibi
Kalat
INDIA
1
IRAN
Jacobabad
2
Pangur
35°
Turbat
35°
Hyderabad
Umerkot
KARACHI
ARABIAN SEA
JUNE TEMPERATURE
1 More than 35°C
2 32°C - 35°C
3 Less than 32°C

cold, normally there is snow fall. Summer season is quite cool and in the spring and winter seasons, there is mostly fog and rainfall.

In some areas of this region like outer Himalayas, Muree and Hazara districts, rainfall continues throughout the year. Mostly it rains at the end of the summer season.

2. Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau

In this climatic region most of the parts of Balochistan are included. From May to the mid of September hot and dusty winds continuously blow. Sibi and Jacobabad are located in this region. There are a few mm rainfalls during the months of January and February (normally 50 mm). Extreme hot, dry and dusty winds are important characteristics of this region.

3. Sub-Tropical Continental Lowland

This climate region includes the upper Indus plain (Punjab province) and lower Indus plain (Sindh province). Summer is very hot. The north of Punjab receives late summer monsoon rains. While the rest of Punjab receives less rainfall. Winter rainfall situation is same. In the Thal, Kachhi, Sibi and South Eastern plains are dry and a large area is a desert. The Peshawar plain experiences thunder storms and dust storms during summer.

4. Sub-Tropical Coastland

This climatic region includes the coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan provinces, or the southern part of Pakistan. The temperature is moderate. The difference between maximum and minimum temperature or range of temperature is less. There is inflow of sea breeze throughout the summer and the humidity is high.

Annual average temperature is 32°C and rainfall is 180 mm. May and June are the hottest months. The plain of Lasbela receives rainfall both in summer and winter seasons.

Although Pakistan is situated in the monsoon zone of climate, but being in the extreme western part of this region, does not possess its characteristics. Therefore, the climate of Pakistan is arid, hot and continental type. There are extreme variations in the temperature. A major part of Pakistan lies at a great distance from the sea.


PAKISTAN
CLIMATIC REGION
Scale 1: 3,000,000
Kilometres 25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 Kilometres
CHINA
N
GILGIT-BALTISTAN
Chitral
iii
*AJ&K
Murree
Parachanar
Rawalpindi
ISLAMABAD
INDIAN ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED JAMMU & KASHMIR
(DISPUTED TERRITORY- FINAL STATUS
TO BE DECIDED IN LINE WITH
RELEVANT UNSC RESOLUTIONS)
FRONTIER (NOT FIXED)
AFGHANISTAN
Sialkot
Dera
Ismail Khan
LAHORE
Faisalabad
Zhob
iii
ii
QUETTA
Multan
Sibi
Bhawalpur
INDIA
iv
Kalat
IRAN
Jacobabad
Sukkur
iii
Pangur
Bela
ii
Turbat
Hyderabad
KARACHI
i
ARABIAN SEA
LEGEND
i. Sub-Tropical Coastland (Arid-marine-moderate temperature, low rainfall)
ii. Sub-Tropical Continental Lowlands (Extreme Climate-arid with mainly summer rains)
iii. Sub-Tropical Continental Highlands (Extreme climate-arid with mainly winter & spring rains)
iv. Sub-tropical Continental Plateau (very arid)

Influence of Climate on life

Human life is greatly affected by the influence of climate. The climate and weather conditions of a particular area influence the way of living, dress, food, occupation, sports, customs and the economic set up of the people of that area. Pakistan is a vast country and there is much difference of climate in its various regions. There is a marked difference in the customs and living patterns of the people.

In northern mountainous areas of Pakistan, the winter is extremely cold. The temperature falls below freezing point and snow spreads all around. Severe cold, influences human, animal and the plant life of the area. The people of this area start storing necessary food items and the animals before the start of winter. During winter people are confined to their houses. The people pay attention to household cottage industry. Some people of this area temporarily migrate to plain areas during winter in search of jobs and food and return back to their homes when summer season starts. At the start of the summer season, when snow melts, life generates through hustle and bustle. The trees, plants and grass grow rapidly. Springs and streams, which had become frozen during winter, start flowing with clean water and become a source of adding beauty to the areas. People start outdoor activities like cultivation, trade, labour etc. The cold climate has an effect on the health of the people of Northern areas. They possess sound physique. Their colour is fair. They are hardworking and brave. The tough life patterns have made them strong and courageous.

The plains of Pakistan have severe hot season during summer and fairly cold during winter. During winter it is possible to work diligently but during summer the working efficiency decreases. Light clothes are used during summer and heavy woolen clothes are used during winter. The land and climate of these areas is suitable for agriculture. Variety of crops is grown during the winter and the summer. The area becomes prosperous as a lot of food grain, vegetables and fruit grow in these areas. The plain areas are thickly populated as compared to the northern areas. Means of transportation are convenient. People are directly or indirectly associated with agriculture. Educational and other amenities of life are available. People have many jobs to do.

Most of the southern areas of Pakistan are desert and hot. Windstorms and sandy cyclones blow frequently. People use coarse clothes to protect them from heat and hot wind. They put on big turban and cover their bodies with clothes. They travel in the night because deserts in the night are cool. The people breed sheep, goats and cattle. The areas irrigated by canals are under cultivation.

The Balochistan Plateau have extreme climate. Winter is cold and in some areas there is snowfall. During winter people are engaged in indoor activities and most of the time people prepare gifts for sale. Many people of cold areas migrate to warm areas and return back in summer. In summer the plains of Balochistan are very hot. People use loose clothes. Water is collected through underground artificial streams called *KAREZ*, now mostly dried up. Now a few dams are being constructed to provide water for irrigation and drinking.

In short, people living in severe cold region wear woolen and thick clothes. The people of cold region build houses comprising of small rooms which can be heated easily. The people living in cold regions consume food with high protein and fat to maintain the temperature. They use fatty meat, eat wheat and corn bread. They drink tea and coffee. Movement in the cold regions is not frequent and easy. During snowfall roads are closed. People are confined to their homes. Population in cold region is thin. Winter is dull but life is pleasant during short summer. Job opportunities are limited. The people of these regions are not much prosperous.

As compared to cold region, the people living in low lands and desert region put on loose dress due to hot weather in summer. Their houses are open and airy. People of hot regions eat wheat bread, rice and fish. They drink syrups of different kinds. People are involved in farming and cultivation throughout the year. People perform different types of jobs which include trade, business and employment in government offices and in private organizations as well. Low land regions are thickly populated due to job opportunities and availability of amenities of life. Life is full of activities. People are prosperous as compared to the people of cold regions.

4. Environmental Problems

Environmental pollution has emerged as a big problem throughout the world. This is due to increasing population, rapid industrialization and due to the smoke created by heavy and light vehicles. Ecology has emerged as a new science to make people aware about the pollution of water, air and land. Pakistan is among those countries of the world where environmental pollution is increasing day by day.

Environmental Pollution

Pollution means such changes in the environment of earth, water and air, which put injurious influence on human life as well as on the animals. When different elements bring unhealthy changes in our environments, it is called environmental pollution. This environmental pollution is of three types. They are:

i. Air Pollution (Atmospheric)
ii. Water Pollution
iii. Land Pollution

i. Air Pollution (Atmospheric)

Neat and clean atmosphere is essential for human health. Air is the most essential element for human survival. There are a number of gases in the air. But air is basically composed of Oxygen, Nitrogen and Carbon dioxide. The water vapour is about 4% in the air atmosphere like soot, smoke, Carbon dioxide and Carbon mono oxide making the environment polluted. Gases with injurious effects are also present in the atmosphere. An adult person needs about 15 kilograms of air every day. The amounts of gases, which are consumed, become part of atmosphere again. This maintains the ratio of gases in the atmosphere. But natural balance of these gases is rapidly changing due to a number of human activities. The smoke, poisonous moisture, atomic wastes etc. are damaging the atmosphere. This is called "Atmospheric pollution" This pollution brings unhealthy impact on human beings, vegetation and the buildings. Man has invented machines for his convenience and for living a comfortable life. The oil, gas and coal are used to run motor cars, aeroplanes and ships. They produce dark smoke, which is injurious to human health. Industrial development has made human life comfortable but on the other hand this material development has increased air pollution. With the growth of industrial development, air pollution has also increased. It is, therefore, necessary to counter the root causes of this pollution.





ii. Water Pollution

Water is a great blessing of Almighty Allah and is an important need of human beings. Water maintains 70% of the total weight of human body. The total area of the planet Earth is 71% water and 29% land. The potable water of the globe is 2.8% of the total quantity of water on the earth. This fresh water is used in the homes, in agriculture and factories. The 0.65% of this water is in liquid form and the rest is in the form of snow and glaciers. The remaining 97.2% water on the earth is salty and not suitable for drinking and for other use. Water is a good solvent; therefore, it dissolves solids, gases and liquids. When unclean bodies are mixed in water, it becomes dense and loses its natural form. This state of water is called "Water pollution". The polluted water is not only harmful for human health but also for animals, agriculture and vegetation. Polluted water becomes source of dangerous diseases and sometimes causes death.

iii. Land Pollution

The earth is polluted biologically, chemically and physiologically, when a number of harmful things are inducted in the earth. Air and water pollution are also the source of land pollution. Land is polluted through floods, earthquakes, volcanoes and fire. When human beings bury harmful material into the earth it damages its composition. Elements which make the land barren are as under:

1. Decrease in the forest areas and stock rearing of bushes and low height trees.
2. Salinity and water logging.
3. Depositing waste of pharmaceuticals and chemicals into the earth.
4. Excessive use of fertilizers.
5. Water and air pollution.





5. What should we do now?

In order to prevent and control pollution, a number of Conferences have been held in the World. Atmospheric temperature and air pollution is increasing day by day but little attention is being shown to this problem. The reason is that the big industrial countries are not inclined to gradually decrease the release of injurious gasses of their industries. Because their industrial output will be affected.

As far as Pakistan is concerned the following arrangements will help in reducing environmental pollution:

i. The poisonous chemical material should be separated and cleaned before it is drained into the rivers or their deposition into the ditches.

ii. The dirty water (sewerage) of the cities should be cleaned through machines in big ponds as is done in the developed countries before it is drained into the rivers.

iii. Vehicles which emit frequent smoke should be banned. Those who violate it should be fined. The garbage should be burnt in an appropriate manner.

iv. The role of the institutions involved in the environmental affairs should be strengthened including provision of adequate funds for better environment.

v. The human and animal waste should not be deposited in the fields nor should it be used as fertilizer.

vi. Arrangements for more plantations should be made. The cutting of forests should be stopped because these forests are the best source of purifying the atmosphere.

vii. The use of polythene bags should be stopped. If it is not possible, awareness campaign should be started advising the people not to throw these bags in open places.

viii. Arrangements for general cleanliness should be made around the public places, parks and streets.

ix. Radio and television programmes on environmental pollution should create awareness among the people about the dangers of environmental pollution.

EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you understand by Climate?
2. What are different climatic regions of Pakistan?
3. How does climate affect human life?
4. What is Environmental Pollution?
5. What is the relationship between the population growth and the environmental pollution?
6. Describe the importance of the location of Pakistan in the South Asian Region.
7. Give a brief account of the physical features of Pakistan.
8. Mention the benefits of the Northern-eastern mountainous region.
9. Name the neighbouring countries of Pakistan.

B. Fill in the blanks:

i. The long border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called _____.

ii. Pakistan is divided into _____ climatic Regions.

iii. The coastal areas of Pakistan are _____ and _____.

iv. The climate of the upper Indus plains of Pakistan is _____.

v. The water evaporation is about _____ in the atmosphere.

vi. Water maintains _____ of the total weight of human body.

vii. People of the Northern region in Pakistan perform _____ activities during winter.

viii. In the South-West of Pakistan, _____ neighbouring country is our neighbouring country.

ix. Balochistan has an area of _____ sq. kilometers.

x. The word FATA means _____.

xi. Hub and Lyari Rivers flow in _____ range of mountains.

xii. The biggest salt mine in the world is in Pakistan's _____ Province.

Chapter 05

RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN



1. Resources

There are two types of resources. One is the human resource, which means capacity and capability of human beings for doing certain works. The types of professions differentiate the human beings from each other. All these professions combined together are known as human resources. The other type of resource is the natural resource provided by the Nature. The natural resources are the source of production. The two categories of human and natural resources are mentioned as under:-

i. Human Resources

People engaged in so many occupations and tasks constitute human resources. These resources combine the capacity, capability, and expertise of the human beings working in different professions. These human resources are also called the manpower of a country. This manpower has been categorized in different employments. It may be noted that a person who is above 10 years of age and works for himself or performs duty for another for at least one hour a day is called an employed person. Pakistan's manpower is associated with different professions and occupations, like agriculture, mining, architecture, business, communication, government service and other types of paid work.

ii. Natural Resources

These are the resources which the Almighty Allah has given to different countries of the world in the form of soil, forest, mineral, water, etc. These resources are the free gift from Allah. Man can explore them and get benefit out of these natural resources."





Importance of Resources in National Development

Resources are important because:

i) They are the real wealth of a nation. Those countries where human or natural resources are in plenty have shown tremendous progress and prosperity. However, progress and prosperity depends on the wise and appropriate utilization of these resources. There are a number of countries in the world where both human and natural resources are available but due to the lack of planning and hard work the benefits from these resources are quite meager.

ii) Human and material resources help in building strong defence for the country. All material requirements for strong military build-up are provided through natural resources. Human resources help utilize these resources.

iii) They are a source of high prestige for a country. For example, all western countries attract the people of developing countries to take advantage from the rich resources of the developed countries.

iv) They help in meeting the material requirements of the country which include necessities, comforts and luxuries of life.

v) They help in flourishing trade and business. Those countries which are rich in resources have captured the world trade. Their economy is strong.

vi) They provide employment opportunities to the people. It is because of these resources that millions of people go to Gulf countries and Middle East countries for employment. Similarly, European countries, USA, Canada and Australia have the attraction for better employment opportunities.

vii) They help in rapid progress and development of a country.

viii) They provide people with ample food for living and other amenities of life. They help in building national institutions. They strengthen national unity and individual character. They help in developing virtues like honesty, truthfulness and generosity. The obvious reason is that people of developed countries have no fear of losing livelihood or facing financial set-back.

2. Natural Resources

Pakistan is a gift of Allah with plenty of natural resources. These natural resources are as under:

A. Soil

Soil has been named as part of unconsolidated material which covers the surface of earth and becomes a source for growth of plants. Generally soil is a compound of salt, silt and clay. The soil of Pakistan differs from area to area. Generally soil in Pakistan is of red, white and black colours. The particles present in the soil determine its colour. For example, presence of iron particles in the soil makes its colour red. There are three layers of soil. The upper layer helps growing vegetation and plants. The soil created as a result of erosion of rocks and climatic changes is called local soil. The third soil is called the transferred soil because it changes the place due to natural consequences. There is a variety of soil in different parts of Pakistan. The following kinds of soil are found indifferent parts of Pakistan:-

i. Indus Basin Soils

The Indus Basin soils are created by depositing the alluvium by the river Indus and are generally called Indus Basin Soils. These can further be divided into three major groups. First group is known as Bangar Soil of alluvium which is very productive when irrigated and fertilized. This soil covers a vast area in the Indus plain, including most of the area of the Punjab, Peshawar, Mardan, Bannu and the greater part of the Indus Plain. The second group is called Khaddar Soil and is formed from the flooded layers of silt, loam and silty clay loam. Such type of soil is commonly found in Mardan and Bahawalpur. This soil is very fruitful for agriculture products when plenty of water is added into it. The third group of soil is Indus Delta Soil covering the whole of Indus Delta from south of Hyderabad to the Arabian Sea coast. Before becoming part of the sea, Indus River is distributed here into a number of branches. About one third of the area is covered by clay soil which is developed under flooded water conditions. This soil is used for the cultivation of rice.






ii. Mountain Soils

North and North Western Mountain's Soil are brown. These soils are residual as well as transported under arid and semi-arid conditions. In the mountain valleys, soil is formed from the alluvial deposits of the streams. These soils are calcareous silt loam and sandy loams of organic content. In the sub-mountain area of Potwar. Plateau shallow residual soils are found. These soils become productive with plenty of water. The lowest part of the inter-mountain valleys and interior basins are arid or semi-arid regions. The soils of these areas are saline. The colour of soil is reddish. Most part of this soil is barren.

iii. Sandy Desert Soils

Sandy Desert Soils extend over some areas of Western Balochistan, Cholistan and Thar Desert. These soils are of yellow colour, which contain phosphate, iron, lime and potash. These are essential for the fertility of land.

B. Forests

Forests are an integral part of a country's economy. For balanced economy of a country about 25% of its land should be under forests. Forests are great source of natural resources. In Pakistan only 4.8% land is under forests. Provincial distribution in Pakistan indicates 2.7% land under forests in Punjab, 4.2% in Sindh, 15.6% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and 2.1% in Balochistan.

The climate of Pakistan is too dry for growing forests except in the northern hilly area and sub-mountain hills, where forests are due to sufficient rainfall and hill slopes. In Pakistan the forest area is being reduced due to ruthless cutting of forests, use of land for construction of houses and due to rivers erosion each year. It is necessary that more land is put under forests and un-necessary wood cutting is stopped.

Area wise and on the basis of climate, forests in Pakistan are divided into six kinds. They are:

i. **Mountainous Forests:** These forests are found in North and North Western Mountain area. These areas include Swat. Dir, Chitral, Abbottabad, Murree and Mansehra. These are evergreen coniferous soft wood forests because annual rainfall in these areas is more than 100 centimeters. The principal coniferous trees include fir, deodar, blue pine and spruce. They grow generally on a height 1000 to 4000 meters above the sea level. Below 1000 meters height grow trees like oak, maple, birch, walnut, chestnut, mulberry, apple and other fruit trees. These trees are a good source of timber and fruits.

ii. **Sub-mountainous Forests:** These forests grow at a height of 1000 meters above the sea level. These are found in Kohat. Mardan, Rawalpindi, Attock, Gujrat and Jhelum districts. The most popular trees include phulahi, kahu, jand, shisham, poplar and blackberry. These are hard wood trees and used for fire and for construction work.

iii. **Dry Western Mountainous Forests:** The trees like chilghoza, pine and juniper grow at high altitude. In other areas, only trees and small thorny bushes grow in Quetta, Kalat, Zhob and Ziarat.

iv. **Riverine Forests:** These forests grow along the rivers. Trees like shisham, acacia and mulberry are found in these forests. These forests are also found in the canal areas of Punjab and Sindh.

v. **Canal Forests:** These forests have been planted where canal water is available in abundance. These areas are Chhanga Manga, Chichawatni, Khanewal, Thal, Shorekot, Bahawalpur, Sukkur, Taunsa, Guddu and Kotri. The most popular trees in these forests are shisham, mulberry and eucalyptus.

vi. **Coastal Forests:** In the South of Sindh near the coast of Arabian Sea, there are some Mangrove forests. The Mangrove forests are breeching grounds for fish and shrimps.





Advantages of Forests

Following are the advantages of forests:

i. The forests are one of the important resources for the country and meet a number of requirements like wood, timber, herbs etc.
ii. The forests help in reducing water logging and salinity and help in restoring fertility of the land.
iii. The forests moderate the temperature and make the weather pleasant.
iv. The forests provide herbs which are used in the preparation of medicines.
v. The forests are the source of wild life. A number of wild animals like lion, leopard, bear, etc., are found in the forests.
vi. The forests are the main source of firewood.
vii. The forests add to the beauty of landscape.
viii. The forests provide a number of resources. For example, the wood from the forest is used for making furniture, paper, matchsticks, sports goods etc.
ix. The forests protect both human beings and natural vegetation from the onslaught of violent windstorms.
x. The forests stop quick melting of snow on the mountains. They check soil erosion.
xi. The forests do not allow the excess of carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere because they need this gas to take it and release oxygen, necessary for human life.
xii. The forests are the natural pastures. Animals like goats, sheep and camel get their food from forests.
xiii. The forests serve as excursion resorts and provide recreation for the people.
xiv. The forests are the source of growth and breeding of different kinds of animals and birds.



C. Minerals

Minerals are the natural wealth buried underneath the earth. Almighty Allah has given lot of mineral wealth to Pakistan. These mineral resources are playing a vital role in the rapid economic and industrial progress of the country. Following are the important mineral resources of Pakistan:

i. Mineral Oil



Mineral oil is an important wealth of the modern age. It is a source of generating energy. Mineral oil is found in raw condition which is refined in the oil refineries to get petrol and other by-products like kerosene oil, diesel, plastic, candle, baseline etc.

Pakistan produces about 20% oil of the total requirements of the country. The remaining 85% requirement is met from the import of oil from other countries.

The oil resources of Pakistan are located in Potwar Plateau, Khor, Dhullian, Kot Mayyal, Sarang in Attock district, Balkasar in Chakwal district, and Joyamir in district Jhelum, Dhodhak in Dera Ghazi Khan. In Sindh, oil has been discovered at Badin, Hyderabad, Sanghar, Dadu, Jamshoro, Tande Mohd Khan, Tando Allayar, Matiari, Khairpur, Kashmore, and Ghotki districts.

Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) is responsible for the exploration of oil in the country. It is continuing its efforts to find more oil resources.

ii. Natural Gas

Natural gas is required for running industry and is used as fuel for the vehicles and household purposes. Its use has become common because it is cheaper than the petrol. About 35% of our energy needs are met out of natural gas. Pakistan has vast reserves of gas. Natural gas was first discovered at a place called Sui near Dera Bugti in Balochistan in 1952. Afterwards, this gas was discovered at thirteen different places in the Lower Indus Valley and Potwar. The most important places for gas reserves are Sui, Uch, Zin (Balochistan), Haripur, Mazrani, Seri, Hundi, Kandhkot, (Sindh), Dhodhak, Pir Koh, Dhullian and Mayyal (Punjab). Natural gas has been brought to different big cities through pipelines. The gas is used in cement, fertilizer and general industries. It is also used for producing thermal electricity.

iii. Coal



Coal is found at a number of places in Pakistan but neither it is of good quality nor it meets the total requirements of the country. Pakistan produces about 65% of coal requirement of the country. In Punjab, the coal mines are at Dandot, Makkarwal and Pidh. The coal mines of Makkarwal in Mianwali district are the biggest coal mines in the country. In Balochistan, coal has been discovered at Sharag, Khost, Hamai, Sar,


PAKISTAN
MINERALS
Scale 1: 3,000,000
Kilometres 25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 Kilometres
N
CHINA
GILGIT-BALTISTAN
PESHAWAR
AJ&K
INDIAN ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED JAMMU & KASHMIR
(DISPUTED TERRITORY- FINAL STATUS
TO BE DECIDED IN LINE WITH
RELEVANT UNSC RESOLUTIONS)
FRONTIER UNDEFINED
Mullagori
Jana
ISLAMABAD
Bahadur Khel
Makarwal
Daud Khel
Khewra
Pezu
Sukesur
LAHORE
AFGHANISTAN
Muslim Bagh
Dera Ghazi Khan
QUETTA
Mach
Chaghi
Sui
INDIA
IRAN
Kandhkot
Qadirpur
Ranipur
Sehwan
Sanghar
Lakhra
Hyderabad
KARACHI
Mangho Pir
Sonda
Badin
ARABIAN SEA
LEGEND
Chromite
Jipsum
Marble
Salt
Gas
Oil
Coal
Limestone

Degari, Shirin and Mach. Coal mines In Sindh, coal mines are at Jhimpir in Thatta and Lakhra in Jamshoro district. Coal has also been discovered in Tharparkar district (Sindh) in a vast quantity.

iv. Iron ore

Iron ore is very important mineral. It is used for making iron, steel, machines and tools of different kinds. The largest deposits of iron ore have been discovered in the Kala Bagh area. Other deposits are found in Langrial, 32 km south of Abbottabad in Hazara district and Chitral. In Balochistan Iron Ore is found at Khuzdar, Chilghazi and Muslim Bagh. The iron found in Pakistan is not of good quality and it meets only 16% of the total requirement of the country. Pakistan Steel Mill is using imported iron ore.

v. Chromite

It is a white colour metal used for making steel, aeroplanes dyes and photography items. Pakistan has the largest reserves of chromite in the world. Most of which is exported to earn foreign exchange. Its deposits are found in Muslim Bagh, Chaghai, Kharan (Balochistan), Malakand, Mohmand Agency and North Waziristan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA).

vi. Copper

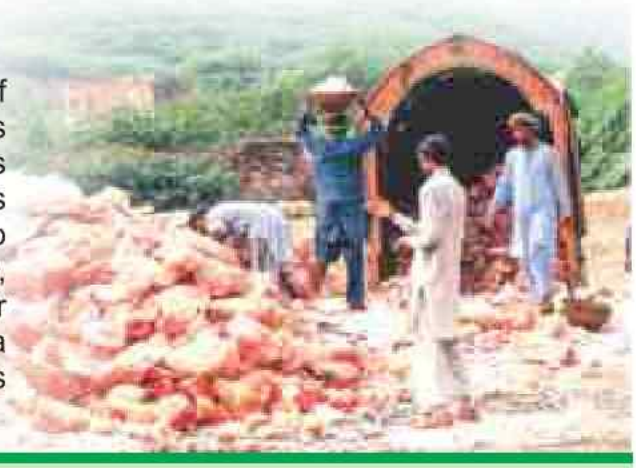
Copper is used for making electrical goods. Electric wire is made out of copper. Balochistan has rich reserves of copper. The copper deposits are at Saindak in Chaghai district of Balochistan.

vii. Gypsum

It is a white colour shining stone. It is used in the production of cement, chemical fertilizers, plaster of Paris and bleaching powder. The gypsum is obtained from the districts of Jhelum, Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan (Punjab), Kohat Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Rohri (Sindh) and Quetta, Sibi, Loralai (Balochistan).

viii. Salt

Pakistan has the largest reserves of mineral salt in the world. The salt range is located in the south of Potwar Plateau. This salt is of fine quality. The biggest salt mine is in Khewra (Jhelum district). Salt is also obtained from Warchha (Khushab district), Kala Bagh (Mianwali district) and Bahadur Khel (Karak district). In the Mauripur area near Karachi and the Makran coast salt is also obtained from sea water.



ix. Limestone

It is mostly used for making cement. When it is burnt, lime is obtained which is used for white washing the houses. It is also used in glass, soap, paper and dye industries. Vast limestone deposits are found in Dandot (Jhelum district), Zinda Pir (Dera Ghazi Khan), Moghul Kot and Ganja Takkar near Hyderabad, Manghopir, Kot Diji and Ranipur (Sindh).

x. Marble

Marble of different kinds and of different colours is found in abundance in Pakistan. It is found in the districts of Chaghai, Mardan, Swat and Khyber Agency. It is considered to be of the best quality in the world due to its softness, beauty and colour. Black and white marble is found in the Kala Chitta Hills in Attock district. Pakistan's marble industry is earning huge foreign exchange for the country through export of things made of marble.



3. Agriculture

The upper and lower Indus plains have been the centers of human civilization and culture since olden times due to their fertility. Many kinds of crops, fruits and vegetables are grown in these areas. Agriculture sector produces about 30% of the total raw materials and is a source of providing employment to about 55% of population. Earning from agriculture export is 70%. Pakistan is self-sufficient in the production of wheat, rice, cotton and sugar.

A) System of Agriculture

Pakistan grows two major crops during the year. The crop grown in October and November is called Rabi crop. It is harvested in the month of



April and May. Wheat, barley, gram and oilseeds are Rabi crops. The second crop is known as Kharif crop. It is grown in the month of May/June and harvested in September and October. Kharif crops are rice, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sorghum jowar) and millet (bajra). These two types of crops are further divided into two kinds. One kind is called food crops, which are wheat, rice, pulses, maize etc. The other kind is called cash crops, which are a big source of earning foreign exchange by selling them into international markets. These crops are cotton, sugar, tobacco etc.

Agriculture occupies an important place in our economic system. Pakistan's economic system is very much linked with agriculture. The main purpose of our economic policy is to make the country self-sufficient in food and other agricultural products. Therefore, all efforts are directed towards attaining self-sufficiency in food. This will help in saving foreign exchange spent on the import of food grains and oilseeds.

Pakistan is following feudal system. The agriculture sector is dominated by the feudal lords who have vast areas of land. The land is thus cultivated through the peasant system. In order to remove the defects of agriculture, several agricultural reforms have been made. Through these reforms millions of acres of land were acquired from the landlords and sole to tenants to intensify the use of this land. Efforts were made to strengthen better relations between the landlords and tenants and protect the rights of both the parties. To promote mechanized farming small scattered pieces of land were joined together. Loans are granted to cultivators for purchasing modern agricultural equipment's, fertilizers, seeds and pesticides.

Agriculture Products

The crops of Rabi and Kharif are divided into two parts, namely, cash crops and food crops.

Cash Crops

These crops are the main source of earning foreign exchange. These are:



a. Cotton

It is the most important cash crop of Pakistan and a source of uplifting economy of the country. Cotton is called the silver fiber of



Pakistan. Cotton is mainly sown in Punjab and Sindh Province. In Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa cotton is sown on a limited scale in a few areas. Two types of cotton are sown in Pakistan one is indigenous and the other is American Cotton. The American cotton has long staple and more attention is given to its cultivation. Due to plenty of cotton produce a number of textile mills have been established in the country. These textile mills produce a variety of fine cotton cloth, cotton yarn and other cotton-based products.

b. Sugarcane

It is also an important cash crop, which is sown in all the four provinces of Pakistan but the main areas of its production are the province of Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Sugarcane is the source of producing sugar. Its residue is used for making paper. Pakistan produces surplus sugar, which is exported to earn valuable foreign exchange.

c. Tobacco

It is another cash crop of Pakistan. Tobacco is mainly produced in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, especially in the Peshawar and Mardan districts. It is used for preparing cigarettes. It is also used in cigars. A few big cigarette manufacturing factories are working in the country. Tobacco and its products are also exported to other countries.

d. Oil seeds

A variety of oilseeds are produced in Pakistan. The cotton seed, which is the by-product of cotton, is the most important seed. Other oilseeds are rapeseeds, mustard, groundnuts, sesame (sesamum indicium), Lin seed and sunflower. Most of these seeds are produced in the irrigated lands. Our vegetable oil industry is the user of these seeds. But production of oil seeds has not matched with the needs of the country which are imported from other countries.





Food Crops

These are the crops which are a source of providing food for the people. These food crops are as under:

a. Wheat

It is the staple food grain of Pakistan. Flour is the main by-product of wheat. Bread and other food items are prepared from flour. Three-fourth (3/4) of the total production of wheat is received from the Province of Punjab. After Punjab the province of Sindh produces plenty of wheat. Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are also producer of wheat but their yield is not as substantial as that of the Punjab and Sindh. Pakistan's self--sufficiency in wheat depends on the quantity of water. When nature is benign we produce surplus wheat. Sometimes wheat is imported from other countries. In the year (2004) a large quantity of wheat was imported from other countries. Wheat is an important element of our daily food.

b. Rice

It is the second most important cereal of Pakistan. Pakistan is self-sufficient in the production of fine quality rice (Basmati), which is also exported to other countries. Rice is grown in the canal areas of Punjab and Sindh because lot of water is required for its growth. Gujranwala, Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Sargodha and Sahiwal are very important for rice production. In Sindh, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Larkana and Dadu districts are famous for rice production. Rice is an important food item of the people of Punjab and Sindh. Rice is also grown in a few areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

c. Maize (Corn)

It is a food crop but is also used as animal fodder. It is mostly grown in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where Mardan, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Swat and Peshawar are noteworthy. In the Punjab, Faisalabad and Sahiwal districts are known for maize cultivation.





d. Sorghum and Millets (Jowar and Bajra)

Sorghum and Millets are cultivated to yield food grains and also for green or dried grass to feed mainly milk cattle. These are winter (Kharif) crops, which can be cultivated, even in the areas where soil is poor and prone to drought. Its cultivation is confined to Punjab and Sindh provinces. In the Punjab; Attock, Gujrat, Sialkot and Sargodha districts grow millet. Tharparkar, Umerkot and Mirpurkhas districts in Sindh lead Pakistan in the production of millet. Sorghum is also cultivated in the Northern districts of Punjab i.e. Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Sargodha. In Sindh, Sukkur, Khairpur, Nawabshah, Naushahro Feroze, Sanghar and Dadu districts are the main areas of its cultivation.

e. Pulses

Different varieties of pulses are also cultivated in the country. The gram leads the list of pulses. The rain-fed (Barani) areas of Mianwali and Sargodha are its important centres. In the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa gram is grown in good quantity in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. Other varieties of pulses such as Lathyrus (Moong), Lentils (Masoor) and Vetchling (Mash or Urad) are grown more in Punjab than in other parts of the country.

f. Barley

It is not grown in large areas. It is grown on a limited scale in less fertile and dry areas of the country. It is normally used by poor families. It is also used as fodder for animals. It is not popular in the country.

g. Vegetable and Fruits

Vegetables are grown locally according to the needs of the area all over the country. The important vegetables are potato, pumpkin, tomato, ladyfinger, brinjal, spinach, onion, radish, pea, sugar beer, cabbage, carrot etc. Pakistan is self-sufficient in the production of vegetables. Pakistan exports onion and potatoes to other countries.





Pakistan produces a great variety of delicious fruits. But these are grown in specific areas due to variation in climatic conditions; Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are the major fruit producing areas. These fruits include grapes, apple, pomegranates, plum, apricot, pears and cherry. In Sindh, few varieties of fruits like mango, dates, banana, watermelon and melon are produced. In the Punjab, mangoes, oranges, kino, musk melon, water melon and dates are grown. Dry fruits like almond, pistachio and walnut are grown in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Pakistan earns lot of foreign exchange by exporting fresh as well as dry fruits.

Agricultural Problems of Pakistan

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Pakistan. More than 70% of the people are involved in agriculture. In spite of the fact that a large number of cash crops and food crops are grown; the agricultural yield rate is very low. The reasons for this low production are as under:-

a. Low literacy rate

Literacy rate of the country is quite low. Majority of our farmers are not educated and do not have knowledge about the modern farming. They have little knowledge about the use of insecticides, selection of good quality seeds and proper use of fertilizer, with the result that their production per acre is far below the requirements of the country. They only believe inland use the traditional methods of cultivation which they learnt from their elders with the result that they get low yield from their land.

b. Increasing number of farmers

The number of people who depend on agriculture is increasing but the process of bringing more area under cultivation, is quite slow. This has resulted in decrease in per capita area under cultivation.

c. Non-mechanized cultivation

Our farmers are still using old wooden plough, animal dung fertilizers, uncertified local seeds and old methods of cultivation. This is the reason that per acre yield is not increasing inspite of the fact that our



farmers are hardworking and laborious. Mechanized cultivation is not followed. Tractor, tube well, natural fertilizer, certified quality seeds and disciplined sowing of seeds are the necessary elements of mechanized cultivation. Our farmer is hesitant to adopt mechanized farming either due to conservative ideas or due to lack of financial resources as also due to the small land holdings.

d. Limit of agricultural Land

Agricultural land of Pakistan is divided into two groups. The landlord group has vast areas of land but they do not cultivate themselves, hence vast areas of land remain uncultivated and barren. The second group has canal-irrigated areas of land which is not more than 12-15 acres per family/person. They cannot take on mechanized farming on small areas. Without mechanized farming production will be low. They divert their attention to other jobs. This results in low production.

e. Role of Agriculture Department

Role of Agriculture Department is not much effective because our farmers do not have faith in the advice of Agriculture Department. The farmers believe in their old methods and the experiences gained from their forefathers. On the other hand the staff of agriculture department is also lacking in performing an effective role. Absenteeism from duty, non-supply of advice at an appropriate time and laxity in educating the farmers are the reasons for the non-co-operation between the farmers and the department. As a result agricultural output suffers.

f. Soil erosion

Soil erosion is caused by rains and other natural agents, like wind storm, snowfall and earthquakes. They remove away fertile upper crust particles of earth. The result is low yield.





g. Water logging and salinity

Large canal areas in the province of Punjab and Sindh have been rendered useless due to waterlogging and salinity. The loss of fertile land causes serious setback to the fertility of the land under cultivation.

h. Fragmentation of landholdings

As a result of fragmentation, the fertile land is divided into small land holdings which restrict large scale production and better use of the land including mechanized farming and the use of modern equipment.

i. Insufficient means of transport

Villages are the main areas of agricultural production. But metalled roads are either not available or are in a bad shape, causing obstacle in quick transportation. A good quantity of production does not reach safely to the market. Farmers, therefore, contend themselves with small production of crops.

j. Difficulties in the marketing of crops

The farmers do not get full or proper price for their products due to different tactics and difficulties created by the middlemen or those who have influence over the marketing process. This makes the farmers disappointed who pay little attention to increase the production.

k. Unsuitable conditions

Due to the unsuitable living conditions in the countryside and non-availability of essential medical facilities, health of farmers and their families is affected. Their strength for more production is minimized. This also affects the production of crops.

Measures to solve Agriculture Problems

The government of Pakistan has taken a number of steps to solve the agriculture problems in the country. These steps are as under:





a. Educational facilities

Government has extended educational facilities to the farmers through agriculture department in the use of modern scientific methods of cultivation. An overall programme of adult education has been started in the rural areas. Radio and television broadcast and telecast programmes on agriculture are to educate the farmers about modern methods of cultivation. Pamphlets and leaflets have been published for creating awareness among the farmers about modern cultivation.

b. Provision of soft loans

The government has started schemes for soft-term loan facilities to the farmers for purchasing modern agriculture equipment, fertilizers, high yield variety seeds and insecticides. Loan for purchasing tractors and installation of tube wells are also provided. These loans are recovered in easy installments.

c. Means of Irrigation

Artificial means of irrigation are being made more effective for providing proper and timely water supply to the fields. Arrangements to eliminate waterlogging and salinity have been made. Such trees are being planted which have long roots and help in eliminating this disease. The canals and the water courses are being lined.

d. Introduction of Agriculture Vocations

In order to reduce pressure of population on the area under cultivation, a number of vocations related to agriculture are being promoted to associate people with these professions. These supplementary professions also provide an opportunity to the farmers to earn extra money through profitable use of their spare time.





e. Land Reforms

The government introduced land reforms in 1959, 1972 and 1977. Under these reforms the government fixed a ceiling on land-holdings of big landlords and distributed the surplus land among the landless farmers. The objectives of land reforms were to improve relations between the tenants and the land-owners, abolish the monopoly of big landlords and develop the system of agricultural productivity. But still there is a need to make more reforms so that uncultivated land is made productive."

f. Agriculture Institutions

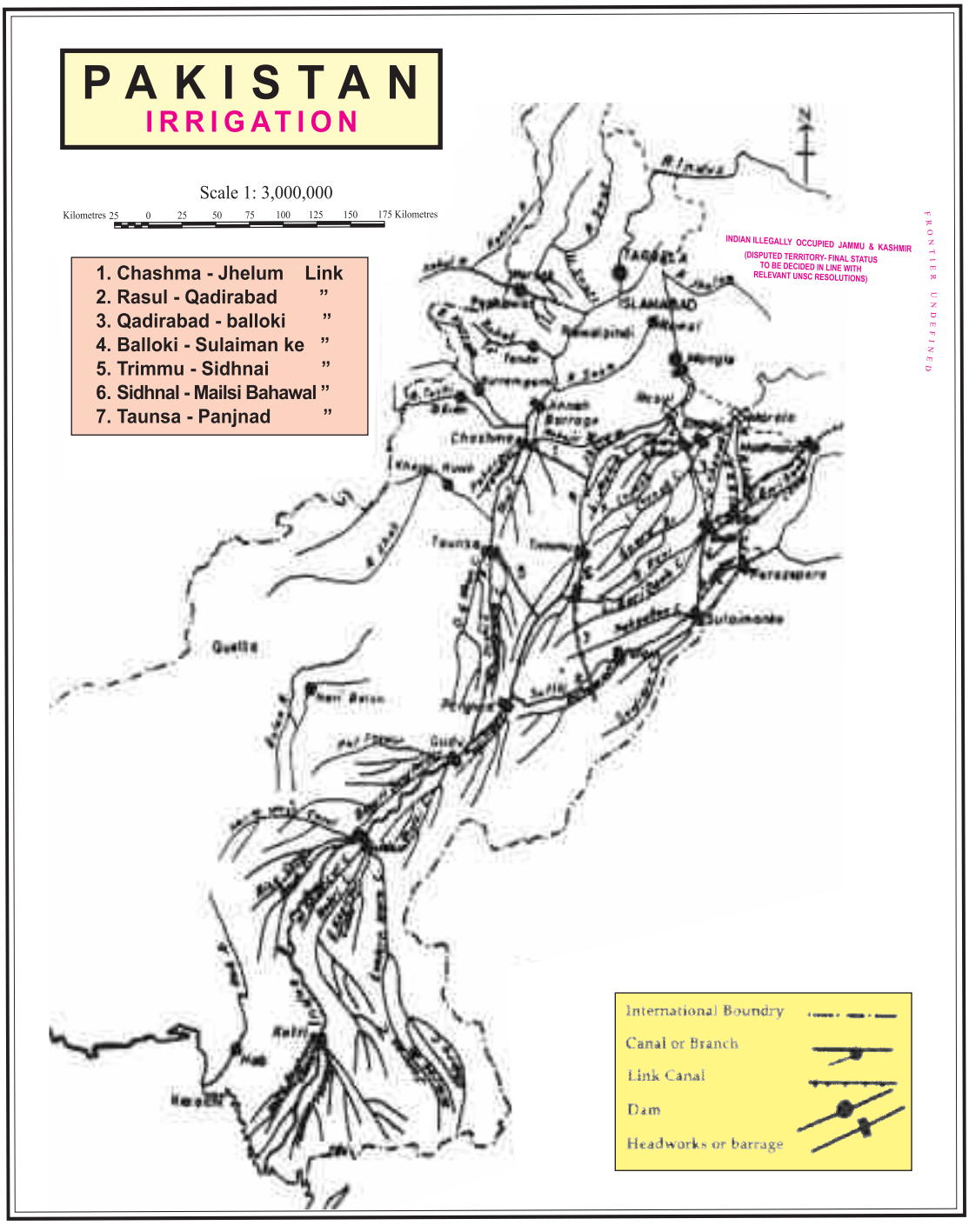
Government has set up agriculture institutions such as Agriculture Universities and the Colleges in the country. These institutions are providing education in different subjects of agriculture and are producing graduates in Agriculture Science. The government has established agricultural institutions like:-

i. Agriculture University, Peshawar.
ii. Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi.
iii. Agriculture University, Faisalabad.
iv. Agriculture University, Bahawalpur.
v. Agriculture University, Tando Jam.
vi. Agriculture College, Multan.
vii. Agriculture Institute, Dokri, (Larkana).

The Agriculture Research Institutes in the country are engaged in finding the ways and means to increase agricultural production, develop high quality seeds and discover innovative methods to control plant diseases.

B) Irrigation

Pakistan is basically an agricultural country. Its 73% area is under cultivation which depends on irrigation through canals and other sources like tube wells, wells and Karez. In most parts of Pakistan annual rainfall is about 250 mm which is very low and of uncertain. Pakistan has the biggest canal system in the world. There is a wide spread network of canals in Punjab and Sindh through


PAKISTAN
IRRIGATION
Scale 1: 3,000,000
Kilometres 25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 Kilometres
1. Chashma - Jhelum Link
2. Rasul - Qadirabad ”
3. Qadirabad - balloki ”
4. Balloki - Sulaiman ke ”
5. Trimmu - Sidhnai ”
6. Sidhnal - Mailsi Bahawal ”
7. Taunsa - Panjnad ”
INDIAN ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED JAMMU & KASHMIR
(DISPUTED TERRITORY- FINAL STATUS TO BE DECIDED IN LINE WITH RELEVANT UNSC RESOLUTIONS)
FRONTIER UNDEFINED
ISLAMABAD
Chashma
Taunsa
Quetta
International Boundry
Canal or Branch
Link Canal
Dam
Headworks or barrage

head works, barrages and dams. There are few canals in Balochistan because there is no big river and the land surface is uneven. The Pat Feeder Canal takes its water from the Indus (in Sindh). The lands are irrigated by Karez also.

Canals are the important source of irrigation. River water is provided to distant areas through these canals to increase and sustain agriculture production. Pakistan has the largest system of canal-irrigation in the world. There are two types of canals. Perennial canals flow throughout the year and. the non-perennial canals flow only during the rainy season or at the time of floods. The number of non-perennial canals is very small. There are 18 head works and barrages and 38 big canals in Pakistan. There are two large and a few small dams in Pakistan. The Mangla Dam on Jhelum River and Tarbela Dam on the Indus River are the two large-sized dams.

Source of Canal System of Pakistan

As a result of the partition of sub-continent, the province of Punjab was also divided into East and West Punjab. East Punjab went to India. The partition of Punjab led to the partition of the canal system of undivided Punjab. The head works of the Sutlej and the Ravi canals were in India. Some parts of Pakistan were irrigated by these canals. India stopped water of these canals. This created water dispute between India and Pakistan In order to find out a permanent solution, World Bank in September 1960 engineered an agreement between the two countries. The agreement is known as 'Indus Basin Treaty'. The main features of this treaty are as under:-

a. India got the rights of three Eastern rivers namely Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.

b. Pakistan got exclusive rights of three Western rivers, namely, Indus, Jhelum and Chenab.

c. Pakistan received water through the link canals into the canals coming out of the rivers, Sutlej and Ravi.

d. Pakistan would construct two storage dams, five barrages and eight link canals to meet shortage of water due to loss of three eastern rivers which went to India.

Under this agreement, Mangla Dam and Tarbela Dam were constructed. These dams are the source of providing water to canals. The old canals were widened and barrages were expanded.

Now, there are 4 famous Dams in Pakistan namely Mangla Dam, Tarbela Dam, Warsak Dam and Ghazi Barotha Dam. The number of headworks is increased to 18 and that of big canals to 38.

C) Livestock

Livestock is an important section of agriculture in Pakistan, which accounts for 37.5% of the value of agriculture sector and contributes about 10% to the national output of Pakistan. It is a source of foreign exchange earning for Pakistan. Livestock includes cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, camels, horses, donkeys, mules and poultry. The livestock products are milk, beef, mutton, poultry meat, wool, hair, fats, blood, hides, skins, etc. Fish farms are also source of livestock. Some of the livestock like camels, horses, donkeys and mules are also used for transport, travel and for tilling the land.

In different parts of Pakistan, breeding of cattle is done on commercial basis. Dairy farms have been established in Punjab and Sindh. The Government has established cattle farms in Sindh at Malir; Mirpurkhas, Sakrand, Dadu and Tando Muhammad Khan. In Punjab, cattle farms have been established at Bahawalpur, Vehari, Khanewal, Dera Ghazi Khan and Sahiwal.

Fish farms are also gaining importance and a number of fish farms have been set up in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. About 2 lac people are engaged in the fishing profession. Poultry is a big industry and has flourished throughout Pakistan. In Balochistan and Cholistan where rainfall is scanty rearing is common. Pakistan is among those countries where conditions of livestock preservation are not satisfactory. The main reasons are traditional methods of livestock rearing, lack of sufficient veterinary hospitals and shortage of trained staff in these hospitals. With proper planning, Pakistan can earn valuable foreign exchange from the export of livestock and poultry products.

4. Power Resources

Power resources include coal, mineral oil, natural gas, nuclear energy, wind power and solar energy. These resources are:

a. Hydro and Thermo Electricity (Hydel and Thermal Electricity)

Thermal and hydel (water) energy is commonly used in our country.

Electricity is generated through Thermal and hydro resources. Coal, oil and gas are used to produce thermal electricity. But we cannot depend upon these resources because in Pakistan coal, oil and gas deposits are limited. Thermal power station can be set up easily but its generation cost is very high. Therefore, it is an expensive venture. However, a thermal power station is being established near coal mines of Tharparkar. At present about 58% electricity is obtained through thermal resources. The thermal power houses have been set up at Faisalabad, Multan, Kot Addu, Rohri, Jamshoro, Hyderabad and Karachi.

The hydro-electricity is produced through water of the rivers. The hydro-electricity projects are located at Tarbela, Mangla, Warsak and Ghazi Brotha. About 42%.of the electricity is produced through water resources. Although establishment of hydro-electric stations is an expensive business but its cost of production of electricity is quite less than the cost of thermal electricity. After the electricity is produced from the water of the rivers the water can again be used for irrigation. Hydro electricity generation does not create air pollution.

b. Atomic or Nuclear Energy

Another source of energy is atomic power or nuclear energy. Uranium, which is a heavy grey radioactive metallic element (symbol U), is used for the production of atomic energy. In Pakistan two atomic power houses are working. One is at Karachi, which started its work in 1971 and the second is at Chashma (Mianwali). The Chashma plant started producing electricity in 2002. Its production capacity is 300 MW. A third atomic power project is being constructed again at Chashma with the collaboration of China. Atomic power stations are preferred because they supply cheap electricity to consumers. Atomic energy is also used for peaceful purposes. For example, it is used for agricultural research. In this regard three centers at Faisalabad (Punjab), Peshawar Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Tando jam (Sindh) have been set up for agriculture and food research besides the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA). Atomic energy is used for the treatment of cancer. Such institutes have been set up at Peshawar, Lahore, Karachi, Jamshoro, Larkana, Multan, Bahawalpur, Islamabad, Quetta, Faisalabad and Abbottabad.

c. Solar Energy

Coal, oil and gas are non-renewable deposits and are likely to be consumed relatively quickly due to their excessive use. But solar energy is such a treasure which cannot be consumed. It is almost free. About 200 million MW solar energy is received each day throughout the world from the sun. It is about

60, 000 times the total productive capacity of all the power houses in the world. Solar energy is obtained through a number of methods. It is stored in the solar cells and used in radio and small vehicles. By using big size mirrors in the solar boiler, rays of the sun are diverted towards the boiler; energy is produced and used in operating big machines. The solar panels seek heat from the sun. In Pakistan sun shines quite brightly for about 300 days in a year. The sun-light can be used for producing electricity in the rural areas for cooking food, running the tube wells and for obtaining the heat.

Presently, it is too expensive to set up a solar power house in Pakistan. Also, technical expertise is not available. However, a few small solar energy units are working at the following places:

i. Khurkhira (Lasbela, Balochistan)
ii. Malmari (Thatta, Sindh)
iii. Dittal Khan Laghari (Tharparkar, Sindh)
iv. Hoot (Multan)
v. Nasirabad (Gilgit)

Presently, solar energy sector has not been given much attention because electricity needs are being met through other sources.

5. Human Resources

Pakistan ranks fifth among the most populous countries of the world. It is the second populous country in the Muslim World. When Pakistan came into being its population was about 33 million. Now, it has reached about to 200 million. It has been estimated that less than 30% population of Pakistan is involved in active work. Out of this estimated figure 40% are associated with agriculture, 18% with industries and 40% are employed in other sectors. Out of this population, rural and urban ratio is 66.5% and 33.5% respectively. This working population is indeed the human resource of Pakistan. The economic, social and political advancement of the country depends upon the human resource.

Human resource is an important factor for development, but the more important is the physical health, mental health, education and skillfulness of this human resource which determines its utility and effectiveness. The effectiveness and productivity of human resource in Japan can be visualized that its human resource is 100 million but their total production is 5 times bigger than the total population of all the Muslim countries, which is 1000 million. In spite of the rich resources of Muslim countries their total national production is 1200 billion dollars

whereas Japan's production is 5500 billion dollars annually. Japan has no oil, gas or coal deposits. But, it has the high level of education and development in science and technology. The hard work of the people has made it a Prosperous country. On the contrary, Muslim countries pay little attention to the development of their human resource. In Pakistan, feudal rulers did not pay attention to raise the standard of human resource in the country by providing funds in education, science and technology sector. It is a recognized fact that development of human resource is the best investment Government of Pakistan has now started paying attention to science and technical education. Science and technical institutions are being set up. Their budget has been raised almost 5 times as compared to the past. It is around 5 billion rupees.

Interdependence of human and other resources

Human resource and other resources have their independent and separate value as well as utility. But these resources are interdependent. Human beings have a number of needs for living, which include necessities of life like food, clothing and shelter. Similarly, some comforts and luxuries are part of human needs but rank after the necessities of life. These needs can only be fulfilled with the help of other resources, which include agricultural and mineral resources. To discover and obtain benefit from these resources, human efforts play an important part. If human knowledge, expertise and labour are excluded, the fruits of other resources cannot be obtained. The natural resources of oil, gas, gold etc. have been converted into wealth and given value because man discovered them and used them for its benefits. On the other hand, human life without these resources would have been charmless and even survival of human beings would have been impossible. So human resources and other resources are interdependent.

6. Problems and prospects

The fast growing population of Pakistan is a major problem and a source of hardship for the nation. Our resources are limited and there is a mismatch between our population and the resources. An imbalance is being created between the population of rural and urban areas. Migration from rural to urban areas is our major problem. This migration is due to search for jobs and better amenities of life. But, unplanned activities, devoid of future requirements, have created manifold problems. On the one hand, villages are losing their natural charm and on the other hand, urban areas suffer from the problems like shortage of water, electricity, health, sanitation, housing etc., Pollution in the cities has

created diseases. Crime is increasing day by day. The life.in rural areas as well as in urban areas is becoming difficult. Rural areas do not have the required facilities whereas-in urban areas facilities are available but are not enough for the growing population.

The only remedy to the problem is that unplanned migration of population from rural areas to urban areas should be stopped by taking following actions:

a. Education for All (EFA) programme started by the Government should be strengthened by opening more educational institutions to make the people literate.

b. Facilities like health, electricity and water should be provided on urgent basis to the rural areas including provision for housing.

c. Job opportunities should be created by opening institutions of different kinds in the rural areas.

d. Law and order situation in the rural areas should be made better to protect people from anti-social elements.

e. Different indigenous jobs should be encouraged through soft term loans.

f. Those who seek government employment should initially be posted-in the rural areas, at least for 3 to 5 years.

7. Moderation in life

Moderation in life means to live within the available means. There is a saying that excess of everything is bad. Moderation is a way of proper thinking, behaving and acting. A person can be called moderate who makes an account of himself or herself and then decides to follow a path for his future life. Those who do not moderate their lives are exposed to troubles and hardships. Moderation demands reasonable attitude towards actions in all matters, economic, social and political. Moderation brings peace and prosperity in the society. Over ambitiousness is the cause of all evil practices. By following a moderate line of action one would lead a comfortable life.

As a nation, Pakistanis are highly emotional. We either completely indulge or take no care at all, which results in total indifference towards our duties. This

has made the society backward. Our extreme passions and sentiments have labeled us as an emotional nation. The emotions, sometimes, may bring temporary success but in the long run prove counter productive.

It is well-known to all that living within one's resources is a sign of prosperity. Those who exercise self-control and restraint lead a happy life. Again an over indulgent nation is always in difficulties for their extreme attitudes and actions. Islam has, therefore, taught moderation in all walks of life and has always stressed on self-control.

EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the importance of resources.
2. Name different kinds of resources.
3. What are the advantages of forests?
4. Name the mineral resources of Pakistan.
5. What are the agricultural problems of Pakistan?
6. What are the sources of agriculture in Pakistan?
7. Write a note on the Nuclear Energy in Pakistan.
8. How are human and other resources interdependent?
9. Write note on moderation in life.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

i. The people involved in a number of tasks are called _____.
ii. The soil formed from the flooded layers of silt and loam is called _____.
iii. Mountain forests are found in _____.
iv. The natural gas was first found in Pakistan at a place called _____.
v. Moderation in life means _____.

Chapter 06

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN



1. Meaning of Industry

Industry is the work and process involved in the making of things in factories. It refers to manufacture of things through manual or mechanical methods. In broader terms, industry means preparation of commodities from raw materials which are of some utility to human beings. The industry has three fold advantages. They fulfill the necessities of human beings; add to their comforts through easy and quick preparation of things.

In the early period of civilization the industry was simple and of quite low level as compared to modern industry. Industry was started at a low level but gradually developed. Now industry is a big sector of production. Different industries have merged into single unit, reducing cost of production of commodities due to large scale output.

Meaning of National Development

National Development is a process of advancement in economic and social sectors. The resources have been discovered and exploited to the maximum utility of the masses. The people have a standard of living, which guarantees economic and social protection. In other words, it can be said that national development reflects strength of human and natural resources, which make the life rich and easy. Industry is one of the factors necessary for national development.

2. Industry and its importance for development

Industry is an-essential component for the development of a country. With the discovery of agricultural and natural resources it had become necessary to invent machines to get optimum benefit of the resources. Raw materials are converted into durable goods and help in production of food for human beings. Industry is important due to the following reasons:

I. It is the source of economic development of a country. Those countries are considered developed which are developed in industry.

ii. Commodities are manufactured on large scale to fulfill local and national needs; and are also exported to other countries to meet their needs. Valuable foreign exchange is also earned.

iii. Value of raw materials is raised by manufacturing them into finished goods. Cotton as a raw material has less value as compared to cotton yarn or cotton cloth.

iv. People get employment according to their skill or expertise and earn livelihood for themselves.

v. Industry has added to the comfort of human beings. Radio, TV, Air conditioner, refrigerator and many other goods have added to the comfort of the people.

vi. Industry makes the country economically strong. Strong economy helps in political and strategic stability.

vii. Country becomes self-reliant and prosperous. Standard of living is improved.

Pakistan inherited such territories, which were industrially backward. Non Muslims were big capitalists and did not establish industry in the Muslim majority area in spite of the fact that in those areas raw material and cheap labour was available. For example, East Bengal produced 50% of the Jute in the world but no jute industry was set up, whereas in Hindu majority area of West Bengal about 100 jute mills were set up on the bank of river Hugly (or Hooghly). Cotton was grown in West Punjab (Pakistan) but big factories were set up in Bombay and Ahmedabad. At the time of independence seven factories of cotton, sugar and cement existed in Pakistan. So in reality, Pakistan started its journey with a weak industrial base.

Keeping in view the backwardness in the industrial field, the government of Pakistan started its efforts to provide an industrial base to the country. In 1948, an Industrial Policy was announced which encouraged private investment in the industrial field. In 1962 Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (P.I.D.C) was set up by the government and large industries were set up with state investment. But in 1972, ten categories of factories were nationalized by the government. This action of the then government created uncertainty in the private investors and they hesitated to invest in the industrial sector. Presently the government is trying to privatise the industries, besides allowing the private sector to set up new industrial units. Foreign investors have also been invited and encouraged to invest in Pakistan.





3. Industries

In Pakistan industry can be categorised as under:-

i. Cottage and small industry
ii. Heavy industry
iii. Defence industry

i. Cottage and Small Industry

Cottage and small industries are very important as they provide large employment at local level. They can be established with small investment and simple administrative set up. If properly organized they can be a good source of reducing migration of rural population to urban areas. Different varieties of consumer goods are prepared by these industries in different parts of the country. In Pakistan, role of cottage and small industries is very significant. Thousands of people are engaged in different trades and are contributing in the local as well as national economy. The cottage and small industries of Pakistan are as under:-

a. Carpet Industry

Raw material for carpet making is available in Pakistan. Carpets are prepared in different parts of the country. The important centers of carpet making are Lahore, Sheikhupura, Faisalabad, Multan and Jhang in the province of Punjab. In Sindh carpet centers are located in Jacobabad, Sukkur, Khairpur, Mirpurkhas, Tharparkar, Umerkot, Hyderabad and Karachi. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, carpet making is done in Peshawar on a large scale and it is a big profession at local level similarly, in Quetta (Balochistan) a large number of people make carpets. Beautiful carpets are prepared in Pakistan. These are popular in the foreign countries. This small industry is also earning valuable foreign exchange. Carpets are prepared by using wool and synthetic materials.

b. Cotton Handlooms

This is an important industry among the cottage and small industries. This industry includes handlooms whose network is





spread in Punjab and Sindh. The number of these handlooms is in thousands. These provide a big source of local employment. These cotton handlooms produce a variety of beautiful blankets (khes or cotton shawls), bed sheets, cotton rugs, etc. In Punjab, center of cotton handlooms are at Faisalabad, Multan, Lahore, Gujranwala, Sargodha and Sialkot. Hyderabad and Sukkur are the centers of cotton handlooms in Sindh.

c. Leather Tanning

Leather manufacturing is an important industry of Pakistan. Varities of shoes suitcases, vases, handbags and other leather items are prepared in different parts of the country. Leather items are manufactured at Karachi, Hyderabad (Sindh), Lahore, Kasur, Sailkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Multan (Punjab), Peshawar and Swat Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Leather is tanned in Balochistan. A large number of people are engaged in this industry.

d. Sports Goods

The raw material required for the production of sports goods is available in abundance in certain parts of Pakistan. Soft timber and leather is required to make sports goods. Sports goods are prepared at Sialkot, and Lahore. These goods are also a source of foreign exchange earning Hockey, cricket, bat and ball, football and rackets made in Pakistan are very popular in foreign countries.

e. Cutlery

Different kinds of cutlery are produced at Wazirabad, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gujrat and Lahore in Punjab. These are a source of earning big foreign exchange for the country.

f. Embroidery and needle work

Embroidery and needle work is the pride of Pakistan. It is a popular skill in Pakistan. Flower embroidery through silk thread is very famous and is an attraction to the people. This is done in different cities of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. The work of mirror ornamentation on cloth with silk thread, known as Balochi art is done on large scale in Sindh and Balochistan. The important centers of embroidery are at Larkana, Dadu, Shikarpur,

Nawabshah and Khuzdar. It is a popular profession of a number of families in Sindh and Balochistan. The work of "Salma Sitara" is done in big cities of Punjab and Sindh. Flower embroidery, leather embroidery and Zari work (golden embroidery) is done on cloth in Peshawar, D.I.Khan, Kohat and Nowshera in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

ii. Heavy Industry

a. Textile Industry

This industry is the backbone of Pakistan's economy. There are large numbers of big and small textile mills in Pakistan. Fine varieties of cloth are manufactured in these mills. Pakistan is self-sufficient in cotton cloth. Each year millions of foreign exchange is earned through the export of cotton cloth and yarn. Main centres of textile industry are Faisalabad, Lahore and Multan in Punjab, Karachi and Hyderabad in Sindh. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa these cnetres are at Peshawar, D.I. Khan, Nowshera, Bannu, Haripur and Swat. Uthal and Quetta are the two textile centres in Balochistan.

About 50% of industrial labour is employed in the textile industry. The present number of textile mills in the country is 500 as compared to just 3 at the time of independence in 1947.

Pakistan has also a woollen textile industry but it is not as rich as cotton textile. The reason is that wool in Pakistan is not of high quality. Most of our wool is used for carpet making. However, major woollen textile centres are at Karachi (Sindh), Lawrencepur, near Rawalpindi, Lahore, Quaidabad (Punjab), Harnai, Mastung (Balochistan), and Bannu and Nowshera Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where woolen yarn blankets and woollen cloth is manufactured. At present there are 70 woolen mills in the country. The Lawrencepur and Karachi Woollen mills produce high quality woollen cloth.

Pakistan has also a silk textile industry. Two types of silk are used for manufacturing silk cloth. One type is of natural silk obtained from silk worms and the other is the artificial silk called synthetic silk. Since natural silk has become rare and most expensive, synthetic silk has gained popularity. There is one Silk factory at Kala Shah Kaku near Lahore, preparing synthetic silk. This is knwon as rayon, silk yarn. Raw silk is imported from other


PAKISTAN
INDUSTRIES
Scale 1: 3,000,000
Kilometres 25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 Kilometres
CHINA
N
GILGIT-BALTISTAN
INDIAN ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED JAMMU & KASHMIR
(DISPUTED TERRITORY- FINAL STATUS
TO BE DECIDED IN LINE WITH
RELEVANT UNSC RESOLUTIONS)
PESHAWAR
AJ&K
ISLAMABAD
Banu
Gujrat
Sialkot
Gujranwala
LAHORE
Faisalabad
AFGHANISTAN
QUETTA
Multan
Bhawalpur
Rahimyar Khan
INDIA
IRAN
Sukkur
Shaheed
Benazirabad
Hyderabad
KARACHI
Thatta
ARABIAN SEA
LEGEND
Cement
Iron and Steel
Chemicals
Textile
Garments
Sports Goods
Surgical Instruments
Sugar
Vegetable Ghee
and Cooking Oil



countries. Karachi is the biggest center of silken textile industry. Silk textile is also manufactured at Faisalabad, Lahore, Multan, Gujranwala, Peshawar, Swat, Sukkur and Hyderabad.

b. Sugar Industry

It is one of the biggest industries in the country. Pakistan started with two sugar factories at Rahwali near Gujranwala (Punjab) and Takht Bhai Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 1947. Sugar is made out of sugarcane, which is cultivated in large quantity in the three provinces, namely, Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Therefore, government decided to set up sugar factories in the areas Sugarcane is cultivated. There are 78 Sugar mills in country (40 in Punjab, 32 in Sindh, 6 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) with capacity to produce 5 million tonnes of refined sugar. Pakistan is not only self-sufficient in the production of sugar but also earns valuable foreign exchange through export of sugar. Pakistan's sugar is of best of quality.



c. Cement Industry

Limestone and gypsum is used in the manufacturing of cement. Fortunately Pakistan has large deposits of both limestone and gypsum. Therefore, a number of big cement factories have been established in public and private sector. The public sector factories are under the administrative control of Pakistan State Cement Corporation (PSCC). Cement factories have been established in the following cities of Pakistan:

Federal Area	:	Islamabad
Punjab	:	Dandot, Wah, Daud Khel, Rawalpindi and Dera Ghazi Khan
Sindh	:	Karachi, Hyderabad, Thatta, Nooriabad and Rohri
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	:	Kohat, Haripur and Nowshera.
Balochistan	:	Darwaza and Gadani

Pakistan is almost self-sufficient in the production of cement. At present, there are 25 cement factories in Pakistan as compared to only one at the time of independence in 1947. The installed capacity is 17.7 million tonnes. There are 21 cement factories in the Private sector and 4 in Public Sector.



d. Vegetable Ghee and Cooking Oil Industry

This industry, in the beginning was established in the private sector but it was nationalized in 1973. Out of 26 factories, 23 factories were nationalized and put under the control of Ghee Corporation of Pakistan (GCP). Raw material for vegetable ghee industry's imported because local raw material in not sufficient. These are located at Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shaheed Benazir Abad in Sindh, Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur, Lahore, Multan, Faisalabad and Rawalpindi in Punjab. Nowshera, Haripur and Dargai in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and in Dera Murad Jamali and Quetta in Balochistan. There are a few factories in the capital of Pakistan, Islamabad. The industry is now entirely in the private sector after privitisation. It comprises 160 units in organized and unorganized sectors. The installed capacity is 2.7 Million tonnes.

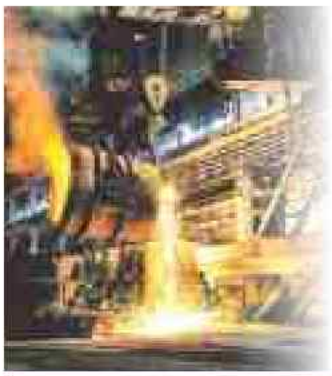


e. Chemical Fertilizer Industry

This industry is meeting the needs of chemical fertilizer necessary for agricultural production. Different kinds of fertilizers are produced by the fertilizer Industries established at different places. Pakistan is producing surplus chemical fertilizer which is exported to other countries. There are 10 fertilizer units in the country (five in Punjab, three is Sindh and two in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa the total installed capacity is 5.6 million tonnes.

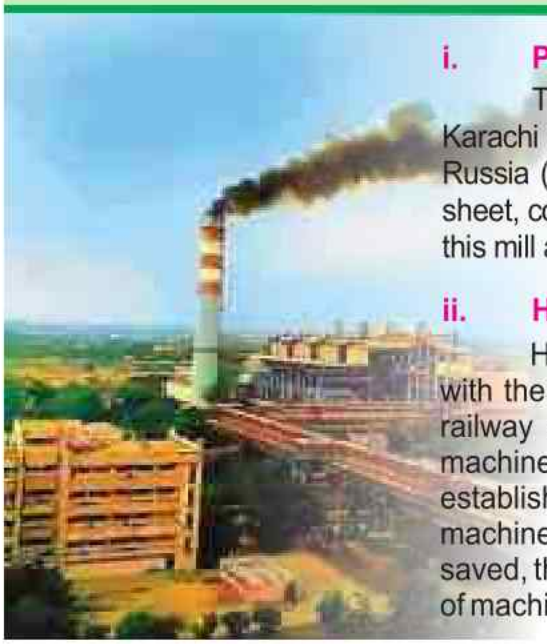
iii. Defence Industry

Defence industry is also under the category of heavy industry. This industry includes iron and steel mills, heavy mechanical complex and ship-building.



a. Iron and Steel Industry

Iron and steel industry depends on iron ore. The iron ore deposits are at Kala Bagh, Makarwal in Punjab, Langrial in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Khuzdar, Ziarat, Chil Ghazi and Nokkundi in Balochistan. But these reserves are not enough for the county and hence we have to depend on imported iron ore and steel. Nevertheless, two large industrial units have been established to produce iron and steel and its products. These industries are:



i. Pakistan Steel Mill, Karachi

This mill is located about 40 kilometers away from Karachi near Port Qasim. It was built with the co-operation of Russia (former U.S.S.R) in 1973. It manufactures pig iron, iron sheet, coal tar etc. Thousands of people have been employed in this mill and lot of foreign exchange has also been saved.

ii. Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila

Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila was established with the help of China in 1968. It meets the requirements of railway automobiles, sugar mills, cement factories, textile machines, fertilizer factories, trucks and spare parts. With the establishment of Taxila complex our imports for steel and machines have been reduced. A lot of foreign exchange is saved, that would have been spent on imports of different kinds of machines and spare-parts.

b. Shipbuilding Industry

In 1956 Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works was established at Karachi. Various types of ships are built there. This shipyard is also used for repairing of ships. Apart from manufacturing local ships, repairing of fishing boats, tugs and ships of other countries is also done in this shipyard. Shipbuilding industry has developed over the years and it is now in a position to cater to the needs of our country.

c. Arms and Ammunition Industry

The first arms and ammunition factory was built at Wah near Rawalpindi. The air defence material is manufactured at Havelian in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and in Kamrah (Punjab). Some defence machines are manufactured in Machine Tool Factory at Landhi, Karachi. Similarly, missiles are also prepared in Pakistan. Pakistan has become almost self-sufficient in the production of traditional as well as sophisticated arms and ammunition.

4. Means of Transportation and Communication

All sources, which help people, travel from one place to another and help in transportation of goods are called means of communication. These means are

old as well as modern. The old means of communication are the roads and the sea journey. For road travel simple carts were used, driven by the animals like horse's, donkeys and oxen. People also used to travel on foot. The roads were not much comfortable. It took lot of time to reach from one place to another, sea boats and small ships traveling with the direction of winds were used which were not much safer.

With the development of science and technology, means of communications have been improved. Roads have been constructed, metalled with concrete and bitumen (coaltar). Motor vehicles have taken the place of carts and animals. Modern ships have taken the place of boats. Travel is done by air also. All these means of communication have their own importance.

Means of communication are very important for the development of the country. They help in economic development. The material is carried to factories and manufactured goods are taken to the market. They reduce unemployment as people can seek employment at distant places and also travel frequently. In brief means of communication help to:-

i. Develop both agriculture and industry of the country.

ii. Promote national and international trade.

iii. Promote unity and national solidarity as people travel to different parts of the country.

iv. Strengthen defence of the country through quick mobilization of armed forces.

v. Promote knowledge and art and make their benefits available to other parts of the country.

vi. Help in maintaining law and order in the country arid also provide quick relief in case of catastrophes like floods, earthquakes, fire, etc.

Pakistan has all the three means of communication, namely land (roads), sea and air. Let us take an account of our means of communication.

Roads:

Roads are an important source of communication and transport in Pakistan. Roads link different cities with each other. Roads are used for travel

and for transportation of goods. There are metalled roads as well as kutcha (non-metalled) roads in Pakistan. Kutcha roads are not easy to travel during bad weather.

Pakistan has a network of roads covering 259758 kilometers, including 162879 high types and 96849 low types of roads. The important roads of Pakistan are as under:

a. National Highway

This is the oldest as well as most important highway of Pakistan. Its length is 1735 kilometers. It starts from Karachi and goes to Peshawar and Torkham. It connects different cities situated on this road like Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Sukkur, Bahawalpur, Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Each of these cities are further linked with minor cities through small roads. A part of this road between Lahore and Peshawar is called Grand Trunk Road (G.T.Road).

b. Karachi - Quetta Highway Via Khuzdar

It joins Karachi with far-flung areas of Balochistan. It is a good means of transport. The main cities on this road are Lasbela, Wadh, Khuzdar, Kalat and Quetta. It is a metalled road. Its length is about 816 kilometers.

c. Karachi Quetta Highway via Jacobabad

This is metalled road, which connects Karachi with Quetta goes through Karachi, Kotri, Dadu, Larkana, Jacobabad, Sibi and Quetta. Its length is 762 kilometers.

d. Quetta Peshawar Highway

This highway connects Peshawar Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with Quetta (Balochistan). It passes through Quetta, Muslim bagh, Qila Saifullah, Zhob, Bannu, Kohat and Peshawar. Its length is 535 kilometers.

e. Quetta Multan Highway via Loralai

This metalled road connects Multan with Quetta. This road passes through Quetta, Muslambagh, Qila Saifullah, Loralai, Fort Munro, Dera

Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Multan. At Multan it joins the National Highway, which goes from Karachi to Lahore.

f. Attock Multan Highway

It connects Attock with Multan after passing through Multan, Bhakkar, Mianwali and Attock.

g. Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) Highway

It connects Pakistan with Iran and Turkey. It starts from Karachi and passes through Lasbela, Wadh, Khuzdar, Kalat, Noshki, Nokkundi, Taftan to Iran and Turkey.

h. Peshawar Karachi Highway (Indus Highway)

Along the right bank of river Indus this road connects Peshawar with Karachi. It is the second largest highway of Pakistan. This road goes from Peshawar to Karachi via Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kashmore, Shikarpur, Larkana, Dadu and Sehwan.

i. Karachi Hyderabad Super Highway

It is wide and double highway. Its length is about 170 kilometers. It has reduced the distance between Hyderabad and Karachi because distance between Hyderabad and Karachi via National Highway is much longer. Therefore, people traveling in between Karachi and Hyderabad prefer to travel through Super Highway. Now this Highway have been Converted in to Motorway.

j. Lahore Islamabad Motorway

A road from Lahore to Islamabad, generally called Motorway, has been constructed with billions of rupees. Its length is 367 kilometers. It is of International standard. It has 3 lanes on either side. The important towns on the road starting from Lahore are Pindi Bhatian, Salim, Kot Momin, Bhera, Kallar Kahar, Balkasar, Chakri and Islamabad. At Pindi Bhatian it connects Faisalabad through another road. The motorway has been extended to Peshawar having its length 155 kilometers.

The government of Pakistan has set up a National Highway Authority (NHA) with the important task of improving the transportation

and communication network. It has started some new projects for the construction of good roads in different parts of the country to link them by reducing the distances.

Railways

The other means of communication in Pakistan is the Railways. After the establishment of Pakistan, Railways played a significant role in providing travel and transportation facilities. It is comparatively safer to travel by railway than by road and quicker as well. The network of Pakistan Railways comprises 7791 route kilometers, 815 stations and 46 train halts. Its major assets include 580 diesel and electric locomotives, 2275 passenger coaches and 21732 freight wagons. Since these assets have become quite old, government is paying attention to their rehabilitation and replacement.

A number of trains run on these routes. These are Tazgam, Tezro, Awa mi Express, Super Express, Shalimar Express, Chenab Express and Khyber Mail, etc. Some new trains have been started namely, Karakoram, Night Coach, Jaffar-Jamali Express (Rawalpindi-Quetta Express). The important railway routes are:

i. Peshawar Karachi via Rawalpindi, Lahore and Rohri

It is one of the longest railway tracks in the country. It starts from Peshawar and ends at Karachi. Its total length is 1672 kilometers. This railway track passes through a number of big cities, which are Peshawar, Nowshera, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Lahore, Sahiwal, Khanewal, Multan, Bahawalpur, Rahim Yar Khan, Nawabshah, Shahdadpur, Hyderabad, Kotri, Jungshahi and Karachi.

ii. Quetta Zahidan

A railway track from Quetta runs through Spezand, Noshki and Dalbandin and finally reaches Zahidan which is a border town of Iran.

iii. Rohri Quetta

This railway track coming from Peshawar to Karachi is diverted at Rohri railway Junction. From Rohri it goes to Quetta via Sukkur, Habibkot, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Sibi and Quetta.

iv. Multan to Jacobabad via Dera Ghazi Khan

The railway which goes to Karachi from Peshawar is diverted from Multan and goes to Jacobabad via Muzaffargarh, Kot Addu, Dera Ghazi Khan and Kashmore. At Jacobabad it joins the Karachi Quetta railway line.

v. Quetta Zhob

A railway line travels from Quetta to Zhob through Bostan, Muslim Bagh and Qila Saifullah.

vi. Karachi Faisalabad

The railway track which starts from Karachi to Lahore and Peshawar is diverted at Khanewal and goes to Faisalabad.

vii. Rawalpindi Faisalabad via Wazirabad

This railway line goes from Rawalpindi to Faisalabad via Jhelum, Gujrat and Wazirabad. At Wazirabad through another track it goes to Faisalabad passing though Mandi Bahauddin and Sargodha.

viii. Peshawar Karachi via Rawalpindi, Faisalabad

The railway line starting from Rawalpindi is diverted at Wazirabad and goes further to Faisalabad and Khanewal / Lodhran. From here it joins the main track between Karachi Peshawar.

There are other branch railway lines between Multan and Rawalpindi and from Rawalpindi to Kohat. Some railway lines have been closed because these were a burden on the resources of railway.

Airways

Access to some parts of Pakistan is possible by air travel. For example, travel to Northern areas is easier by air as compared to roads. Similarly, some parts of Balochistan like Pasni, Gwadar and Turbat are difficult to travel by road. Air travel is a quick means of travel. Distances are covered in hours. Airways in

Pakistan were established in 1955, known as Pakistan International Airline (PIA). It has progressed rapidly and has established a network of air travel inside and outside the country. The main cities which are connected by air, inside the country are Karachi, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Moen-jo-Daro, Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Multan, Faisalabad, Sargodha, Mianwali, Dera Ismail Khan, Gilgit, Skardu, Chitral, Pasni, Gwadar and Turbat. New airports are being constructed and old airport are also being improved and expanded. There are 44 airports in Pakistan out of which 37 are operating with a fleet of 40 aeroplanes. At present four airlines in Pakistan namely, PIA, Aero Asia, Blue Airline and Shaheen Airline are extending full services to passengers.

Pakistan International flights network is linked with all important countries of the world. These countries are USA, UK, France, Canada, Germany, Japan, Emirates, China, India, Malaysia, Singapore and a number of other countries.

Waterways or Sea Routes

In Pakistan the use of waterways for transportation is very rare. In our rivers, the flow of water varies with the season. This is the reason that they cannot be used as permanent means of transport. Nowadays people don't prefer to travel by sea. The sea route is more popular in trade. Pakistan developed two seaports at Karachi and Bin Qasim. A third seaport is under construction at Gwadar. Pakistan's exports and imports are through sea routes. Pakistan has developed its own merchant fleet in order to reduce dependence on foreign companies. A Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC) was established in 1963. This Corporation acquired many new ships and repaired and reconditioned the old ones. Trade, economic and commercial links have been established with USA, UK, China, Japan, Australia, Hong Kong, Singapore, the Gulf countries as well as other countries.

5. Trade and Commerce

Trade and Commerce are important for the economic development of a country. Agricultural and Industrial development flourished with the help of trade and commerce. There are two types of trade one is internal or domestic and the other is external or International trade.

Pakistan's Internal Trade

Trade is an important occupation of the people of Pakistan. Inland trade is the source of distribution of goods, their sale and purchase within the country. Money remains in circulation with the help of internal trade. In Pakistan, huge trade activities run throughout the year and in all seasons. Punjab supplies wheat, rice, cotton, cloth, sports goods, stationery, machinery, cement and other products to other provinces. From Sindh cotton cloth, silk cloth, rubber goods are sent to Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and the Punjab. Blochistan supplies dry and fresh fruits like plum, apricot, grapes, Pomegranates and apples to other provinces. Inter provincial trade has flourished at a large scale and articles like tobacco, cigarettes, timber and items made from sugarcane are supplied to the areas where these are required. Internal trade has become source of employment, welfare and prosperity of the people of Pakistan. Internal trade covers retail as well as wholesale business. Pakistan's big trade centers are Karachi, Hyderabad, Quetta, Multan, Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

External Trade

No country of the world is self-sufficient in all the necessities of life. The deficient needs are met through their purchase from other countries and surplus commodities are sold to other countries. This trade is called external trade. Different countries are famous for different products. For example Japan's famous for electronic goods and motor vehicles. Pakistan is famous for carpet making, cotton cloth, leather goods etc. USA is known for heavy Industry and arms and ammunition. So, surplus goods are exported on demand and in return deficit goods are imported.

Pakistan's exports are cotton, cotton cloth, rice, sugar, carpets, fish, surgical instruments, fruits and vegetables. Pakistan is also exporting its defence products to some countries. It imports aircrafts, heavy machines of different kinds. Chemicals, medicines, iron ore, edible oil, tea, petroleum, electronics and scientific equipment's. Pakistan's main trade partners are USA, UK, European Union and Gulf countries, Saudi Arabia, Japan, China, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Pakistan's imports exceed its exports. Pakistan runs a deficit in trade with the result that it is under huge annual debit of 3 billion dollars. Pakistan has to balance its international trade with more exports. This will be possible by improving standard of its goods and bringing the prices of its goods at the competitive level with other countries of the world.

E - Commerce

It is the abbreviation of Electronic Commerce. It means trade with the help of computers and internet. Through electronic business, deals are finalized accurately within little time. Electronic commerce is a branch of Information Technology. It helps in maintaining an updated correct record of trade and business. It also facilitates our imports and exports. In Pakistan the use of E-commerce is gaining ground. Through E-commerce contacts can be established with leading business organizations in the world through their websites and find out the details concerning their commodities, their prices quantity and time limit for supply of their goods. Payments can be made through internet. The shares of stock exchange of New York, Singapore, Hong Kong, London, etc. can be purchased or sold while sitting at home in Pakistan, provided an account has been maintained with them. E-Commerce has made the trade and business quicker, easier and better.





How Industrial Development can be increased?

Our industries are suffering from a number of problems. Knowing these problems will help us in finding their solution and increasing the pace of industrial development. These problems are:-

i. There is shortage of skilled workers for the industry.

ii. Absence of the institutions which can help in maintaining standard of goods with quality control.

iii. Inconsistent policies on industrial development like nationalization and violation of rules in the name of industrial development.

iv. Deteriorating law and order situation in the country has discouraged investment in the industrial sector.

v. Energy crisis like uncertain prices of electricity and fuel.

vi. Lack of proper marketing.

vii. Lack of efforts for competitive prices of commodities in the international market.

viii. Negative attitude of trade unions resulting in low production.

ix. Lust for undue profit by the industrialists, businessmen and importers.

Remedial Measures

Following remedial steps will, help in increasing the industrial development:

i. Law and order situation in the country should be improved enabling the investors to invest money without the fear of loss of life or assets.

ii. Rules and regulations for trade should be made easier and simplified. Red Tapism should be eliminated.

iii. A sense of dignity of labour should be created while training the staff in order to create sense of devotion to work and doing hard work for more production.

iv. A strict system of quality control should be set up. There should not be compromise on the quality and standard of the finished products.

v. Quality of education in marketing and business administration should be made better.

vi. Industrial policies should be well-defined and stable.

vii. Smuggling of foreign goods should be checked strictly.

viii. Government should provide incentives to the industrialists in the form of relaxation in taxes, subsidies on quality production and training of the workers.

ix. The working conditions of the workers are improved and their wages be increased.

EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by industry?
2. Define National Development.
3. What is the importance of industry for National Development?
4. Write a note on Cotton and Sugar Industries in Pakistan.
5. How do means of communication help?
6. Which important cities are situated on the National Highway from Karachi to Peshawar?
7. What are the uses of E-Commerce?
8. What steps can be taken for increasing the industrial development in Pakistan?

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

i. Industry is the _____ of economic development.

ii. Pakistan is self- _____ in the production of sugar.

iii. Sialkot is famous for _____ goods.

iv. Negative attitude of _____ union is also a problem for our industry.

v. Three means of communication in Pakistan are _____, _____ and _____.

vi. Carpet making is _____ industry of Pakistan.

vii. _____ and _____ are the important exports of Pakistan.

Chapter 07

THE POPULATION OF PAKISTAN

1. Demography

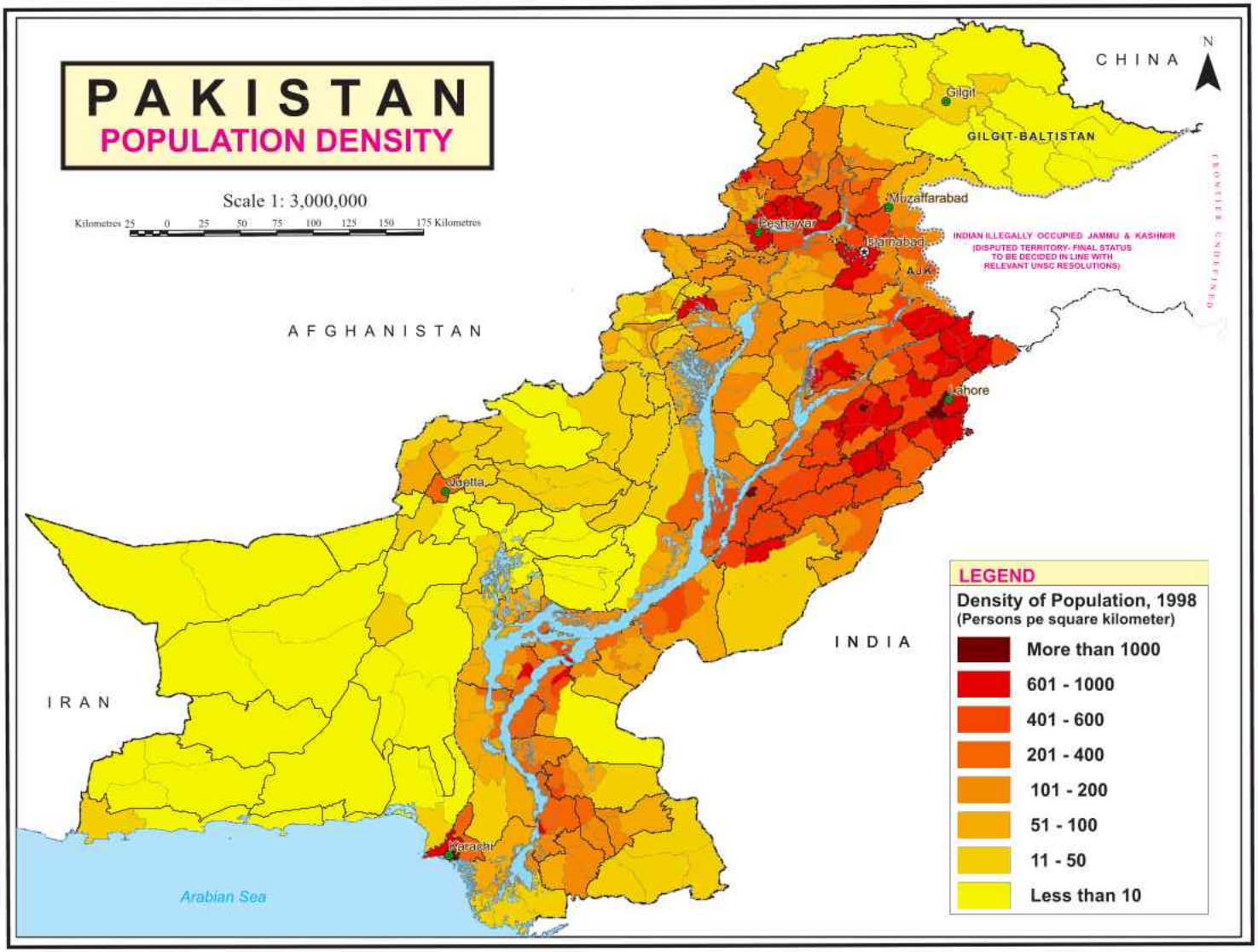
The study of the changing numbers of births and deaths in a society over a specified period of time is called demography. The demographic data and its main characteristics are vital for a purposeful planning. The essential characteristics of demography are total population, its regional distribution, the urban-rural ratio, literacy and level of education, rate of population growth rate, average density per square kilometer and the occupation of the people.

The process of gathering data about the above mentioned characteristics is called census. Generally, this takes place after every ten years. The first ever census in South Asia took place in 1872. After the establishment of Pakistan, the first census took place in 1951. The second census took place in 1961. The third census was held after eleven years in 1972, when the population was 65.309 million. The fourth census took place in 1981 when the population was 84.253 million. The fifth census took place after seventeen years in 1998 when the population was 132.352 million.

2. Population Size and Composition

Pakistan is a densely populated country, with a density of 166 persons per square kilometer but this is not evenly distributed. In Punjab, it is 358, in Sindh 218, In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 238, in Balochistan 19, in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) it was 117 and in the Federal Capital Territory of Islamabad it is 889 per square kilometer. The following table shows the population size and composition.

Sr. No.	Place	Area (Square Kilometer)	Population (1998)	Ratio	Density (Per Square Kilometer)	Member per household (Average)
1	Pakistan	796096	132,352,279	100.00	165	6.8
2	Balochistan	347190	6,565,885	4.96	19	6.7
3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	74521	17,743,645	14.41	238	8
4	Punjab	205345	73,621,290	55.63	358	6.9
5	Sindh	140914	30,439,893	23.00	218	6
6	FATA	27220	3,176,331	2.40	117	9.3
7	Islamabad	906	805,235	0.61	889	6.2


PAKISTAN
POPULATION DENSITY
Scale 1: 3,000,000
Kilometres 25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 Kilometres
CHINA
N
Gilgit
GILGIT-BALTISTAN
Muzaffarabad
Peshawar
Islamabad
A.J.K.
INDIAN ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED JAMMU & KASHMIR
(DISPUTED TERRITORY- FINAL STATUS
TO BE DECIDED IN LINE WITH
RELEVANT UNSC RESOLUTIONS)
AFGHANISTAN
Lahore
Quetta
INDIA
IRAN
Karachi
Arabian Sea
LEGEND
Density of Population, 1998
(Persons pe square kilometer)
More than 1000
601 - 1000
401 - 600
201 - 400
101 - 200
51 - 100
11 - 50
Less than 10

There are 12 big cities in Pakistan whose entire population constitutes 19% of the total population and 58% of the total urban population of Pakistan. In each of these 12 cities their population is above four hundred thousand (4,00,000). Karachi is the biggest city of Pakistan with a population of over 10 million. The following table shows the details of population of (1998) these 12 cities.

Sr.No:	City	Population (1998)
1	Karachi	9,339,023 (about 10 million)
2	Lahore	5,443,495
3	Faisalabad	2,008,161
4	Rawalpindi	1,409,768
5	Multan	1,197,384
6	Hyderabad	1,166,894
7	Gujranwala	1,132,509
8	Peshawar	982,816
9	Quetta	759,941
10	Islamabad	529,180
11	Sargodha	458,440
12	Sialkot	421,502

Compared with economic resources, the rate of population growth in Pakistan is very high. During 1981-1998, the population grew at the rate of 2.6 percent per annum. This means that the rate of growth is above the world rate of 1.5 per cent per annum, while for the Asian continent it is 2 percent per annum. At this rate of growth the populations of 1981 will double itself at the beginning of the 21st century (2005). Due to rapid rate of population growth, the ratio of child population has also increased. The main reasons are early marriages and the desire for more children. The rise in the ratio of child population has created the problems of child care as well as that of education and training, along with the problem of increasing dependent population. According to the Census of 1998 the ratio of male population is 52. The birth of many children badly affects the health of mothers. The literacy rate of population is not encouraging. In 1951 the literacy rate was 13.2 percent which rose to 45 percent in 1998, according to Pakistan's census report of 1998.

Majority of population of Pakistan derives its livelihood from agriculture. The next profession is industry. The third main profession is service and trade. About ten per cent of the civilian labour force is working as guest-worker in other countries.

The majority of Pakistanis reside in rural areas. In 1998, about 67.5 percent of population resides in rural areas while 32.5 percent of population was urban. The urban population is increasing at a faster rate due to lack of facilities

in the rural areas. The rate of population growth is high which reduces the per capita resources and adds to the existing problems. The improvement in health facilities is reducing the death rate. At present the death rate is 11 per thousand while infant mortality rate is 80 per thousand.

Literacy Percentage

Illiteracy is a great curse which hampers progress and development of the country. Literacy rate in Pakistan remained quite low because of slow economic progress. Following table shows the rate of literacy during the last 27 years.

Sr. No.	Year	Literacy Percent	Literacy Percent (Male)	Literacy Percent (Female)
1	1972	21.7	30	11
2	1981	26.0	35	16
3	1998	45.0	61	36

According to the facts and figures of 1998 census, the level of education in the country is shown in the following table:

Sr.No:	Level of education	Total population
1	Below primary	18.3
2	Primary	3014
3	Middle	20.89
4	Secondary	17.29
5	Higher Secondary	6.56
6	Certificate / Diploma	0.41
7	B.A./B.Sc. and equivalent	4.38
8	M.A./M.Sc. and equivalent	1.58
9	Others	0.44

Going by the economic development of the country, population occupies an important place but more important is the educational level, skill and scientific and technical expertise. Investment in human resource is very necessary. It is because of the educational level and technical know-how that small countries like Singapore with a total population of about 3.5 million, annually exports worth 150 billion dollars, whereas Pakistan's exports are worth 12 billion dollars.

3. The Urban and Rural Population

The size of population and the available facilities distinguish an urban area from a rural one. The urban population means that its size is 5,000 or more and has basic civic facilities of life.

The study of distribution of urban and rural population is very interesting and informative. This indicates the economic characteristics as well as the living standard of the people. The big centers of Industry and profession are generally located in or near cities. Generally, business and industry grow in proportion to the urban growth.

The rural areas have less facilities of life as compared to cities. These facilities include education, health and recreation. The employment opportunities are also more available in urban than in the rural areas. Normally simplicity in lifestyle is more evident in rural areas while the urban life is more commercial and glamorous.

4. Growth of Population and migration

Although most of our people live in rural areas, the cities are attracting more population because of the presence of the abundant facilities of life. The industrial and business growth is also higher in urban areas. Hospitals and medical care facilities, educational institutions and recreational facilities are more and better shaped in urban areas. The urban areas have more cultural activities as well. All this attracts rural population to urban areas.

After the establishment of Pakistan, the trend of movement of rural population to urban areas accelerated. The people began to move to urban areas in search of better employment opportunities and essential basic facilities of life. In 1951, only 17.8 percent of our population was urban while by 1998, it rose to 32.5 percent and is increasing constantly.

The migration of rural population to urban areas creates several problems. The fast rate of migration adds to the shortage of residential units and accordingly people have to pay more rent for residential houses, or they are forced to live in localities where necessary facilities are generally absent or lacking.

The problems of sanitation and health are created due to pressure on urban population. The educational and recreational facilities become insufficient. The transport and traffic problems become severe. As a result the urban slum areas expand and remain devoid of civic facilities.

The government is endeavoring to reduce the migration of rural population to urban areas by resorting to better planning and seeking a solution to urban problems. Incentives are being afforded to agriculture to improve the economic lot of the rural populace. The handicrafts and cottage industries are also being encouraged. It is rightly believed that if the rural areas have more employment opportunities, the pressure on the urban areas will be relieved. Moreover, it is also being planned that industrial dispersal may be carried to far-flung urban areas so that only few big cities may not receive the total or most of the burden of migration of the rural population.

The transport and communication facilities are being improved so that rural areas may become well-connected with the urban ones. Necessary steps are being taken to augment the education and health facilities, in rural areas. The villages are being electrified by and by. Dispensaries, hospitals and trade centers are being established in the rural areas.

In addition to the schemes for the improvement of the rural life, the government is also working on the projects to solve the problems caused by expanding urban population. The traffic and transport system is being improved along with widening of roads. New settlements are being established around the cities which may be self-sufficient to such an extent that people are not forced to meet their daily requirements of life by visiting the heart of the city and the big centers of trade. These localities will have bazaars, hospitals, and mosques, schools for children, parks and recreational centers. It is hoped that it will reduce the burden on the heart of the cities.

5. Causes of Population Growth

Following are the causes of population growth in Pakistan:-

a. **Social factor:** Majority of the people believe that Allah is the sustainer and Provider. Many people think that having a large family is a source of strength. They also consider family planning contrary to Islamic teachings.

b. **No to family planning:** Family planning practices have not gained popularity in the Pakistani society as yet.

c. **Lack of education:** The low literacy rate also contributes to the higher population growth.

d. Early marriages also add to the growth of children.

e. Poverty is yet another reason. The growth rate among the poor is greater as compared to other groups of society. The reason is that they don't bother about the standard of life and providing good education to their children.

f. The desire for a male child results in producing more children. In the rural areas, more male children are considered to be an asset for the family and a sign of pride among the kith and kin and others.

6. Development of Resources and Population Growth

The economic and social progress requires a good balance between national resources and national population. If the population is too scant, the natural resources cannot be utilized effectively, but if the population is too high coupled with a high growth rate then the pressure on national resources becomes very heavy making it difficult to maintain prosperity.

There is dire need of trained personnel to get effective benefits from national resources through economic and social stability and for a better use of scarce means. It is, therefore, necessary to increase the quantum of trained men and women.

Pakistan is a densely populated country. Its total resources are not increasing at a rate commensurate with the rate of growth of population. This has resulted in an undue pressure on the existing resources and the country is experiencing a population explosion. Rise in unemployment, reduction in per capita facilities of sanitation, health and education, rising incidence of diseases, high birth and death rates are symptoms of explosive population growth. This can be resolved by striking a fine balance between the population and the resources. It is necessary to reduce the rate of population growth and to increase the national resources. The following steps will go a long way in reducing pressure of population on resources:-

i. The productive resources are developed at a faster rate in respect of industry and professions, handicrafts and cottage industry, agriculture and trade.

ii. The technical education and training should be popularized and developed and modern technology be used so that the quantity and quality of output of agriculture, industry and other means of livelihood may improve.

iii. Special attention is needed to discover new resources, particularly in mining and mineral oil explorations.

iv. There is a considerable land to be brought under cultivation. This land requires special attention. Moreover, the land affected by water-logging and salinity should also be made fit for cultivation.

7. Quality of life in Pakistan in relation to Education, Health and Food

i. Education

For the improvement of quality of life within the country, education, health and food (nutrition) are the chief indicators. In spite of efforts of the government to promote primary education in collaboration with the private sector, the literacy rate is still low. The standard of primary education is far from satisfactory. The teachers at the middle ladder are dissatisfied with the level of primary education and secondary school teachers complain about the standard of education at the middle level and so on. The students admitted in the Medical Colleges are mostly unsuccessful in the First Professional Examination. Hardly 60% qualify it. The higher education degrees of our universities are not regarded at par with the degrees of other countries. This is due to the low standard of academic programmes, their duration and the way the examinations are conducted. In India, each year more than 5000 students obtain Ph.D. degrees, whereas in Pakistan the figure is too low. Now, government is trying to enhance education through a number of programmes. Science and Technology is being promoted by raising its budget from Rs. 1.20 million to Rs. 5 billion. But our basic concern is improvement in the literacy rate at the primary level. Government has started a

programme of Public-Private Partnership for increasing primary level education. Private sector is being encouraged to come forward and establish new institutions, and help the public institutions for better education. Government has offered very tempting incentives to the private sector. Government has also started a scheme of "Education for All". Under the scheme thousands of non-formal schools are being opened to improve the literacy rate and provide facilities for primary education. It is hoped that maximum targets of literacy and primary education will be achieved through these steps.

ii. Health

In the health sector too, 'lot of work is to be done. At the time of independence there were only two Medical Colleges each at Lahore and Karachi. Now, there are 46 Medical Colleges, in the public and private sector. There are hospitals at district and tehsil levels. But situation in the villages is not satisfactory because our doctors are hesitant to work in the rural areas. Private practice of doctors has given a setback to the working and efficiency of government health institutions. Private hospitals charge huge fees, which can hardly be afforded by the common man. The infant mortality rate in Pakistan is higher due to poverty, lack of education and illiteracy. Out of 1000 children of 5 years of age, 102 children die.

iii. Food

Provision of food, especially nutritive food is a big problem for the poor people of the country. About 24 percent of the population of our country is living below the poverty line. Even the prices of food items are beyond them. This class is unable to provide balanced diet to children. Unfortunately, those who can afford good food, care little for its nutritive value. People are used to eat meat, ghee and oily food.

8. Linguistic Composition of Population

Pakistan is a country where different languages are spoken in different parts of the country. Population wise, Punjab is the biggest province. A large part of this province is Punjabi speaking. Siraiki is spoken in the southern part of Punjab. The number of people speaking Punjabi is about 44.15% of the national population.

Sindhi is the language of majority of the people of Sindh, and is spoken by about 60% of its people. The number of Urdu speaking people is about 30%. It is

mostly spoken by the people living in Karachi, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Sukkur, Mirpur Khas etc. In Karachi, several linguistic groups have settled down. Their common language is Urdu.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, majority of the people speak Pashto. Hindko is spoken in the areas like Kohat, Peshawar and Hazara. The people in the area of Dera Ismail Khan speak Siraiki. Besides Pashto, Hindko and Siraiki, several other languages are also spoken in the province.

Area wise, Balochistan, is the largest province of the country. People generally speak Balochi, Pashto and Brahvi but the number of Balochi speaking people is comparatively larger. However, in some parts of the province, Sindhi and Siraiki are also spoken.

In the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) people generally speak Pashto. Its administration is Jirgas System under Federal Control. Since, employment and job opportunities in FATA are scarce, people temporarily migrate to other parts of the country to earn their livelihood.

Islamabad is the Federal Capital of Pakistan. People from all parts of the country have settled here. They usually speak Urdu which is the language of coordination among the people.

Linguistic composition of population according to Census Report of 1998

Sr.No:	Level of education	Total population
1	Urdu	7.57
2	Punjabi	44.15
3	Sindhi	14.12
4	Pashto	15.42
5	Balochi	3.55
6	Siraiki	10.53
7	Others	04.66
		100%

EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the size and composition of the population of Pakistan.
2. What is the literacy rate in Pakistan? How does it affect national development?
3. How does the growth and migration of population affect the country's development?
4. What are the causes of growth of population in Pakistan?
5. How can a balance be maintained between the growing population and the national resources?
6. Describe the effects of growing population on health and education.

B. Fill in the blanks:

i. The last Census in Pakistan was held in the year _____.

ii. The density of population in Sindh is _____ persons per square kilometer.

iii. Total population of Karachi according to the 1998 Census is _____.

iv. The majority of Pakistanis live in _____ areas.

v. The female literacy rate in Pakistan is _____ according to 1998 Census.

vi. _____ is the main problem of Pakistan.

vii. _____ is the common language of understanding throughout Pakistan.

Chapter 08

CULTURE OF PAKISTAN



The literal meaning of culture is to cultivate something. It is also called a way of life. The culture of a nation is combination of a number of factors. It includes the way of living, the language, literature, religion, customs and traditions, ideology of life, food habits, architecture and fine arts. These aspects of culture grow simultaneously. Each and every factor of culture reflects nation's past and present. Geographical conditions, which include land, climate, vegetation, natural mineral resources and animals, have great impact on the culture of a nation. Some of the characteristics of culture are:

i. Each culture has its specific characteristics, which differentiate the people of that culture from others. This culture reflects the past history and ideology of that nation or country.

ii. Culture is a force which affects others. A culture which has positive force or attraction soon influences other cultures.

iii. Culture is subject to change under the influence of contact with other cultures. There was a time when Muslim Culture had influenced other nations of the world. The cultural force remains effective when people's character manifests its faith in that culture. New culture emerges due to the process of change and contact with other cultures.

iv. The individual identity of a culture makes it popular among others. Muslim culture flourished because each and every Muslim in the past had strong individual values.

v. Each culture has certain forceful values. The cultures with strong and permanent values absorb the weak cultures, as did the Muslim culture when Muslims brought many countries under their influence. This happened because of the permanent and strong values of Islam.





1. Languages of Pakistan

Language is the most important part of culture because it is the effective way of the expression of ideas and feelings. Language is the identity of a nation. That is why every nation loves its language and takes all possible steps for its development.

There are many countries of the world where more than one language is spoken. All languages spoken in a country are part of its culture. One of these languages, however, is used as a link language and is known as the national language.

The national language helps in bringing the people of different areas closer to each other and is a source of unity and national cohesion. The national language enjoys a preference over all other languages in a country without relegating them to the background. But, the regional languages should by no means be neglected. All the provincial languages are cultural assets of the nation, which continue to prosper in their respective areas.

More than 30 languages are spoken in Pakistan. The major provincial languages of our country include Sindhi, Punjabi, Pashto, Balochi and Brahvi. These languages represent their respective provinces and are known as provincial languages. The national language of Pakistan is Urdu, which is understood and spoken with minor difference of accent in all parts of Pakistan. At the time of creation of Pakistan, the Quaid-i-Azam declared in unequivocal terms that Urdu would be the national language of Pakistan. The 1973 constitution of Pakistan also declared Urdu as the official language.

I) Urdu

Urdu is a part of our cultural heritage. About 3000 years ago the Aryan people came through Central Asia and settled down in the northern part of South Asia. As their number increased, they drove the original inhabitants out of this region towards the south. The Aryans spoke Sanskrit language. The local influence brought about some changes in this language. This low Standard Sanskrit language came to be known as Prakrit (the language of the common people). Thus, for about fifteen hundred years the common people spoke Prakrit. Once again, Raja Vikrama Ditta declared Sanskrit as the official, intellectual and literary language. However, the common people continued speaking Prakrit.

The Prakrit language took four distinctive forms with the passage of time and one of those local forms was the Brij Bhasha which was the

language spoken in the land between and around the Ganges and Jumna rivers.

Different Muslim dynasties ruled South Asia. First the Pathans and then the Mughals established their rule here. They spoke Persian which had several words borrowed from Arabic and Turkish languages.

During the Mughal rule, many European nations came to South Asia with one or the other purpose. This way certain French and Portuguese words were added to the Brij language, so much so that during the rule of Shah Jahan (1627-1658), the Brij language had undergone such an internal change that it looked like a new language. This new language was understood and spoken both by the Hindus and Muslims. Since the Mughal rulers recruited their army from different castes and religions, this new language became popular with the armed forces. The army camp in the Turkish language is called "ordoo" (horde), which is derived from the word "orda" (camp) from Mongollian language. Under the Persian influence the word "ordoo" became softer as "urdu". Its splendour is Turkish and its charm is Persian in its base. The Arabic words borrowed by the Turkish and Persian languages were also adopted by this new Urdu Language.

During the last 200 years of the Mughal rule (1658-1857) the religious scholars, intellectuals and poets adopted Urdu as the language of expression, the other one being the Persian language. In this way this language got a new vista for its promotion and propagation. In its nature Urdu is capable of borrowing from all other languages and as soon as the borrowed words got currency, they became an integral part of the language.

Urdu played a vital role in promoting Pakistan Movement. It is spoken and understood in all the provinces of Pakistan. It is a sign of national unity. A number of words from local languages are taking their place in Urdu language. Urdu has also influenced the local languages and Urdu words are used in the spoken Sindhi language as well as in Punjabi language.

Urdu has made great progress in Pakistan. It has a valuable treasure of poetry and prose. Our writers and poets have enriched this language and played an important role to make it popular among the masses of Pakistan. Urdu dramas, Urdu fewer films and sweet songs in Urdu made it easier to understand its meaning and content. Urdu is also a medium of instruction and a medium of examination. Modern knowledge and subjects are being translated into Urdu. For the development of Urdu

two Federal level Colleges namely Urdu Science College and Urdu Arts College were set up at Karachi and now have been declared as Urdu University. Government has established a National Language Authority at Islamabad to promote Urdu language.

II) Sindhi

Sindhi is one of the oldest South Asian languages. With the arrival of the Muslims, the Sindhi language started taking strides and several Arabic. Persian and Turkish words entered this language. Sindhi is written in a modified Arabic script. Sindhi language has the distinction of being the first local language in which the Holy Qur'an was translated during the Muslim rule.

The Sindhi poetry of the mystic saints is equally popular not only in Sindh province but also in other parts of Pakistan. Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai and Sachal Sarmast are the most prominent poets of mysticism in Sindhi poetry. The people get solace in their poetry and are proud of them.

The Sindhi language began to wear its modern look towards the later part of the nineteenth century. In the twentieth century, this language has made considerable progress in the realms of prose and poetry; constant contributions are being made in short stories, novels, dramas, travelogue, essays and all other facets of modern prose. Similarly, commendable progress has been made in poetry. Besides traditional verse forms such as ghazal, nazm, mathnavi, rubaee, etc. many western, Chinese and Japanese forms have also been introduced. Thus the Sindhi language of today has a very rich treasure of knowledge and literature. There are about a dozen important daily newspapers and more than a hundred weekly and as many fortnightly, monthly, quarterly magazines and journals being published in Sindhi.

The University of Sindh and the Karachi University have the departments of Sindhi language where Master's and the Doctorate degrees are being awarded. Sindhi is being taught in schools and colleges and is also a medium of answer, right from primary classes to graduate level in the examinations and also at post-graduate level. Sindhi is the official language of the Sindh province. Sindhi Language Authority has been established in 1990 for the promotion of Sindhi language. Sindhi Adabi Board promotes Sindhi language and literature by publishing standard classical and modern works.

III) Punjabi

The language of the Punjab province is "Punjabi". The Punjabi vocabulary includes words from Arabic, Turkish and Persian languages. Although there are minor differences of dialect in the Punjabi spoken in different parts of Punjab, yet the basic language is the same. Some ancient Buddhist monks wrote religious or devotional lyrics in Punjabi, which are considered as the earliest pieces of Punjabi literature. Proper work in Punjabi literature really started after the arrival of Muslims in South Asia. Most of the religious scholars of Islam and mystics of this area used Punjabi language for expressing their ideas and for propagation of the religion. Some of the great mystic poets and preachers, who composed their works in Punjabi, include Baba Fareed Ganj Shakar, Shah Hussain, Sultan Bahu, Bulhe Shah, Waris Shah, Hashim Shah, Ali Haider Multani, Mian Muhammad Bakhsh and Khawaja Ghulam Fareed.

With the advent of the 20th century, novels, plays, short stories and other forms of prose began to be written in the Punjabi language along with the beginning of Punjabi journalism. This was followed by addition of new dimensions to the Punjabi literature, for instance, books on art, philosophy, history, linguistics, economics, geography, traditional medicines (Tibb) and law were written. As a result, this language today has a vast treasure of published and unpublished masterpieces. Punjabi is taught as an optional subject in Punjab. There is a Department of Punjabi language in the University of Punjab where education is imparted at Master's and Doctorate level. Punjabi language is well-set on the road to development and its literature is continuously, growing richer. A large number of young Punjabi writers, dramatists and poets have emerged during the last 35 years. Punjabi dramas and films have brought great effect on the minds of the people and made the language richer and popular among the masses.

IV) Pashto

The language of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province is Pashto. It is also spoken in North-West of Balochistan. In the ancient times, the tribes of eastern Iran settled in the area between the Indus River and Hindukush range. Sanjani and Pamir languages are the existing remnants of some of the languages spoken by them. The Pashto language sprang from the base of these languages. In addition to the ancient Pashto literature. The famous Pashto poets of the 17th and 18th century such as Kazim Khan

Shaida, Rehman Baba and Khushhal Khan Khattak wrote a large number of lyrical poems in Pashto. About the same period, Pashto grammar was also compiled. Towards the end of the 19th Century, the foundation of modern Pashto literature was laid. About the same period, Pashto journalism made a beginning. Folk songs and folk tales were also preserved in Pashto. Today Pashto language has a vast treasure of literary works. Many journals are published in Pashto language. Peshawar University is taking necessary steps to promote this language. Pashto Academy at Peshawar University is making every effort to develop and modernize Pashto. There is also a Pashto Academy at Quetta.

v) Balochi

The language of the Baloch tribe's of Balochistan is Balochi. Besides, Balochi, Pashto, Brahvi and Sindhi languages are also spoken in this province. Balochi is linked with the ancient languages that were spoken in the Southern and Eastern Iran. The Baloch tribes came from north eastern Iran and settled in that region of South Asia which is now called Balochistan. They brought with them the ancient Balochi language. But Balochi could not make any noteworthy progress in the beginning. The first Balochi monthly magazine was published in 1952 from Karachi, but it could not survive. During this period, a number of organizations came up to develop Balochi language and literature. At present Balochi literature is on the road to progress. Besides epical romantic poetry, folk stories are features of Balochi literature. Jam Vark, Mast Tawakkali, Gul Khan Naseer, Azad Jamaluddin, N. M. Danish and Banul Dashtyari (Naz Bibi) are well-known amongst the writers who have contributed to the development of this language. The Balochistan University and the Balochi Academy are rendering great service to the Balochi language.

In addition to the above mentioned provincial languages, some other significant regional languages of Pakistan are Sheena, Balti, Brahvi, Chitrali, Kashmiri, Kohistani, Hindko and Siraiki. These languages are spoken in the respective parts of the country.

2. Importance of National language vis-a-vis National Unity

Although all provincial languages are equally important, yet the need and importance of a national language cannot be denied. Every nation needs some marks of identity. Language is the prime mark of

identification for any nation. Pakistan is a strong federation of four provinces and its national language is Urdu, which enjoys the protection of the constitution. The father of the nation, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah had also declared Urdu as the national language of Pakistan. Urdu serves, as the means of coordination between different provinces of Pakistan need to converse with each other, they need a link language. The national langunge creates a feeling of unity and national cohesion. People living in different provinces realize that in spite of speaking different languages, they are Joined together by.one national language, which is the heritage of all. This is why the Urdu poetry and prose is getting its contributors from every province of Pakistan. We find poets and writers from Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, whose works in Urdu are a valuable contribution to Urdu literature it is evident from the above facts that Urdu truly deserves to be recognized as our national language which has acquired great importance for creating national unity.

a) Source of contact

It is an important source of co-ordination and developing contact among the people of Pakistan It is spoken and understood in all the provinces of Pakistan. Hence, it is a source of national integration and solidarity.

b) Role in Pakistan Movement

In the early stages of Pakistan Movement, Urdu was the most favoured language. This language was developed during the Muslim rule over South Asia. Urdu became distinct and prominent because it absorbed Arabic, Persian, Turkish and English vocabulary. Islamic culture gave it a distinct identity and made it popular among the Muslims. Many Muslim leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Abdul Majeed Sindhi, Allama Iqbal, Hasrat Mohani, Allama Shibli Nomani, Quaid-i-Azam and several others favoured Urdu against Hindi and proved that Urdu was the only language of the sub-continent in which literature of Islam existed in abundance. Urdu created unity among the people.

c) Common ology

Urdu as National Language of Pakistan and the provincial languages have an intimate relationship. All these languages have been influenced by Arabic Persian and English and, hence, contain a large number of common words. Literature on identical topics is available in all the languages.

d) Media Communication

Radio, television and press which are the main media of communication are playing an important role in the promotion of national unity through national and provincial languages. Common heritage of these languages have been exposed to the people who has strengthened the national language. This has created harmony among the people of different regions of Pakistan.

e) Source of benefit

The writings in provincial languages like folk tales, essays, plays, poetry and songs are being translated into Urdu language for the purpose of maximum benefit of people to understand it and also develop goodwill among the people.

f) Co-ordination

Pakistan is a federation of four provinces. Urdu serves as the medium of co-ordination between different provinces of Pakistan. Urdu is, therefore, playing an important role in national unity.

g) International Language

Urdu literature is spread all over the country as well as out of the country. Urdu ranks with International languages.

h) Common Medium

Every nation has a language, which serves as a means of co-ordination and unity among its people. Islam is the binding force for Muslims. Urdu which became a common medium of preaching message of Islam occupied a unique status. It is because of this reason that it is national language of Pakistan.

3. Common cultural manifestation in the national life

All the four provinces of Pakistan have their own provincial languages. Also there is slight difference between the customs and the ways of living of the people belonging to different provinces. But the distinction of the cultural heritage of Pakistan is the Islamic civilization, which presented principles of equality, fraternity, brotherhood, justice and truth. This system further influenced the knowledge and literature, architecture, music, art and linguistics. The accomplishments of the Muslims in these fields form our cultural legacy. We are known with reference to Islamic heritage. Islam has knit the people of Pakistan into brotherhood. Therefore, common cultural manifestation in the national life is as under:-

i. Mixed culture

Pakistan has a mixed culture; which is very important from its basic structure. People of each region are influenced by its environment. The effects of the surroundings become evident from their dress, food and patterns of living. In Pakistan people from different origins settled, which included Arabs, Iranian, and Turkish etc. They were the followers of their own regional customs and traditions. Their dress, language and culture were different. All these cultures mixed with each other and produced a common Pakistani culture.

ii. Status of Men and Women

Male member has occupied a unique status in Pakistani culture. He is the head of the family. He is the dominant member. But a woman is also considered an important part of the family who governs and manages all family affairs within the four walls. Household keeping and upbringing of children is entrusted to her in a family. She has the right to education, right to property and right to business in accordance with the principles of Islam. The rights and duties of men and women are determined in the light of the teachings of Islam. These principles are equally followed in all the four provinces of Pakistan and, hence, form common cultural heritage of Pakistan.

iii. Social life

Social life in Pakistan is simple. People believe in old traditions. Their customs and traditions are simple and interesting generally, joint family system is followed. People are taught to respect elders and love children. People are knit in the relation of love and respect for each other. Women are shown great respect. Majority of the people live in the villages and are engaged in agriculture and flock keeping. Marriages are performed in the traditional manner and are very colourful. Huge money is spent on the marriages. People are also employed in different sectors of national economy. Social life is, therefore, common in all parts of Pakistan with a little variation in the observance of different events under climatic or environmental conditions.





iv. Food

Most of the people in Pakistan eat simple food. They eat wheat, bread, rice, meat, pulses and vegetables. They drink tea, simple water and beverages. They also eat local fruits and the fruits of different regions of the country. Therefore, eating habits are common to each province.

v. Entertainments

Our entertainments and pursuits of leisure are similar. Hockey, cricket, squash, kabaddi and wrestling are equally popular throughout the country. People take interest in these games and, therefore, these have, become our national games. These games reflect our common national culture.

vi. Religious events

Common cultural heritage is witnessed in our religious events and ceremonies. Marriage is a sacred religious task in our culture and it reflects Islamic tradition and colour. People wear colourful dresses at the occasion of marriages, sing cheerful songs, exchange gifts and invite people on delicious meals. A house where marriage takes place is identified by the colourful lights, music bands and singing of music. Marriage becomes a source of hustle and bustle. This shows our common cultural heritage.

Similarly there are certain traditions of birth and death. Birth of a child, especially male child is celebrated. Gifts are presented to each other. At the time of death of a person people share sorrows with the grieved family. The neighbours, relatives and friends arrange for the food on that occasion. In this way people promote brotherhood with each other.

Other festivals like Eid Milad-un-Nabi, Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha are celebrated in a grand manner. People wear dresses, cook varieties of food and exchange gifts. A great sense of brotherhood is expressed on all these occasions.

vii. Single message of love and brotherhood

Our cultural heritage is reflected through our regional literature and literary values. A single message of love and brotherhood has been conveyed by our saints in different languages. The literature produced by

different writers in different languages conveys the message of peace, humanity, mysticism, justice, love and co-operation. Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai and Sachal Sarmast in Sindh, Sultan Bahu, Bulhe Shah, Waris Shah in Punjab, Rehman Baba, and Khushhal Khan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gul Khan Naseer in Balochistan have taught us love and brotherhood. They are the symbol of our common cultural heritage.

viii. Media of communication

Radio, television, newspapers, magazines and means of transport are the source of developing national coordination and common national culture.

ix. System of Education

National culture develops through the system of education followed at the national level. The uniformity in our system of education through uniform courses of studies, system of supervision and the system of examination and evaluation help in inculcating national spirit and making the children conscious of our common cultural values. This creates national harmony, promotes common culture and helps the new generation to maintain a link with their cultural heritage.

4. Dress, festivals, arts and crafts

Pakistan is a vast country. Due to variation in geographical and climatic conditions there is great variety in the dress, customs, festivals and arts and crafts of the people living in different areas. This has made our culture rich and colourful. The colourful versatility may be witnessed in the following aspects of our culture:-

i. Dress

Pakistan's national dress is very simple but impressive. Men wear shirt and shalwar combined with waistcoat and turban. Women wear shirt, shalwar and dupatta. But there is difference in the design of the dress of men and women. However, climatic conditions affect the choice and selection of dress. In cold areas the dress is made with thick woollen clothes. In Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan light dress is used in summer and thick woollen or cotton dress is used in winter. The dress of the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the same except that the people living in

extreme cold areas where thick woollen clothes are used in winter. Coat and trousers used in all parts of the country but mostly in urban areas. On the whole, the national dress consists of shalwar and shirt.

ii. Literature and Fine Arts

Printing, calligraphy, architecture and music are considered as fine arts. During the Muslim period these arts flourished in South Asia. Their accomplishment is our cultural heritage. In Pakistan our artists created the noble works of paintings. Our calligraphers created unique models of Islamic or Quranic calligraphy. Traditional architecture is reflected in the construction of beautiful buildings. In music new experiments have been made through mixing of our traditional music and the modern tunes. Through television and stage dramas, fine art has been promoted. Stone carving and preparation of ornaments with metal and iron are the master piece works and models of fine art.

iii. Handicrafts

High quality handicrafts have been produced in all the areas of Pakistan through ages. These handicrafts are produced by women working in their homes. Some of these handicrafts are produced jointly by men and women, In Sindh, glass cut work on clothes is very fine and exclusive. Sindhi Ajrak, colourful sheets (chadors) are very prominent and appreciated. In Karachi, ornaments and decoration pieces are made of shells and stones. Embroidery and glass cut work done in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is of high quality. Punjab has a name in its handicrafts. Multani camel skin lamps and painted vessels of Bahawalpur show artistic and designed work of the people of the area. Engraved furniture is made in Chiniot. The glass work and embroidery of Balochistan is of high standard, especially the Balochi embroidery is an excellent artistic work. The handicrafts industry exists in most of the towns, cities and villages of Pakistan, which is a source of providing employment to the people on the one hand and a source of enrichment of our culture. Handicrafts of Pakistan are also a source of earning foreign exchange.

iv. Festivals and Fairs

Many festivals and fairs are held in Pakistan every year. These occasions provide entertainment and joy to the people of Pakistan.

These are:

a) **Eid-ul-Fitr:** It is celebrated after the month of Ramazan ends and on the first of Shawwal. This is a reward in the form of blessings of Allah to those Muslims who fasted for the whole month of Ramazan. People wear good dresses, eat vermicelli's and exchange gifts. Poor people are helped in cash and kind by the rich.

b) **Eid-ul-Azha:** It is celebrated on the 10th, of the month of Zil-Hajj in the memory of the great sacrifice of Hazrat Ibrahim, when he offered to sacrifice the life of his dearest son Hazrat Ismail to fulfill the decree of Almighty Allah. On Eid-ul-Azha people sacrifice animals and distribute meat among their relatives, friends, neighbours and the poor. The sacrifice is offered for three days i.e.10th, 11th and 12th of Zil-Hajj.

c) **Eid Milad-un-Nabi:** It is celebrated on 12th of the Islamic month of Rabi-ul-Awwal with great love and devotion. It is celebrated to express happiness on the birth of our Holy Last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (حَضرتْ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى آلِهٖ وَاَصْحَابِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ). Homes, streets and bazaars are decorated and illuminated. Religious meetings are held. It is celebrated with great devotion and zeal.



d) **Celebration of Non-Muslim Festivals:** The non-Muslim citizens also participate in the celebrations of Muslim festivals but they have their own festivals. Christians celebrate the birth of Hazrat Isa (Jesus Christ) on 25th December and Easter festival in April. Muslims share their happiness. Similarly, Hindu and Sikhs also celebrate their festivals of Diwali, Ram Leela, Holi, Rakhi Bandhan and Besakhi etc. Pakistanis share their feelings of happiness and festivity.

e) **Fairs:** Fairs are the big features of Pakistani culture. Normally these fairs are held at the eve of Urs (birth or death anniversary) of great saints and Sufis. A large number of people travel from distant places and participate in these fairs. In rural areas some fairs are held after the harvesting season. These fairs are great events of meeting friends and others, doing shopping and promoting economic activities.

The most famous fairs of Pakistan are:-

i. Urs of Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh, Lahore, Punjab.

ii. Urs of Hazrat Mian Mir, Lahore, Punjab.

iii. Urs of Hazrat Bahauddin Zakaria, Multan, Punjab.

iv. Urs of Shah Rukn Alam, Multan, Punjab.

v. Urs of Hazrat Shahdullah Deryai, Gujrat, Punjab.

vi. Urs of Hazrat Abdul Latif Imam Bari, Islamabad.

vii. Urs of Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai, Bhit Shah, Sindh.

viii. Urs of Hazrat Sachal Sarmast, Daraza,

ix. Urs of Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar, Sehwan, Sindh.

x. Urs of Hazrat Abdullah Shah Ghazi, Clifton, Karachi Sindh.

All these fairs (Melas) and festivals are valuable assets of our culture. These events help in enhancing our social and economic progress, strengthening our cultural relations and prove useful in creating national cohesion and unity.

EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the characteristics of culture.
2. Why language is an important element of culture?
3. Write a note on the languages of Pakistan.
4. Describe the importance of Urdu as a national language.
5. What are the common cultural manifestations in the national life?
6. Write down a note on the arts and crafts of Pakistan.
7. Describe the importance of festivals as a part of our culture.

B. Fill in the blanks.

i. Pakistan's national language is _____.

ii. Pakistan's culture is a _____ culture.

iii. The national dress of Pakistan is _____ and _____.

iv. In Pakistan _____ languages are spoken.

v. In Balochistan two languages _____ and _____ are spoken.

vi. The two great poets of Balochi are _____and _____.

vii. Shah Hussain is a great _____ poet.

viii. After independence Sindhi language has made lot of progress in _____ and _____.

ix. Most of the people in Pakistan eat _____ food.

x. A single message of _____ and _____ has been conveyed by our saints in different languages.

xi. Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated in the month of _____.

xii. Christians celebrate on _____on _____.

Chapter 09

EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN



1. Importance of Education for development with particular reference to Pakistan Education Policy

Education occupies a fundamental place in the development and progress of a country; and thereby the individuals are enriched with the wealth of knowledge. Education is the only faculty which increases with its use. The importance of education is that:-

i. It helped humankind to pass through many stages of evolution and reached to the present age of science and high technology.

ii. It helped the humankind to conquer the forces of nature on the earth and also explored a number of secrets of space.

iii. It helps in understanding the ideology of a nation and suggests ways to strengthen this ideology.

iv. It develops a sense of nationhood and patriotism among the individuals.

v. It helps in understanding the rights and duties of a citizen to perform his or her role for the welfare and progress of the society.

vi. It helps in developing creative abilities of people to accelerate the process of healthy and constructive change in the society.

vii. It helps to understand that educational development and economic progress are linked with each other. With a high standard of education more skilled people will be produced who will work for the progress and development of the country.

viii. It helps in the optimum utilization and exploitation of natural resources.

ix. It is the best investment in human resource development. Through education scientific and technological advancement is possible.

Pakistan Education Policy

Importance of education is evident from the Education policies introduced by the Government in different periods. Following education policies have been introduced in the country since its independence in 1947:

i. Educational Conference 1947.
ii. Report of the Commission on National Education 1959.
iii. Education Policy 1972-80.
iv. Education Policy 1978.
v. National Education Policy 1998-2010.

From 1947 to 1998 all the policies emphasized upon the promotion of literacy, universal primary education, improvement in the quality of education and promotion of science and technical education. Stress was also laid on the quality of teacher training, improvement in the textbooks and the examination and evaluation system. High targets were set for improving primary education and literacy rate but in reality those targets could not be achieved. After 62 years, literacy rate is 51%. The important aspect of Education Policy 1972-80 was nationalisation of private institutions but it damaged the system of education. In the policy of 1978 teaching of Islamiat and Pakistan Studies was made compulsory from class IX to degree level. During this period Social Action Programme was started for improvement of education by opening new schools for female children. Literacy Commission was set up with an objective of spreading literacy in the country. But in practice the objectives of education could not be achieved as per targets set in the policies due to meager allocation of funds for different sectors of education, defective supervision and mismanagement of the educational institutions. Private sector was totally ignored and was kept away to share in the promotion of education. The examination system suffered from a number of malpractices. The Teacher Training System could not be improved. Therefore, government decided to prepare a comprehensive Education Policy to meet the challenges of the modern world. In this perspective National Education Policy 1998-2010 was prepared and enforced in the country.

National Education Policy 1998-2010

National Education Policy 1998-2010 stressed the need and importance of the following aspects of education within the country:

i. Education will be accessible to all the citizens because it is the right of the individual citizen of Pakistan.

ii. In order to eradicate illiteracy all possible formal and non-formal means will be used. By the year 2010 the gross enrolment of children in the primary age group (5-9) will rise to 105%.

iii. Compulsory Primary Education Act has been promulgated and enforced from the year 2004-05.

iv. A separate stream of Matric (Technical) will be added to general education for those who plan to pursue higher education. Facilities for technical education will be increased including undertaking of training programme for training of technical and vocational teachers to cope with the increasing demand of teachers.

v. Technological and scientific knowledge will be expanded by introducing computer education as a subject at secondary and above level. The opportunities will be provided for technical teaching.

vi. The existing capacity of teacher training institutions shall be fully utilized. The quality of teacher education programmes will be raised by prescribing the qualification of primary teachers from Matric to Intermediate. Two parallel programmes of FA / F.Sc. Education and B.A. / B.Sc. Education have been launched. The curricula of teacher education will be revised to bring it at par with other programmes in the region.

vii. Education Foundations have been established for providing financial assistance to the private sector for opening non-commercial educational institutions especially in rural areas.

viii. A District Education Authority will be established in each district to ensure public participation in the monitoring and implementation of all educational programmes.

ix. The national budget for education will be increased from 2.2% to 4% of the total national income.

x. The policy provided for the upgradation of the quality of education in Deeni Madaris (Schools of Islamic Education) and to bring Deeni Madaris and modern schools closer to each stream in curriculum and the content of education.

xi. To promote sports and games from the grassroots at all the tiers of the education system.

Political, Social, Cultural and Economic Aspects of Education

a. Political aspect

Education plays an important role in the politics of a country. Education is the first condition for the success of democracy. In democracy people share in the affairs of the government by giving their opinion and practical support. This is only possible when the masses are educated. In the developed countries people are 100% educated. They have vision of their problems. They are not deceived by their political leaders. They make their leaders accountable to them. An educated person is never influenced by the emotional lectures and the false promises of the politicians. Education plays an important role in the formation of public opinion. The role of the press can be more effective when people are educated. Government can be confronted with strong reaction on any of the issue if people are educated. On the contrary semi-literate or illiterate political leaders cannot run the affairs of the government.

b. Socio-cultural aspect

Illiteracy is the root cause of all social evils. A number of social and cultural traditions are in practice due to lack of education. There are a number of customs and traditions, which are contrary to Islamic teachings and values, for example, air shooting at the time of marriages, quarrels on the appearance of moon and the use of drugs. The intellectual level of people is manifested in their culture. Hence, cultural values can only be purposeful if people have certain level of education. The art, poetry, literature and music cannot be appreciated without education. The decency in the daily affairs and dealing with others will be possible with the instrument of education. An educated person is distinguished by his manners. The wealth alone cannot raise the cultural life but it is the education which makes the people cultured and civilized. So education is an important agent of change in the attitude, behaviour and the way to live. It helps in eradicating social evils.

c. Economic aspect

Quality of education and its high standard have direct impact upon

the economic development of the country. The research and quality of education brings innovation and improvement in the industrial and agricultural products. Art has its own value which can be learnt and improved with education. Half of the national income of USA and UK is achieved through the services of its experts in different human activities like, banking, insurance, air service, trade, law, etc. The educated class of workers and skill personnel help in increasing the quantity and the quality of agricultural and industrial products. The literacy rate of all developed industrial countries is 98% to 100%. Their standard of scientific and technological education is very high. Human resources become productive due to quality of education. In Pakistan the reason for slow development is lack of qualitative and quantitative education. Investment in education is less than 3% which keeps us far behind in economic development.

2. Formal Education System

Formal system of education means provision of education by establishing different educational institutions, prescribing textbooks, appointing teachers, establishing a system of examination and awarding certificates and degrees. Rules and regulations for formal system of education are prepared and implemented. The system is controlled with these rules. There is a certain period of study for certain level to earn a certificate or degree. The spirit of formal system lies in management, control and discipline. The formal system is fully controlled by the government.

In Pakistan the formal system is categorized as follows:-

i. **Primary stage:** It starts from class I to V. Its total duration is 5 years. Children are admitted in class-I at the age of 4 or 5 years of age.

ii. **Middle stage:** It starts from class VI to VIII. Its duration is 3 years. Children after passing primary stage are admitted in class VI. A certificate is issued by the school after passing middle stage.

iii. **Secondary stage:** It starts from class IX to X. Its duration is 2 years. Students who have passed Middle Stage are admitted in class IX. The Board issues a certificate on passing Secondary School Examination.

iv. **Higher Secondary stage:** It starts from class XI to X11. Students after passing secondary school examination are admitted in the Higher Secondary class. Its duration is 2 years.

A certificate is issued by the Board after passing the examination of this stage.

v. **Degree level:** It starts after the students pass Higher Secondary level of education and are admitted in a college to earn a degree. The government has raised its duration from 2 to 3 years. Now it starts from the 13th year to 15th year of studies. University issues a degree to successful candidates. However, in many parts of the country, the Degree course is of duration of two years.

vi. **University level:** It starts after the students pass degree level examination from the college. Its duration is 2 years. Degree is issued by the University on successful completion of the course and passing the examination.

vii. **Professional Education:** Professional education, which is also formal education, is divided into the following:-

a. **Diploma:** The students who pass the Secondary School Certificate examination get admission in diploma courses taught in the Polytechnic institutions in the area of electrical, mechanical, automobile, civil engineering and computers. The students who do not want to get higher education for any reason join diploma courses.

b. **Engineering Degree:** After passing Higher Secondary level examination the students who had opted Mathematics at higher secondary level get admission in different branches of engineering in the Engineering Colleges or University. They study in electrical, mechanical, chemical, electronics, mining, textiles, petroleum and computer science. Their duration of study is 4 to 5 years.

c. **Medical Degree:** After passing Higher Secondary examination the students who opted Biology as a subject at higher secondary level, seek admission in MBBS to become a doctor. The duration of studies at MBBS is 5 years.

d. **Commerce:** The students after passing secondary school examination are admitted in the first year Commerce class.

They pass Inter Commerce and further B.Commerce (B.Com) and M.Commerce (M.Com). The subjects of study induce business and administration, management sciences, information technology, economics, accounting etc.:

e. **Agricultural Degree:** After passing higher secondary examination in science, students are admitted for B.sc (Agriculture) and after that to M.Sc. (Agriculture). Some go for degrees in Agricultural Engineering."

viii. **Higher Education:** Higher Education can be had after passing. M.A. or M.Sc. or M.Com. degree examinations. The degree of Ph.D. can be obtained after earning Master degrees. Similarly, after MBBS doctors specialize in a number of branches of medicine. They are called specialized doctors.

In order to provide formal education, government has established a number of institutions throughout Pakistan. Education in the formal system is generally controlled by the government and rules and regulations of the government are followed. However, there are private institutions in the formal system at all levels of education. But the fee of private institutions is much higher than that in government institutions. The fee is generally not affordable by the poor and middle classes of the country.

3. Scheme of Studies

Scheme of studies means the courses / syllabi prescribed at different levels. Scheme of studies at different level of education are quite distinct from each other. These schemes are as follows:

i. **Primary level:** The subjects at the primary level include the regional languages, Urdu, Counting, simple Arithmetic, Nature study and Islamiat.

ii. **Middle level:** The subjects included in the scheme and taught are Regional Languages, Urdu, English, Algebra, Geometry, Science, Social Studies and Islamiat.

iii. **Secondary level:** At this level Urdu, English, Islamiat, Pakistan Studies are the compulsory subjects for all groups of students. Humanities group of students opt for General Science as compulsory

subject. Apart, they opt for Mathematics and two other subjects in Humanities. Science students, study Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology along with compulsory subjects.

iv. **Higher Secondary level:** At this level Urdu, English, Islamiat and Pakistan Studies are compulsory, subjects for both Arts (Humanities) and Science groups of students. Science group students opt for 3 Science subject and Arts group and Arts subjects. Science has further 3 groups namely Pre-medical group, Pre-engineering group and General Science group. Students of Commerce group also opt for 3 commerce subjects.

v. **Degree level:** Functional English, Pakistan Studies and Islamiat are compulsory at B.A/B.Sc. level. Two to three optional subjects are taken by the students of all the groups from the list of optional subjects.

vi. **University level:** At Master level the students study in any one of the disciplines in education. In each discipline they study 7 to 8 subjects. Here students have variety of choices or subjects of their interest.

After the University level (M.A. / M.Sc.) the students can go for M.Phil. or Ph.D. in the subject they had chosen at M.A. / M.Sc. level. Those taking degrees of professional nature are also allowed to go for M.Phil. or Ph.D. in their respective fields;

Engineering, Medical, Agriculture and Commerce are specialized areas. The choice is not much wider for students. They have to study fixed subjects.

4. Curriculum Development

Curriculum development is the process of selecting, organizing, executing and evaluating learning experiences on the basis of needs, abilities and interests of the learners and the needs of the society. Curriculum provides the sketch of education required for the country. It sets direction for the needs and purpose of education, nature of institutions, quality of teachers, educational facilities and the system of examination and evaluation. Curriculum provides a scheme of compulsory, alternate compulsory and optional courses of studies.

Curriculum is prepared on certain basic principles which provide ideological, philosophical, religious and social basis to a nation. Pakistan's curriculum development is based on all these principles. Those who are involved

in the curriculum development are policy makers, subject specialists, textbook writers, publishers, parents and students.

In Pakistan preparation of curriculum is the task of Provinces after eighteenth amendments in constitution.

Curriculum of different subjects is being revised, updated and improved. The process of revision and updating of curriculum of all the subjects under different schemes of studies is continuous process and done regularly.

Curriculum development above Higher Secondary is the responsibility of Higher Education Commission. The Commission in collaboration with the Academic Councils in the Universities prepares, revise and, update the curriculum of the scheme of studies followed by the Universities.

5. Teacher Training

No system of education is above the level of its teachers. Teachers play a crucial role in the system of education. It is important that these teachers are equipped with proper knowledge, skills and attitudes in carrying out the goals of education and fulfilling their obligations.

Teachers' training has certain levels which correspond with the general education ability of the teachers. There are three levels of teachers training.

i. **Primary school teachers:** Teachers for the primary schools are trained, and must have passed Secondary School examination. They are provided one year training. After completion of this training they are awarded certificate called Primary Teachers Certificate (PTC).

ii. **Middle school teachers**: Those who possess given one year training and awarded a certificate called Certificate in Education (CT).

PTC and CT training is provided by the Government Colleges of Elementary Education (GCE). There are separate Elementary Colleges of Education for girls and boys which have been established at all the district headquarters within the country.

iii. **Secondary school teachers:** Those who possess BA/B.Sc. degrees are provided one year training called "Bachelor of Education" (B.Ed.) at the Government Colleges of Education. These colleges are at a few selected places in each province of the country. Those who further want to specialize in the subject of education undergo one year course called Master in Education (M.Ed.). This course is conducted by the Colleges of Education and in the Institutes of Education in the Universities. Teachers also do M.Phil. and Ph.D. in Education from the Universities. Those who possess M.Ed. or M.Phil. teach in the Colleges of Education. At the University level Ph.Ds. are employed to train teachers.

Allama Iqbal Open University has started teacher training courses through its distance education- system for those students who cannot afford to attend formal regular courses in the teacher training institutions·

National Education Policy (1998-2010) provides for modernizing the courses in teacher training. Accordingly, the duration and period of training at all levels of training is being increased, including better salaries for the teachers.

There are few problems in the teacher-training programme which include non-availability of qualified teaching faculty for the Colleges of Education, quality training programmes, financial problems of the Training Institutions, lack of quality material for training and lack of effective system of management and supervision. But the most serious problem is that the teachers do not use those teaching skills and methods in their classes which were taught to them in the training institutions.

6. Textbook Development

It is considered as an essential element of educative process. Textbooks determine the level of education, level of its teachers and the standard of the system of education. Textbooks translate the objectives of education policy into reality and set the standard of education required for the development and progress of the country. Development of textbooks is an evolutionary process. It continues with the new developments and changes in the society and around the world. New information is incorporated in the textbooks, making them useful for the system of education.

For the development of textbooks government has set up Textbook Boards in all the four provinces. Subject Specialists have been appointed in these Boards, who continuously work for improving the textbooks written by the authors. The books developed by the Textbook Boards are further evaluated by the expert committees in different subjects constituted by the Curriculum Wing in the Ministry of Education. After the evaluation and approval of the government, these books become part of educational system and are taught in the educational institutions throughout the country.

7. Examinations

Examinations are the means to test the ability of students at different levels of education. These examinations are held at the end of each academic year. The examinations not only determine the ability of the students but also determine the standard of education of, an educational institution and its teachers. They also indicate overall characteristics of the system of education within the country.

Apart from regular system of examinations for each class at school level at the end of the year, there are the examinations conducted by the Boards of Examination called Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. These Boards are established in all the provinces of Pakistan and at the Federal level. Those who pass these examinations are issued Certificates. Universities have their own system of examinations, which are conducted with the help and co-operation of the Colleges, in the jurisdiction of a particular University. But our system of examinations encourages selected study of the courses. Therefore, students do not develop the habit of regular study. The guesswork has put adverse effect on the study habits of the students. The only remedy is that the number of short answer questions should be increased in order to cover the whole course, which will result in detailed study of the courses by the students. The rampant cheating and malpractice in the examination system have minimized its importance. There is need to maintain a strict discipline in the system of examinations. Another aspect is the conduct of entry test for admission. This will help in developing study habits among the students.

8. Technical and Vocational Education

The present era is that of technical and vocational education which helps in sustainable economic and industrial development. Therefore, government has paid attention to improve technical and vocational education in the country. Polytechnic institutes have been set up at the level of each district headquarter.

Matric pass students are admitted in these institutes on the basis of their merit. The students are awarded Diploma in Technical Education. Government has started technical projects in the country whose objective is to provide physical facilities for technical education institutions, provide equipment, improve courses of technical education and prepare teachers for imparting technical education. A Science Education Project has also been started by the Government of Pakistan. The objective is to improve standard of education in the courses of Mathematics, Sciences and Computer Science. About 6 million students will benefit from these courses.

Government of Pakistan has established Ghulam Ishaque Khan (GIK) Institute of Technology at Topi in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which is the highest modern institute of technical education, its standard is of International level.

A professional and vocational training institute and textile institute has been established at Faisalabad, which prepares experts for Textile Industry.

In Sindh, Polytechnic Institutes/Colleges are at Karachi, Hyderabad, Badin, Nawabshah and Sukkur. Technical institutes are also at the district headquarters in Sindh.

Government is stressing on technical and vocational education to prepare qualified and educated technical hands for improving the standard and level of our technical products for competing in the International market. Government is spending huge funds for the improvement of technical and vocational education.

9. Higher Education

Higher education is controlled by the Universities. During the last 20 years, Higher Education has made a speedier progress. At the time of creation of Pakistan there was only one University (Punjab University) and the plan of Sindh University (Jamshoro) was under consideration. By the year 2004 their number has increased to 53 in the Government Sector and 44 in the Private sector. Each year 2 to 3 more Universities are added in the private sector. In March 2002, Virtual University was set up with branches as under:-

Punjab	82	(21 in Lahore and remaining in other cities of Punjab)
Sindh	27	(24 in Karachi and 3 in other cities of Sindh)
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9	(3 in Peshawar, 2 in Abbottabad and 1 each

		in other 4 cities)
Balochistan	3	(1 in Quetta and 2 in other cities)

A major development in higher education was the establishment of Higher Education Commission on 14th August 2002. This Commission has set the following targets:

- Increasing access to higher education from 2.6% to 5% by 2005.
- Increasing enrolment from 100,000 to 200,000 students by 2005.
- Increasing allocation to higher education from 0.39% to 1% of GDP by 2005.
- Shift from Humanities to Science and Technology from current 70:30 ratio to 50:50 by 2005.
- Introducing Information Technology Education in all public sector universities.

10. Problems in Education

Following are our main problems in education: ·

i. Attitude of the Feudal

The feudal system is the major obstacle in the way of education of the poor children. The parents are poor and can hardly afford educational expenses of their children. On the other hand feudal lords in the rural areas have discouraged education of the children of poor parents. They want to employ poor children on little wages. This is the reason that literacy rate in the rural areas has not increased specially the education of female children has suffered much.

ii. Dropouts

At each stage of the education of the children dropout rate has increased. About 85% children are admitted in primary schools but hardly 56% children complete the 5 years cycle of primary education. At the middle stage a significant majority dropouts in the middle of their, education cycle. The economic condition of the parents is the main reason of dropouts because they cannot afford the educational expenses of their children.

iii. Teacher Absenteeism

In rural areas, teacher absenteeism has adversely affected the progress in education. Shortages of teachers in rural areas, ghost schools and lack of supervision of rural schools have resulted in low progress in the promotion of education and eradication of illiteracy.

iv. High fees of Private educational institutions

Private sector educational institutions charge high fees as compared to the facilities provided there. Teachers are overworked but paid low salaries. Government should exercise control over these schools. Registration fee in the private schools is from Rs.200 to Rs.10000 and monthly fee structure extends from Rs.200 to Rs.1000 and even more. Teachers in the private schools are less qualified and hence their standard is less than the teachers in the government schools

v. Shortage of physical facilities

The shortage of physical facilities and equipment in the primary schools has resulted in the decline in the level of education. About 25,000 primary schools are without proper buildings. Most of the schools have no boundary walls, no toilets and no water facilities. There is shortage of furniture in these schools. Most of the schools in the rural area are of one room school and are made of a mixture of mud and wood. These are known as Katcha Schools. These are in a very bad shape. The quality of education is poor in these schools.

vi. Non-availability of textbooks

Many pupils do not afford the high cost of textbooks. Textbooks prescribed by the private and English medium schools are very expensive. Textbooks of higher education and professional courses are mostly imported and are very expensive.

vii. Accommodation for students

Hostel accommodation for the students of Technical and Medical Colleges has become a problem. Hostels are not available as compared to the increasing number of students of these institutions.

viii. Political interference

Public representatives interfere in the administration of educational institutions especially in the appointment and transfer of teachers. Merit is ignored and appointments are made on favouritism or political recommendations.

11. New trends in education including Information Technology

After the end of 20th century and with the beginning of 21st century rapid changes have occurred in all sectors of human development. The systems of industry, trade and business, banking and insurance have become very complex. To solve this problem the departments of Management Sciences have played a significant role. Business administration has introduced a new system of office management, dominated by computers. New departments of banking, hotel management, tourism and investment accounts have been opened in the universities. The most popular institute in these disciplines is Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS).

Information Technology (IT) is an innovation in the field of telecommunication. Due to IT, data can be transferred to thousands kilometers away through the internet. Individuals and institutions have developed their websites, which provide the required information within no time. Internet has become source of quick means of transaction, imports and exports and acquisition of research material while sitting at home. Information technology needs skill and expertise to operate the machines. The important challenge in the IT in Pakistan is the availability of experts in the field. India has become self-sufficient in this field and. thousands of its experts are in demand by USA, UK and Germany.

The importance of IT has been recognized in Pakistan. Investment has started on priority. Computer Hardware and Software are being prepared. Seven IT Universities are being established, 5 in the public or government sector and 2 in the private sector. Two IT universities namely “COMSATS” and “FAST” have started functioning. Formal Universities have also been advised by the government of Pakistan to establish the department of IT.

Information technology has been extended to over 4000 educational institutions, including schools in collaboration with private sector.

Hundreds of mushroom IT institutions have also been opened in the country but most of them neither have necessary equipment nor the expert

teachers. Such institutions are creating negative feelings about IT. The government should check spreading of such institutions.

IT has a bright future in Pakistan. A large number of foreign companies are making investment in IT on large scale.

The objectives of innovative- programme of IT education in Pakistan are:

i. To modernize the educational system of Pakistan by introducing information technology at all levels.

ii. To provide access to research and modern it information through the internet.

iii. To familiarize information technology among the children of all ages and prepares them for the future.

iv. To emphasize the varied roles of computers as a learning tool in the classroom.

v. To employ communication technology for the training of teachers and other educational activities.



EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the importance of education in the development of a country.
2. Highlight the important aspects of education as mentioned in the National Education Policy 1998 - 2010.
3. Mention the socio-cultural importance of education.
4. Describe the structure of formal education in Pakistan?
5. What are the main components of the scheme of studies at secondary level of education?
6. Write a note on the Teacher-Training Programme in Pakistan.
7. Describe the importance of Technical and Vocational education in Pakistan.
8. What are the educational problems of Pakistan?
9. Mention the objectives of IT education in Pakistan.

B. Fill in the blanks:

i. No real progress is possible without _____.

ii. First Educational Conference in Pakistan was held in the year _____.

iii. Compulsory Primary Education Act was enforced in the year _____.

iv. The first step of formal system of Education in Pakistan is _____.

v. Professional Education includes _____, _____, _____, and _____ fields.

vi. _____ is responsible for the preparation and development of textbooks in Sindh.

Chapter 10

PAKISTAN - A WELFARE STATE

A State that cares for the basic needs of its citizens and enables them to live a peaceful life is called a welfare state. The objectives of such a state are to eliminate illiteracy, poverty and injustice from the society and provide its citizens opportunities to help create environments conducive to the development of their innate potential. The opportunities are provided to all the citizens on equal terms.

The concept of modern Welfare state emerged In Europe as a reaction against the unequal distribution of wealth. This concept gained popularity in the 20th century and many European states introduced reforms for the welfare of their citizens. In the golden times, the duties of the state were confined to the security, maintenance of law and order and general administration of the country. But the duties of a welfare state include protection of life and property of its citizens on the one hand and on the other hand protection of their basic or fundamental rights. The state helps the backward and the handicapped on account of economic and other reasons so that they live a life at par with others. Introduction of social security system in the modern developed countries like USA, UK, Germany, France, Canada and Australia is a step forward towards welfare state. In a welfare state basic needs of the citizens are fulfilled and their welfare is the primary duty of the state. The people in a welfare state are, therefore, patriotic, bold and outspoken.

1. Islamic Perspective of a Welfare State

The idea of Welfare State is not new. Islam presented the concept of welfare state fourteen hundred years ago which was fully practiced during the period of Righteous Caliphs (Khilafat-e-Rashida 632-661 A.D). The concept of Islamic Welfare state includes:

a. Sovereignty in Islam belongs to Almighty Allah. The state protects the life, property and honour of its individuals. Justice is for all without any discrimination. All are equal before law. The superiority among the individuals is based on Taqwa (fear of Allah).

b. It is necessary for the one who runs the affairs of the Islamic Welfare State to adhere to the basic tents of Islam. He should be a God-fearing Muslim and act as a trustee only.

c. The head of an Islamic Welfare state is the servant of the people. He always thinks about the welfare of its people. He lives a simple life like an ordinary man.

d. The Islamic Welfare State is always accountable to its people. The ruler is not beyond question or criticism. Such a state develops a prosperous society, free of exploitation. It provides equal opportunities of progress to all the individuals. It provides all basic facilities to the individuals including the non-Muslims.

e. In a nutshell the concept of an Islamic Welfare State is that it maintains "Musawat" i.e., (Equality at all levels).

2. National Goals of Pakistan

Pakistan is a sovereign Islamic state and its national objectives are:

i. Setting up an Islamic Society

The foremost national objective of Pakistan is the setting up of an Islamic Society as per the teachings of Islam and principles of democracy. Quaid-i-Azam had said that the purpose of the creation of Pakistan was not to just obtain a piece of land but the objective was to establish a laboratory where we could practice principles of Islam. Thus, it is the duty of every Pakistani to create such an atmosphere in which every person can lead his / her individual as well as collective life according to the principles of Islam.

ii. Struggle against exploitation

It is also our national objective to establish an Islamic polity, based on the principles of equality, social justice, mutual respect and cooperation. This is possible when people get equal opportunities for progress and prosperity and do not fall victim to ignorance, poverty and exploitation.

iii. State security.

It is the collective responsibility of the people and the government to safeguard the country from internal and external dangers. The protection of national identity and freedom is another important national goal.

iv. Self-sufficiency

Pakistan must be made economically self-sufficient. This would require sustained efforts at national level to work hard depend upon our own resources and promote education and scientific knowledge. A sense of "Pakistanism" is to be developed to become self-reliant.

v. Unity with Muslim countries

It is also our national objective to promote unity among the Islamic countries and unite them on one platform. We have to strengthen the role of Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) so that a uniform stand is taken on the issues concerning the interests of Muslim Ummah.

vi. Peace initiatives

Promotion of international and regional peace, reformation of the unjust international economic system and elimination of racial discrimination are also our national objectives.

vii. Struggle for Welfare State

The most important objective is to make Pakistan a Welfare State. Our resources are limited. The only hurdle in making Pakistan a welfare state is that it has scanty resources. We should, therefore, develop our resources by improving literacy rate, promoting scientific and technical education and increasing industrial products. Elimination of social evils and corruption is inevitable for making Pakistan a welfare state.

3. Need for sustained constructive efforts

The nation which has the will to progress continues its efforts by using available resource to progress continuously on the road to self-sufficiency.

But it is not possible to transform a country into a welfare state overnight. This is a sustained and constant process. It has the following important aspects:

a. Awareness about the national goals

Only those nations progress whose people are aware about their national goals. These goals are always pre-fixed and help in determining the national priorities for speedy development. This can be achieved by careful planning and proper implementation. This process continues forever. Also constant struggle and strong will is necessary to achieve the goals.

b. Dignity of labour

It means that the people should be made conscious of the value and dignity of labour. The younger generation should be taught that progress and development without devotion and hard labour would merely be a dream. Quaid-i-Azam had advised the youth to feel dignity in work and make it as their aim in life. The sense of dignity of labour should generate and start from home.

c. Nature of Education

Progress cannot be achieved through general education alone. National resources can properly be utilized through advancement in scientific and technical knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary to accelerate the pace of national construction with the help of technical education and training.

d. Guidance and Encouragement

Since the independence of Pakistan in 1947 different sectors of our economy have shown a lot of progress. Agriculture and industry have progressed. A number of mega projects have been completed and some are in the process of completion. However, these guide and encourage the people of Pakistan to undertake progressive methods of production. But the need is to continue our struggle for more development and make Pakistan a Welfare State.

e. Welfare Progrmmes

As a part of constructive effort for sustained development, some welfare programmes for the disabled and needy people have been started within the country such as,

i. Establishment of industrial homes for the female.
ii. Establishment of Health Centers.
iii. Educational institutions for the deaf and dumb.
iv. Training Centers for physically handicapped persons.
v. Recreational spots for general public.
vi. Establishment of anti-begging centers.

4. Self-Sufficiency in Food

Food is the basic need of the people. Lack of proper or sufficient food for the people results in poor health. When people are not healthy, their efficiency to work will decrease. The development and construction process of the country will go down. Import of food from other countries will affect other sectors of development, especially the industrial development because valuable foreign exchanges will be spent on the import of food items.

Pakistan's economy depends upon its agriculture. Majority of the population of Pakistan is engaged in agriculture. Major part of national income is obtained from the agricultural products and industries based on agricultural output. Agricultural crops like rice and cotton are the major source of earning foreign exchange. Agriculture is also important for the industries. A number of industries like textile industry, sugar industry and vegetable oil industry are dependent on agriculture products. Agricultural development is not only necessary for food but also for industrial development. Industrial products are also used for the development of agriculture. By increasing agricultural products we will be able to:-

i. Save valuable foreign exchange which is spent on the import of food stuff.

ii. Establish more industries, increase products and earn foreign exchange.

iii. Decrease in the foreign loans.

iv. Increase people's purchasing power and improve quality of life.

v. Flourish trade and business.

vi. Provide job opportunities to people and eliminate poverty.

The government has been paying special attention to the development of agriculture sector with an objective to make the country self sufficient in food. For this purpose following steps have been taken:-

i. Agriculture reforms have been introduced in the country to fix the maximum limit of land holding to protect the rights of peasants and the small land holders.

ii. Special attention is given to agriculture in the Five Years Development Plans by allocating huge funds for the development of agriculture sector.

iii. Water resources have been enhanced through construction of dams and construction of water canals in some new areas. Efforts are being made to line the canals and the water courses.

iv. Steps have been taken to eradicate waterlogging and salinity through construction of outfall drain.

v. Agricultural development banks and cooperative societies have been set upto give loans to the farmers.

vi. A number of agricultural institutes have been set up. They are providing useful advice on agricultural problems and suggest healthy seeds and fertilizers for more production.

vii. A number of facilities have been provided by the government to purchase fertilizers, pesticides, tractors and other related equipment.

As a result of government efforts, Pakistan has become self-sufficient or almost so in a number of agriculture products like rice, cotton, wheat, sugar, and chemical fertilizers. The foreign exchange saved fromthe import of food items is being spent on the establishment of industries. The day is not far when Pakistan will be self-sufficient in food.

5. Universal Education

Education is recognized as a basic and fundamental right of the individuals in Islam as well as in the UN Charter. Education should be free and compulsory up to a specific level for all citizens. After this level, equal opportunities are provided to all individuals for receiving higher education. This requires increase in the number of educational institutions and other facilities. In Pakistan efforts are in progress for attaining the target of universal education. Following steps have been taken to spread education in the country.

i. Reforms in education known as Education Sector Reforms (ESR) have been introduced. The purpose of these reforms is to introduce a system which fulfills the need and obligation of independent ideological state of Pakistan. The new system will ensure access to every citizen to receive education.

ii. The study of Islamiat and Pakistan Studies is compulsory to make the children enlightened and better individuals by understanding the real spirit of Islam and the importance of Pakistan.

iii. Steps are being taken to discourage the tendency of business in education. A plan is underway to provide free education up to class-x in a phased manner.

iv. The service structure and service conditions of the teachers are being made better, enabling them to work with interest and devotion.

v. A programme of award of scholarships to the meritorious and poor students has been started by Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal.

vi. Awareness campaign has been started on Radio and Television to create interest among the people to educate their children, especially in the girls.

vii. A programme namely "Education for All' (EFA) has been started throughout Pakistan. Under this scheme Non-formal basic

education at institutions have been opened in the rural areas. Books and educational material are provided in these institutions. The number of these institutions at present is around ten thousand (10,000) which will gradually rise to about eighty thousand (80,000).

viii. A scheme of public-private partnership has been started. Under the scheme Non-government Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) will establish institutions in the rural areas to help government promote education and literacy.

ix. Education Foundations have been set up in all the provinces and at Federal level to provide financial help to the private educational institutions.

6. Egalitarian Society

Egalitarian society upholds the principle of equality among the people. It remains stable and progressive so long the rights of the individuals are safeguarded. A society where social justice does not exist remains disturbed and eventually vanishes out. Social justice calls for the protection of life and property of the people, preservation of their honour and provision of basic civic facilities. Facilities of education, health and recreation are provided without discrimination. This will promote national integrity, love and cooperation among the individuals.

The Government of Pakistan has been making all out efforts to promote social justice for the establishment of an egalitarian society.

7. Universal brotherhood and peace

The present world has practically shrunk into a global village. Modern scientific developments, technologies and communications have reduced the distance. Nations of the world have come closer to each other. The conquest of space and the role of satellites have further reduced the distance. An atmosphere of brotherhood has come into existence. United Nations (UN) has also played a vital role in bringing the nation's of the world closer to each other. Now, problems of the world are common to all the nations. In the event of catastrophes, famines and destruction, countries of the world quickly come to the rescue of the affected part of the world.

Pakistan has all along acted in a responsible manner and has proved itself as a peace-loving country. It has always maintained cordial relations with all the

countries of the world. It has supported the UN to maintain peace in the world. Pakistan is a member of a number of world organizations which promote brotherhood and peace in the world.

As an Islamic country, Pakistan believes in the Islamic principles of peaceful coexistence. For universal brotherhood and peace an atmosphere of love among the nations is to be created. It is, therefore, necessary that disputes between different countries are peacefully and amicably resolved and the rights and freedom of every country is protected.

8. Just an equitable distribution of resources

When the resources are limited and the needs are on the increase, neither the resources can equitably be distributed nor can the dream of a welfare state be translated into reality. Moreover, the resources of all the countries are not the same or equal. Some areas have less resource resulting in the poor standard of living of the people. On the other hand some areas are fertile and people are living an easy and comfortable life. The resources mark the difference between the rich and the poor.

The welfare state can only be established when disparities in the society are removed and class conflict and regional bias are checked with balanced distribution of national resources.

There is a difference between the production and the resources, in different parts of Pakistan. Some areas are industrially developed and some are backward. Means of transport and communication are not equally developed throughout the country. The government has been trying to overcome these problems. A network of education is being set up throughout the country. The government has, therefore, taken the following steps for equitable distribution of resources.

i. Education, health and social welfare institutions are being set up throughout the country.

ii. Country-wide systems of award of scholarships have been established to provide financial assistance to deserving students.

iii. Industries are being set up in the backward and deprived areas to create job opportunities for the people.

iv. Household and cottage industries are patronized and encouraged to absorb the people in the local job market.

v. Agricultural products are increased by providing number of incentives and facilities to the farmers and cultivators.

vi. Amenities of life, like electricity, gas and telephone are being provided to the remote and far-flung areas.

vii. Through the process of privatization people are being motivated to take part in the national development, programmes. Under this policy a few industries, factories and financial institutions have been privatized to enable private capitalists to share in the efforts of government for national development.

viii. Labour laws have been modified. Through labour reforms rights of the workers have been protected. The protection is in the form of job security, participation in the management of the institutions, annual bonus and compensation in case of accident.

9. Role of an individual in a Welfare State

When a welfare state is supposed to meet all the basic needs of its citizens, the citizens are also required to fulfill their obligations towards the stat. Following are some important duties of an individual:

i. To remain loyal to the state and get ready for sacrifice at the time of a test.

ii. To show respect to the rights of the fellow citizens and protect their life, honour and property.

iii. Not to misuse the facilities provided by the set for general public, like electricity, gas, water supply system, public parks, means of transport and public property.

iv. To take part individually or collectively in the welfare activities.

v. To keep the environments clean.

vi. To pay the taxes regularly and not to damage government or private property at the time of protest or agitation For example, damaging vehicles, traffic signals, shops etc.

vii. To share hands in the welfare projects. He or she should start welfare projects on self-help basis.

viii. To help poor, handicapped and needy people in the neighborhood.

ix. To help government against the activities of anti-social elements.

x. To receive education, learn skills and utilize natural resources to accelerate the pace of progress.

EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by a Welfare State?
2. Describe the duties of a Welfare State.
3. What is the concept of an Islamic Welfare State?
4. What are the national goals of Pakistan?
5. Why is the self-sufficiency in food necessary?
6. Why peace in the world is necessary?
7. What is the role of an individual in a Welfare State?
8. What steps have been taken by the Government for universal education?
9. Write a note on egalitarian society.
10. Why are the sustained constructive efforts necessary for Pakistan?

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

i. Government is making efforts to establish an_____ society in Pakistan.

ii. _____ of the population in Pakistan is associated with agriculture.

iii. Pakistan is self-sufficient in the production of _____ and _____.

iv. Sovereignty in Islam belongs to _____.

v. Economic development leads to _____.

Chapter 11

THE CIVIC LIFE IN PAKISTAN

1. Democratic Government

The democratic government is that form of government in which right of governance is not the prerogatives of any individual of a political party and in its stead, the elected representative of the people enjoy the power to govern during the currency of their tenure. In a democratic set-up the people elect their rulers and have a say in framing and implementing the policies of the government. Democracy means government of the people, by the people and for the people.

2. Democracy as Freedom of Expression

Each citizen enjoys the freedom of speech, writing and expression of his feelings or views. He can bring his personal views or reactions through speech and writing on all domestic and foreign affairs, provided it is in the interest of the nation and the country. The freedom of expression covers public speeches, writing of books and pamphlets and as, such a democratic governments grants due freedom to newspapers and publications. Besides, the freedom of expression, a democratic order grants to its citizens the personal freedom, freedom of faith and professions, movement of the people and right to else a legal livelihood and the government affords equal treatment to all Democracy affords peace and tranquility to people. In most of the countries of the world, democracy alone is the popular form of government.

3. The Functioning of a Democratic Government

Democracy as the government of the people does not mean that every citizen participates in the government. The government is run by a few representatives of the people. You might be having a student's council in your school. All students elect their class representatives and these elected representatives run the students council on behalf of the students of the school. Similarly, all citizens elect their representatives by voting. The elected

representatives constitute the assembly. Various political parties field their candidates who are elected by the common voters. The political party having a majority in the assembly elects one of its elected members as Prime Minister who chooses ministers (members of cabinet) runs the government during the tenure of the assembly. If at any time the majority of the members of the assembly fail to support the government, then the later resigns and new election has to take place. Each government tries its best to fulfill the promises made to the general people. The views of the people are given their due place because it is the opinion of the people which matters in the making or unmaking of the government.

4. The Rights and Duties of Citizens

In common parlance the resident of a city is known as citizen. But when it comes to the rights and duties of citizens, it covers all people, be they dwellers of cities or villages and all citizens have same rights and same obligations (duties).

Rights of Citizen or Civil Rights

i. Personal Freedom

It is everybody's right to be free in his thoughts and deeds, provided these do not harm others. It is his right to enjoy freedom of his person and no one should be arrested or imprisoned without sufficient justification. He has the right to move and reside in any part of the country.

He has right to go anywhere for trade, employment or excursion (picnic, sightseeing and recreation). Similarly, he has the right to adopt any profession for his livelihood, provided it is not an illegal, immoral or disastrous for others.

ii. Freedom of Expression and Religious Freedom

Every citizen has to enjoy the freedom of speech and writing so that he can express his views. His newspapers and magazines should also be free. No one has the right to express such views which may lead to commotion or which involves defamation or which is against the country or

which may lead to a civil riot. Each citizen has the right to adopt and practice any religion but no one has the right to speak against any other religion.

iii. Access to Education and Health

Education is a basic requirement. In the interest of society as a whole, it is necessary that all people have access to education, but it does not mean that the state has to make available all educational facilities from primary to the higher levels. Generally, it is the duty of the state to provide primary education to all its citizens and after that the state has to go as the resources permit. The access to health care is also a basic requirement.

Along with the above rights, a citizen has certain duties or obligations as well.

5. Duties or Obligations of Citizen

i. Respect for Law and Loyalty to the Country

It is the prime duty of each citizen to have respect for the law and act accordingly. Any society can have the real discipline if everybody follows law. The next obligation of each citizen is to be loyal to the country. He should desist from working against the national interests and should refrain from joining any movement which is disloyal to the country. Each citizen should be ready to sacrifice his life and property for the national defence and survival and can play an important role in eradicating the curse of drugs and other intoxicants in the country.

ii. Perception for the Rights of Others

A good citizen is under obligation to care for the rights of others. The rights desired by him also belong to others. Honesty in business and professional dealings, justice in matters involving others and strict observance of state laws and directives. It is in the interest of the society

as a whole that everybody fulfills his obligations and cares for the right of others.

iii. Duties or Obligations of Citizen

As students are also citizens, they have their obligations. As long as they are students, it is their duty to complete their education with devotion and dedication. During vacation or free hours, they can undertake such national duties as providing adult education or extending help in the task of Red Crescent. They can get training in civil defence. They can collect cash and consumable articles for affecters of national disaster. They should respect their teachers and their elder. Like all other citizens, they too have to respect the laws of the country and have to be faithful to the country.

6. The Role of Individual in Society

No one can lead life in isolation. He has to meet his needs as a member of the society. Since times immortal, wherever the people have resided, they have led a life of social togetherness. Each individual has such requirements of life to meet that he is bound to lead a collective life. The collective life means living with and working for others. In other words, each individual is an ingredient of society and he has to lead a collective life. He is important only as a. member of the society and separable he is reduced to a non-entity. Our great philosopher poet, Allama Iqbal has rightly said:

"An individual survives not in isolation but in national rapport".

You and I survive only through, collective or social interaction and are reduced to a naught by avoiding it.

The welfare of any society rests on full discharge of an individual's responsibility. Each individual should be of sterling character based on highest moral values. It is in this way that the society improves and country makes progress and in its absence there occurs hurdles in the way of national advancement.

Each member of a society wants to lead a life of comfort and prosperity and wants to make progress but in a good society no person deprives others of their rights for his welfare and progress and in its stead is always ready to help others. He harms none and makes none suffer by his doings. He discharges all obligations (with full efforts and devotion) enjoined on him by the society on collective aspect of life. Every person must have a full perception of the fact that it is only through high character and noble disposition that one can contribute to collective welfare and has to work for it. We must show due respect to all individuals and hold their accusations in high esteem. All the people who belong to our nation should live like members of one family. It is the duty of every individual to help check the growing trend of drug-addiction among our youth.

7. Law and Freedom

We know that in a democratic government, people enjoy a lot of freedom. Their lives and properties are protected, but these freedoms do not entitle a person to do whatever he likes and no one can stop or question his behaviour for that would destroy the very fabric social order. Accordingly, each individual enjoys freedom to the extent provided in the laws of the land and only as long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. The doings of a person within the bounds of law alone guarantee freedom.

Some people do not realise their responsibility and work against the government or social order and destroy the administrative order of the country. Accordingly, laws are made to suit the circumstances of the country and people are made to follow the laws. It is the law which sets the boundaries of mutual relationship and also explains as to how far the state can go in this regard. The law puts limits on individual's freedom so that no one could trample upon the rights of others by taking undue advantages of his freedom. It is the levity which affords justice to the people and provides stability to the government and

provides opportunity to the people to lead a life of comfort and prosperity. This is why it is the obligation of each citizen to respect the laws of the land while exercising his limits of freedom.

The courts function in each country for enforcement of laws and punish those who violate the laws. The laws are generally of two types, one relating to property, monetary transactions or civil rights are known as civil laws, the other relating to control of drubbing, murder, looting, theft and dacoity are known as criminal laws.

The law determines the limits of freedom. Freedom is rightly used when one knows its limits. The freedom and law are inter-related. The freedom becomes dangerous in the absence of law. It is obligatory on each individual to bind himself to laws and to keep his activities within the legal limits.

8. Disobedience to the Law / Corruption

In your home your parents make some rules which all the members of the family have to follow. For example, they may fix a time when everyone has to get up in the morning. A rule may require you to study for two hours every day. Your parents will have also told you the consequence of breaking the rules. For example, you may not be allowed to watch television if you have not studied for two hours. Why do you think your parents make these rules? Why do you think there are some consequences for breaking the rules?

Just as there in the rules in the home that all the family members have to follow, every country has laws that all its citizens must follow. Laws are essential for the functioning of a society. Without laws everyone would be free to do whatever they liked. There would be complete disorder in society. It would become very difficult for citizens to live in peace and prosper.

In Pakistan, some people do not obey the law. They do not stop at a red light, they steal electricity, they cheat in examinations and they do not pay tax on their income.

You may have heard the word **"corruption"**. Corruption takes place when people in authority break a law to benefit themselves or favour someone, so as to receive money or gifts in return. For example, a policeman takes a bribe from a person who broke the law rather than making them pay the prescribed fine. A banker approves a loan to a friend of a minister without following the proper procedure. For doing this, the banker may receive money or other favours.

Each one of us is badly affected when disobey the law.

- The government does not get the money needed to build more schools, hospitals and roads.
- More accidents take place on the roads.
- We have to pay more for electricity.
- Some students do not get the result they deserve in an examination.
- There is an increase in lawlessness.
- There is social and moral damage to society.



In this way, corruption has badly affected the social fabrics of our country. Every person is involved by this menace in any way. We should wipe out this social evil from our society and we should not do any work that could promote corruption and other social evils.

The Government has made proper rules and regulations and different institution such as National Accountability Bureau (NAB), Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) and Provincial Anti-Corruption Departments to curb the curse of corruption at federal and provincial level.

Being responsible citizens, it is our duty to keep safe and make conscious our children, youngsters and family members about this curse, because corruption has become a big deal / challenge for us.

ACTIVITY

Prepare an advertisement for newspaper, radio or television in which give the message to individual and every employee to abide by the law and not to take bribe.

EXERCISE

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the rights and obligations (duties) of a citizen.
2. Being a student, what are your duties / responsibilities?
3. What is the meaning of corruption? What are its harmful effects on the society?

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

1. In democracy there is _____ and freedom of expression.
2. The people elect their representatives by _____.
3. National interests should be _____ over personal interests.

C. Practical work:

1. Make a chart and write down the rights of a citizen in it.
2. Fill in the following table with the help of a teacher:

Types of corruption	Causes	Effects	Measures to reduce it	What can you do in this regard

Chapter 12

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHT

By the end of this chapter, students will be able to:

- Explain the basic features of the concept of human rights.
- Compare and contrast the rights and obligations of citizens under the1973 constitutions with rights given to citizens under the UN Human Rights Declaration, 1948.
- Describe the State of basic human right in Pakistan.
- Develop an understanding of the human rights both at the National and International level and appreciate its worth in the human level.

Introduction

In this chapter, we will learn about the concept of human rights and rights of citizen's under the United Nation's Declaration for Human Rights (UDHR). In the same way, we will also learn about the rights and obligations of citizens in Pakistan.

Human Rights

According to Black's Law Dictionary, "human rights can be described as the freedoms, immunities and benefits that all human beings should be able to claim as a matter of right in the society in which they live." Human rights are also known as natural or basic rights.

Do You Know?

10th December is celebrated as a Human Rights Day across the World.

Human rights are based on m mankind's increasing demand for a civilized life. In the civilized life, the inherent dignity of each human being is well respected and protected. Human rights are fundamental to our very existence without which, we cannot live in as human beings. Life would be meaningless if individuals are unable to practice their natural rights.

Obligations of Citizens in Pakistan

As a citizen of Pakistan, it is our duty to:

- Defend the country.
- Participate in local community development positively and clean our neighbourhood.
- Respect and obey federal, provincial, and local laws.
- Respect honourable Courts.
- Caste vote during elections.
- Respect the rights, norms, beliefs, social and cultural values, and respect diversity of opinions.
- Save Water and Electricity.
- Promote Pakistan in a Positive way.
- Support plantation drive.
- Respect senior citizens.
- Promote dignity of teachers.
- Respect rule of law.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

The development of the idea of human rights was started in the eighteenth century. However, the concept of human rights acquired significance in the wake of Second World War. The modern concept of human rights has been taken from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10th. December 1948.

This document is considered a milestone in the history of human rights. According to this declaration, all people and all nations must aim to achieve certain goals and the same standards exist for all human beings across the globe. The UDHR remains the standard by which these rights are defined and framed. The Declaration in its summarized form is given as under:

Article	Title	Brief Description
01	Right to Equality	All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

02	Freedom from Discrimination	Every person is equal despite differences in terms of colour, gender, caste and creed, religion, language and country
03	Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security	Every person has the right to life and to live in freedom and safety.
04	Freedom from Slavery	No one has the right to treat any person as a slave. Everyone should discourage the practice of slavery in society.
05	Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment	No one has the right to hurt anyone. No one shall be subject to torture or cruel in humane treatment.
06	Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law	Every person has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.
07	Right to Equality before the Law	Equality of all before law.
08	Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal	Every person has the right to ask for legal help when his/her rights are violated.
09	Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Exile	Nobody can be unlawfully detained and exiled.
10	Right to Fair Public Hearing	Every person is entitled to a fair trial.
11	Right to be Considered Innocent until Proven Guilty	No one can be detained or punished until and unless proved guilty.
12	Right to Privacy	Every person has right to ask for protection if his/ her reputation is damaged and privacy is violated.
13	Right to Freedom of Movement	Every person has the right to move and settle in place of his/ her choice.

14	Right to Asylum in other countries from persecution	If a person is being harmed or perceives threat to life, he / she has right to go to another country and seek protection.
15	Right to Nationality and Freedom to Change it	(1) Every person has the right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.
16	Right to Marriage and to Raise a Family	Every adult has right to marry and have a family.
17	Right to Own Property	Every person has the right to own property individually or jointly
18	Freedom of Belief and Religion	Every person has the right to freedom of faith. This includes right to change religion or belief if one wishes.
19	Freedom of Opinion and expression	Every person has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.
20	Right to Peaceful Assembly and Association	Every person has right to have peaceful assembly and association.
21	Right to Participate m Government and in Free Elections	Every person has the right to take part in the activities organized by Government. For instance, casting vote in elections.
22	Right to Social Security	Every person has the right to social security and he/ she is entitled to realization of economic, social and culture rights.
23	Right to Desirable Work and to Join Trade Unions	Every person has the right to work. This includes right to good working conditions and fair pay. Also every person has right to a join trade union.

24	Right to Rest and Leisure	Every person has the right to rest and leisure.
25	Right to Adequate Living Standard	Every person has right to enjoy basic facilities including housing, food, health, education and safe environment.
26	Right to Education	Every person has right to go to School and education up to elementary level should be free.
27	Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of Community	Every person has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community in order to enjoy the arts and to share scientific advancement and its benefits.
28	Right to live in a free and fair world	Every person has the right to live in the world where his / her rights and freedoms are respected.
29	Community Duties Essential to Respect and Protect Human Right	Every person has a responsibility to respect and protect the rights of others.
30	Every person has human rights and cannot be taken away.	No person or group should try to usurb one's human rights.

Developing an understanding of the human rights at the National and International level

The United Nations (UN) is the world organization. The aim of this organization is to maintain peace and stability in the world. It also works for be betterment of human beings. It has a mandate to investigate violations of human

Do You Know?

Govt. of Pakistan in 2010 passed the protection against Harassment of women at the Workplace Act 2010. For more information, visit below link:
www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1399368475_218.pdf

rights. The Human Rights Council is a subsidiary body of the General Assembly and reports directly to it. It ranks below the Security Council, which is the final authority for the interpretation of the United Nation's Charter. Forty-seven out of total number of members can deliberate on the issues in the council. The Council is based in Geneva. It meets three times a year with additional meetings to respond to urgent situations.

The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan obligates the State of Pakistan to protect and promote human rights of all its citizens without any discrimination. Furthermore, Pakistan being a responsible member of the international community has to honour its obligations.

Pakistan, as a signatory to the core international human rights conventions is committed to uphold the universal human rights standards and to implement them at the national level.

ACTIVITY

Compare and contrast rights of citizens under UDHR and 1973 Constitution of Pakistan.

SUMMARY

In this chapter, we learnt about the concept of human rights and rights of citizens under the UDHR. We studied UN Human Rights Declaration in a summarized form.

EXERCISE

Check your knowledge and understanding

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Write in your words the basic features of human rights.
2. Discuss in detail the rights and duties of citizens of Pakistan.
3. Critically evaluate the State of human rights in Pakistan and suggest measures to safeguard them.
4. Describe UN Human Rights Declaration, 1948.

B. Identify and classify the following into obligations and rights:

- ❖ Abiding by law
- ❖ Equality of all citizens before law
- ❖ Casting vote during elections
- ❖ Freedom of expression
- ❖ Respecting diversity of opinions
- ❖ Liberty and security
- ❖ Cleaning neighbourhood
- ❖ Protection of property
- ❖ Defending the country

C. Fill In the Blanks

i. _____ are those rights which are inherent in every person by virtue of being a human being.

ii. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on _____.

iii. The Article _____ of UN Human Rights Declaration States about Right to Education.

Conduct an Inquiry

i. Conduct research about a partial case of violation of human rights and identify the forms of redressal.

ii. Conduct an inquiry about the role of State in protection of rights of citizens.

Cooperate with others

Make two groups of students to prepare presentation on the following topics:

- Rights and obligations of citizens under the 1973 constitution.
- Rights given to citizens under the UN Human Rights Declaration, 1948.

Teacher's Note

Teachers are advised to refer the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 for further understanding of fundamental rights.

Chapter 13

PROTECTION OF CITIZEN'S RIGHTS AND THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS

By the end of this chapter, students will be able to:

- Describe the Role of the Ombudsman regarding resolution of complaints made by citizens of Pakistan.
- Discuss and debate the Powers and functions of the Ombudsman.
- Describe the role of Women Ombudsman in Pakistan to resolve the issues faced by women including domestic violence.
- Explain the role of Human Rights Cell regarding protection of rights in Pakistan.
- Describe the functions of Ministry of Human Rights in Pakistan.

Introduction

In this chapter, we will learn in detail about the Ombudsman and Ministry of Human Rights in Pakistan.

Role of Ombudsman

The institution of Ombudsman (Mohtasib) is generally referred as the ***"Poor Man's Court"***. It has been serving the people of Pakistan in a significant manner for more than three decades. An Ombudsman is an official appointed by the government or by parliament with a significant degree of independence. He / she is charged with representing the interests of the public by investigating and addressing complaints of maladministration or violation of rights. Its role in enforcing administrative accountability ensures that public service activities in particular the exercises of decision-making, powers are carried out not only appropriately but in a manner that is consistent with fairness.

The Mohtasib's purpose is to institutionalize a system for enforcing administrative accountability through investigating and rectifying any injustice done to a person. The Mohtasib is empowered to award compensation to those who have suffered loss or damage as a result of maladministration. This institution is designed to bridge the gap between administrator and citizen in order to improve

administrative processes and procedures. The institution of Ombudsman helps to curb misuse of discretionary powers.

The Ombudsman is empowered to understand and investigate the grievances of a common aggrieved man. For achieving the objectives, the Ombudsman Office has been made the most accessible institution to the public.

Ways of Filing Complaint

A complaint in the office of Ombudsman may be lodged in a number of ways: Complainant may file it by post, fax or in person. It may also be registered through email or can be filed online using the direct link provided on the website of the Ombudsman. Upon receipt of complaint, the Registrar processes the complaint and allocates a unique number to each case on the same day.

Powers and Functions of Ombudsman

The law empowers the Ombudsman to entertain complaints against any department, commission or office of the Government or a statutory corporation or other institution established or controlled by the Government. It does not include the High Court and the Courts working under the supervision of High Court and Provincial Assembly and its Secretariat.

Ombudsman on a complaint of any aggrieved person, on a reference by the Government or the Provincial Assembly or on a motion of Supreme Court or the High Court or on his own motion (suo moto) can undertake any investigation into any allegation of 'maladministration' on the part of any agency or its officers or employees. However, the Ombudsman has no jurisdiction to investigate or enquire into matters which are:

(a) Subjudice before a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) Related to the external relations of Pakistan or connected with defence of Pakistan or Military, Naval and Air Force of Pakistan or the matters covered by the laws relating to these Forces.

The Ombudsman also cannot entertain for investigation against any complaint by or on behalf of a public servant or functionary concerning any matter relating to the agency in which the public servant has been or is working in respect of any personal grievance or relating to his service therein.

- Ombudsman has the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the code of civil procedure for summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person.
- Ombudsman can compel for the production of documents, receive evidence on affidavits and issue commission for examination of witnesses.
- The Ombudsman is vested with the powers to enter and search any premises and inspect any article, books of account and other documents.
- The Ombudsman has the same powers, mutatis mutandis, as the High Court has to punish any person for its contempt.

Women ombudsperson in Pakistan

This institution came into being as a result of "Protection against Harassment of women" at workplace act, 2010, passed by the parliament of Pakistan. The legislation has been enacted with the objective of protecting the women from harassment at workplace and for effective redressal of their complaints of harassment. The Act is meant to provide relief against acts of harassment to any man or woman who is a regular or contractual employee whether employed on the daily, weekly, monthly or hourly basis and includes an intern or an apprentice. The objective of this Act is to create a safe working environment for women, which is free of harassment, abuse and intimidation with a view toward fulfillment of their right to work with dignity.

The aggrieved person can lodge complaint through online mechanism free of cost or by post to the women ombudsperson in Islamabad or their focal persons in the provinces.

Functions of Federal Ministry of Human Rights

There are a number of functions of Ministry of Human Rights. Few most important functions are given as under:

- To review human rights and protection of labour rights situation in the country including implementation of laws, policies and measures.

- To coordinate activities of Ministries, Divisions and Provincial Governments in respect of human rights and facilitation of functions relating to Human Rights.
- To obtain information, documents and reports on complaints and allegations of human rights violations from Ministries, Divisions, Provincial Governments and other agencies.
- To refer and recommend investigations and inquiries in respect of any incident of violation of human rights, including rights of the disadvantaged and child rights.
- To pursue or defend issues, complaints representations and matters for and against Pakistan relating to human rights.

Human Rights Cell, Supreme Court of Pakistan

The Human Rights Cell is established in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. It deals with the applications received directly from public against the violation of Human Rights in Pakistan. Main purpose of the establishment of this cell is to provide speedy relief to public at large without any cost. There are many functions of Human Rights Cell. It receives application from public through e-mail or by post. HRC send letters to concerned parties and seek report regarding the contents/paras of complaint. Moreover, it provides speedy justice to public on administrative side as well. An overseas complaint cell is also established to deal with the applications of overseas Pakistanis.

Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

In the recent past, Government of Sindh has established Department of Human Rights. The main objective of this department is to ensure the human rights of all people in the province. The department has established a Human Rights complaint cell in order to entertain various complaints about the violation of human rights in Sindh.

Summary

In this chapter, we studied in detail about the powers and functions of Ombudsman and Ministry of Human Rights in Pakistan.

EXERCISE

Check your knowledge and understanding

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Elucidate the Role of the ombudsperson in redressal of public grievances.
2. Write a short note on following:
   - What is the role of Women Ombudsperson in Pakistan?
   - What is the role of Human Rights Cell established in the Supreme Court of Pakistan?
3. What are the functions of Ministry of Human Rights in Pakistani?
4. Identify various forms of harassment in your area and write a detailed Note on any two of them.

B. Fill In the Blanks

i. The institution of Ombudsman (Mohtasib) is generally referred as the _____.

ii. The Ombudsman has the same powers, mutatis mutandis, as the _____ Court has to punish any person for its contempt.

iii. Parliament of Pakistan passed the Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act in _____.

Conduct a Mock Court

- Explore the most recent case of human rights violation in Pakistan.

Cooperate with others

- In groups, discuss and debate the powers and functions of the Ombudsman and present before the class.