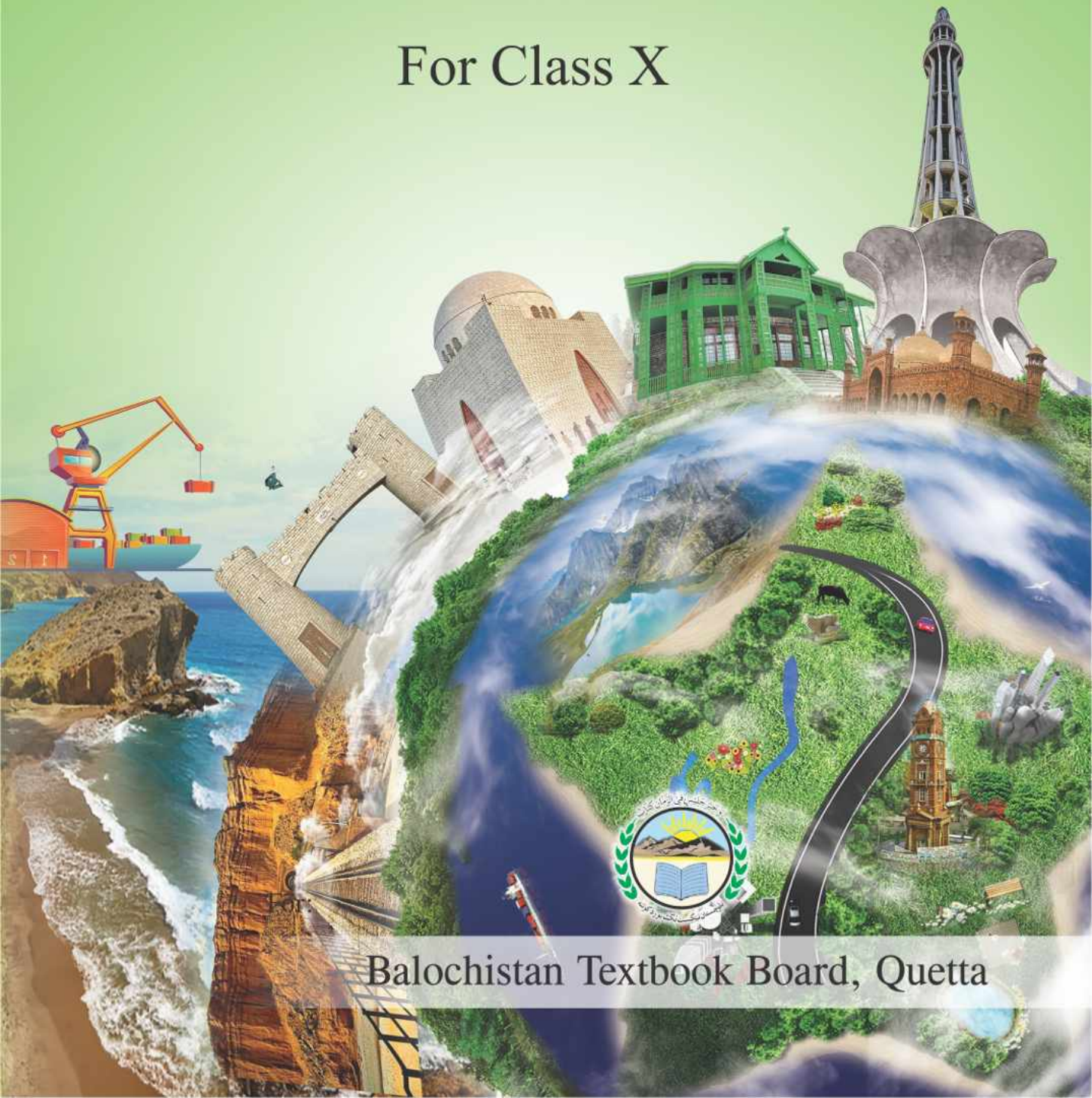


Pakistan Studies

For Class X



Balochistan Textbook Board, Quetta

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

PAKISTAN STUDIES

for Class

X



Publisher:

New College Publications, Quetta

For

Balochistan Textbook Board, Quetta

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Printer:

Kalat Printers

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Appeal

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Learning Outcomes:

The study of this chapter will enable the students to:

- explain the main aspects of the economic reforms during 1971-77.
- discuss Impact of Nationalization on Industry, Education, Commerce and Trade.
- identify the key aspects of 1973 Constitution.
- comprehend the major aspects of the Islamization process during 1977-88.
- explain the functioning of the Junejo Government (1985-88).
- analyse the Afghan jihad and the refugee problem and their impact on Pakistani society.
- discuss the functioning of Benazir government.
- discuss the functioning of Nawaz government.
- discuss Pakistan's emergence as a nuclear power.
- comprehend the causes of Military take-over of 12 October 1999.
- define the devolution of power process initiated by Pervez Musharraf's Government, with particular emphasis on the Local Self-Government.
- discuss the 2002 elections and restoration of democracy.
- define enlightened moderation.
- describe the privatization and industrialization during the Musharraf era.
- describe the impact of privatization.
- discuss the Economic Reforms introduced by Pervez Musharraf and Shaukat Aziz.

1. **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Government, 1971-77**

On 16th December, 1971, Dhaka fell to enemies due to the internal strife and direct military intervention of India. Consequently, East Pakistan was separated from West Pakistan and emerged as Bangladesh. General Yahya Khan resigned after this defeat and, on 20th December, 1971, transferred his powers to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto as Chief Martial Law Administrator. At that time, Bhutto was foreign minister of the country. After taking over the government, Bhutto made some administrative changes. He forced the Army chief to resign and replaced him with General Tikka Khan as the new Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Bhutto had charismatic personality. He strengthened



Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

relations with all Muslim countries and the international community. One of his achievements was signing the Simla Agreement with India. According to the agreement, India released all prisoners of war. In April, 1972, he lifted martial law and restored democracy. By then, there was no constitution in effect in the country. He, in collaboration with all political parties, formed a committee to discuss recommendations for framing a new constitution for the country.

I. Economic Reforms

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto introduced the following economic reforms:

(a) Agricultural Reforms

Majority of the people of Pakistan is associated with agriculture. Hence, it has been the priority of every government to develop this field. In spite of being a landlord, Mr. Bhutto promulgated Agricultural Reforms Ordinance on 1st March, 1972. According to the ordinance:

- i. The limit for the possession of land was reduced from 500 acres to 150 acres of canal irrigated land, and from 1000 acres to 300 acres of rainfed land.
- ii. The tenants would have Haq-e-Shufa'a, in case the land they cultivate is sold by its owner.
- iii. No one could evict the tenants, but only when the share of produce has not been paid to the landlord.
- iv. The owners shall be responsible for the supply of seeds, payment of the land revenue and irrigation water charges.
- v. The land exceeding the prescribed limits shall be confiscated from the landlords and will be divided among the tenants, free of cost.
- vi. A civil servant, during his service or after retirement, can possess only 100 acres of land.
- vii. The state agricultural lands shall be divided among the landless farmers.

(b) Reforms for Industrial Workers

In order to fulfill his election slogan, “bread, cloth and house for everyone”, Bhutto introduced welfare laws for industrial workers, called Labour Reforms. The reforms included permission for Trade Union activities and job security for the employees. Some of the reforms are as under:

- i. Special courts (Labour Courts) were setup to protect the rights of the industrial workers.
- ii. 5% share for the labour in the total profit of the industry was made obligatory as bonus.
- iii. Medical facility for the industrial workers was made obligatory.
- iv. Group Insurance and the Social Security Systems were introduced. Through them, compensation was given to the family of the labour, in case of injury or death during the service period.
- v. The owners of big enterprises were bound to bear the educational expenses of at least one child of every labour up to matric level.

(c) Devaluation of Rupee

On 11th May, 1972, The Bhutto Government devalued Pakistani rupee against the exchange rates of foreign currencies, especially the US dollar. The purpose was to encourage exports.

II. Nationalization Policy

i. Nationalization of Industries

On January 2, 1972, Mr. Bhutto, vide an ordinance, announced the policy of taking big industrial units under state control. The policy aimed at protecting the public interests, however, it produced negative results. The investment declined in private sector. Instead of investing in Pakistan, the capitalists began to shift their capital to other countries. Due to the mismanagement of government employees and labour unions, the nationalized industries suffered heavy losses and their production reduced considerably.

ii. Nationalization of Insurance Companies

The government nationalised all the insurance companies and merged them into State Life Insurance Corporation. The corporation was further divided into various groups, with a view to create competition among them.

iii. Nationalization of Banks

On 1st January, 1974, through another ordinance, all the banks were nationalised and given under the control of the State Bank of Pakistan. This let the government have effective control over the flow of capital, but performance of the banks declined due to the non-cooperative activities of the unions of bank employees.

III. Educational Reforms

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced his educational policy on 15th March, 1972. Its main points are as under:

- i. Beginning from 1st October 1972 and 1st October 1974, education shall be provided free of cost up to level 8 and 10 respectively.
- ii. All the private schools and colleges were nationalized. It was declared that no appointment shall be made in these institutions unless approved by the government.
- iii. For welfare of the students, stipends and interest-free loans shall be provided to them.

Impacts of Bhutto's Government Reforms

Instead of bringing any good to the people, Bhutto's reforms added to their miseries. For example, the industrial reforms created tussles between the industrialists and the labours. Due to the nationalization of industrial units, the production declined because the labours gave up commitments in their jobs and involved in unionist activities. As a result, the industrialists met losses and started shutting down the factories. All these factors affected Pakistan's foreign trade because the low indigenous production caused a drop in our exports.

The standard of education suffered a lot as a result of the nationalization of educational institutions. Due to the lack of discipline in these institutions, the students got involved in practical politics, which badly affected the educational environment.

III. Constitution 1973

On 17th April, 1972, the National Assembly formed a Constitutional Committee comprising twenty-five members, who were selected from all political parties in the Parliament. On February 2, 1973, the committee put up the draft of recommendations in the National Assembly, which it approved on April 10, 1973. After its endorsement by the President of Pakistan on 12th April, the new democratic parliamentary constitution was enacted on 14th August, 1973. Under this constitution, Chaudhry Fazal Elahi was elected as President and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto sworn in as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Following are the salient features of the 1973 Constitution:

i. Written Constitution

The constitution of 1973 of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan exists in written form and it comprises 280 articles.

ii. Islamic Provisions

The Objective Resolution, which was passed by the first Legislative Assembly of Pakistan in March, 1949, has been made a substantive part of the constitution of 1973. The resolution proclaims that absolute sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty alone; The state shall exercise its authority through democratically elected representative; Islam shall be the state religion; and the president and prime minister of the country must be Muslims.

iii. Parliamentary System of Government

The parliamentary system of government has been set up under the constitution. The National Assembly elects the prime minister, who is chief executive of the country and accountable to the National Assembly.

iv. Federal Constitution

The constitution makes Pakistan a federal republic. The formula of power sharing between the federation and provinces is well defined.

v. Free Judiciary

The constitution secures the independence of Judiciary.

vi. Rule of Law

All citizens of Pakistan are made accountable before the law irrespective of their ethnicity, language, designation etc.

vii. Fundamental Rights

The constitution ensures the fundamental rights to all Pakistani citizens irrespective of their religion, ethnicity etc. The constitution also guarantees the rights of the minorities.

viii. National Language

Urdu is declared as Pakistan's national language. It is provided that necessary steps shall be taken to make Urdu the official language of the country within the next 15 years. Till then, English shall continue as the official language.

ix. High Treason

The constitution articulates that whosoever abrogates the constitution by unconstitutional means, or attempts to do so, shall be guilty of High Treason.

2. Zia-ul-Haq Government, 1977-88

In March, 1977, Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) launched a movement to protest against the government, on the charge of rigging the elections. The agitation campaign turned violent. As a result, the Chief of Army Staff, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, sacked Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Government on 5th July, 1977 and imposed Martial Law. Later, General Zia, while addressing the nation, resolved to conduct free and fair elections the same year in the month of October. Despite his announcement, he formed his cabinet in August 1978 and designated himself as the President of Pakistan. He remained in power for more than eleven years.



Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq

i) Measures for Islamisation

General Zia took the following measures for Islamisation of the country:

- 1- Introduced "prayer break" in government offices during work hours.
- 2- At the start of Ramadan-ul-Mubarak on 14th August, 1978, announced some measures for preserving the sanctity of the sacred month. These included ban on eating, drinking and smoking publicly, and orders for closing cinema houses during Taraweeh prayers.

- 3- On 13th August, 1984, in order to establish the prayer system, issued directives through which Prayer Monitors (Nazimeen-e-Salat) were appointed.
- 4- Pakistan Television was given the task to produce and telecast special religious programmes.
- 5- Ordered to start every official letter with بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ .
- 6- Also took steps for the improvement of Hajj facilities. Hajj Conference was held every year to discuss Hajj affairs.
- 7- The most important step taken during Zia Government was the promulgation of Hadd Ordinance. Through this ordinance, the four punishments clearly enshrined in the Holy Quran were enforced. Those included punishments for theft, adultery, wine drinking and false accusation of adultery.
- 8- On 15th June, 1988, issued Shariah Ordinance, according to which Islamic Shariah was declared to be the supreme law of the country.
- 9- The Zakat and Ushr system was enforced.
- 10- Took various steps to eliminate interest-based economy from the country. For example, facilitated opening bank accounts on the basis of profit and loss sharing and investment in various companies on the basis of partnership.
- 11- Zia Government took sound measures to establish the educational system of the country on the basis of Islamic teachings. The subjects of Islamic and Pakistan Studies were made compulsory up to graduation level. Made the learning of Arabic as a compulsory subject from class 6 to 8.

ii) **Afghan Jihad and its Impacts**

In the early days of General Zia Government, Russia invaded our neighbouring and Islamic country Afghanistan. By then, Russia was much larger country, called "Soviet Union". In December 1979, when Soviet Army invaded Afghanistan, Pakistan opened its borders for the war stricken Afghan refugees. It was quite obvious that if Soviet Union had occupied Afghanistan, she would not

have stopped there. She would rather try to sweep through Pakistan as well to get access to the sea and compete in trade with USA, Europe and other rich countries of the world. In that situation, President Zia called an emergency meeting of the foreign ministers of the Muslim countries. They unanimously condemned the invasion of Soviet Union on Afghanistan and promised financial and moral support for Afghan refugees.

The war in Afghanistan affected Pakistani society by many ways. According to an estimate, over three million Afghans took refuge in Pakistan. Due to certain administrative limitations, the government could not confine these refugees to special camps. They rather spread over the entire country and established their cottage colonies at many different places. Pakistan's economy also suffered a lot from the influx of Afghan refugees. In fact, the world community provided too little assistance to Pakistan to rehabilitate the refugees. The concentration of refugees in urban areas created many problems, like deterioration of health, hygiene, law and order etc. Arms smuggling and narcotics also caused instability in Pakistani society.

3. Muhammad Khan Junejo Government, 1985- 88

After becoming the President through referendum, Zia-ul-Haq announced general elections on non-party basis. On 12th and 25th January, 1985, elections were held for the National and Provincial Assemblies respectively. On 10th March, 1985, President Zia partially restored the constitution of 1973 and, through consultation with the members of Parliament, nominated Muhammad Khan Junejo as the Prime Minister. Mr. Junejo, after taking over the government, issued a statement that democracy and martial law cannot go hand in hand, therefore, martial law will be lifted soon. He fulfilled his promise of lifting the martial law. Later, Junejo presented the following five-points agenda of his government:



Muhammad Khan Junejo

- i) Establishment of a strong Islamic democratic system, based on the Ideology of Pakistan.
- ii) Elimination of unemployment and establishment of an equitable economic system.

- iii) Elimination of illiteracy and laying the foundation of the country on modern scientific basis.
- iv) Elimination of bribery and corruption, so as to dispense justice and provide security to people.
- v) Safeguarding sovereignty and stability of the state with a balanced foreign policy.

After the 1985 elections during Junejo Government, the parliament passed 8th Amendment in the constitution. This Amendment delegated the powers of dismissal of a government and dissolution of the Parliament to the President of the country. In 1985, the Geneva Talks on Afghan Issue entered in a critical phase over which President General Zia-ul-Haq was not satisfied. Some other differences had also emerged between the two leaders. Ultimately on 30th May, 1988, President Zia-ul-Haq dismissed Junejo Government by exercising his power under the 8th Amendment. On 17th August, 1988, while flying back from Bahawalpur to Islamabad, Zia-ul-Haq died in a plane crash. Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan (the then Chairman Senate) took oath as president of the country and announced elections to be held in the next 90 days.

4. Restoration of Democracy, 1988-99

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan fulfilled his promise and held elections on 16th November, 1988. Since, Pakistan Peoples Party had won 92 seats and Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI) 54 seats in the National Assembly, therefore, Ghulam Ishaq Khan invited Benazir Bhutto, being the leader of the majority party to form the government, which she accepted.

I Benazir Government: 1st Term (1988-90)

On 1st December, 1988, Benazir Bhutto took oath as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The IJI elected Mian Nawaz Sharif as Chief Minister of Punjab. After taking over the Government, Benazir took the following steps:

- 1- Political detainees were released and ban on student organizations was lifted.



Benazir Bhutto

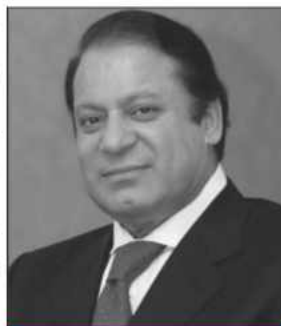
- 2- Newspapers and television were freed from government influence.
- 3- Thousands of jobless were employed under the Prime Minister's Employment Scheme.
- 4- The foreign exchange reserves, which had drastically reduced, were increased to triple.
- 5- Federal government initiated a development programme at country level, called Peoples Works Programme.
- 6- International economic diplomacy proved successful. As a result, Pakistan obtained concessions in the repayment terms of foreign loans. Receiving economic assistance of over 3 billion US dollars was one of her great achievements.
- 7- The fourth SAARC Summit Conference was held at Islamabad during Benazir's Government. The treaty between Pakistan and India of not attacking each other's nuclear installations was also signed during her government.

Benazir Bhutto considered the 8th Amendment in constitution as a threat to her government. Therefore, she started consulting opposition parties to get it annulled. But opposition wanted to abolish all the amendments made in the 1973 Constitution, as Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had also entrusted more powers to the prime minister through certain amendments. This demand was not acceptable to Benazir Bhutto, therefore, the 8th Amendment could not be annulled, which eventually caused the dismissal of her government.

Due to clinching majority of seats in Punjab in the elections of November 1988, the office of the Chief Minister was held by Nawaz Sharif. He and Benazir Bhutto could not develop friendly working relationship, which resulted in political instability in the country. Eventually on 6th August, 1990, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the assemblies by exercising his powers under the 8th Amendment and the State of Emergency was declared.

ii) **Nawaz Sharif Government: 1st Term (1990-93)**

After the dismissal of Benazir Government, fresh elections were held on 24th October, 1990. The Head of IJI, Mian Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, formed electoral alliance with Awami National Party (ANP) and Mohajir Qomi Movement (MQM). The IJI won 105 out of 206 seats in the National Assembly, while the Peoples Democratic Alliance got only 45 seats. On 6th November, 1990, Nawaz Sharif was elected as Prime Minister of the country. He, in order to reduce unemployment, launched a “Self Employment Scheme”. The youths were given fifty thousand to three lacs rupees loan per head to help them setup their own business. He also launched a development plan called “Tameer-e-Watan Programme”. On 22nd January, 1991, he setup Privatisation Commission with the view to bring reforms in the banking and corporate sectors. The previous governments were unable to resolve the issue of proportionate division of fiscal resources among the provinces. But this government by the National Finance Commission Award (NFC Award) allayed, to a great extent, the grievances of the small provinces. In order to boost up agricultural production, Nawaz Sharif reduced taxes on imports of agricultural equipments. Besides, his government increased the support prices of rice, cotton and sugarcane and reduced taxes on cotton exports. On 20th December, 1992, a Ten-year Educational Plan was announced. According to that, a target was set to give admissions to 100% children to schools till 2002, so that the literacy rate could be increased from 34% to 70%. Under this plan, four universities in the public sector and twelve in the private sector were to be established. For the promotion of technical education, the Plan also contained mechanism for vocational training at middle school level.



Muhammad Nawaz Sharif

Like the previous government, on 18th April, 1993, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, exercising his constitutional powers, dissolved the

Nawaz Government. Gohar Ayub Khan, the then Speaker of National Assembly, challenged this decision in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. The court restored Nawaz Government on 26th May, 1993. Since, the differences between Nawaz Sharif and the President became so severe, the Army had to intervene. As a result, both of them had to resign.

iii) Benazir Government: 2nd Term (1993-96)

In elections, 1993, Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) once again gained majority. It won 86 seats in the National Assembly. Muslim League (Nawaz group) got 72 seats and the Muslim League (Junejo group) got only 7 seats. The PPP made an alliance with Junejo group and formed its coalition government. Honourable Benazir Bhutto, once again, became the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministership of Punjab was given to Muslim League (Junejo Group). She also stopped all development projects of Nawaz' regime and launched new projects instead. The Lahore By-Pass road and the Karachi Flyover are worth mentioning projects. The procedure for acquisition of loans was made easy for farmers and the Awami Tractor Scheme was launched to provide them with tractors. The establishment of separate police stations for women also started during Benazir government. Contrary to her first tenure, the relations with India remained tense during this tenure. Moreover, she rejected the international pressure to roll-back Pakistan's nuclear programme. She also made an agreement with France over the supply of arms to Pakistan.

During the 2nd term of Benazir Bhutto, the country was going through critical political crises. The MQM proved a tough challenge to her government in Sindh. In Punjab, the Chief Ministership was given to Manzoor Wattoo of Muslim League (Junejo Group). He was blamed for distributing development funds only among his party affiliates. PPP appointed Sardar Arif Nakai as the new chief minister of Punjab after sacking Manzoor Wattoo Government, but the court reinstated Manzoor Wattoo government. After resuming the charge as Chief Minister, he dissolved the Punjab Assembly. Due to this tussle and some other allegations, the President of Pakistan, Mr. Farooq Ahmed Khan Laghari,

dismissed Benazir Government by exercising his powers under the 8th Amendment.

iv) Nawaz Sharif Government: 2nd Term (1997-99)

In the elections of 1997, Muslim League (Nawaz Group) won 137 seats in the National Assembly. It was more than two-third (2/3) majority in the parliament. In the Punjab Assembly, Nawaz League got tremendous victory and Shahbaz Sharif, the brother of Nawaz Sharif, became the Chief Minister. In Sindh, the Nawaz League made an alliance with MQM and appointed Liaquat Jatoi as the Chief Minister. Mr. Nawaz Sharif, having the required two-third majority in the Parliament, soon annulled the 8th Amendment by adopting 13th Amendment.

Nawaz Sharif's 2nd term is marked with great success. For example, the annulment of the 8th Amendment and, despite the strong pressure of the international community, he allowed Pakistani scientists to conduct nuclear test explosions on 28th May, 1998. Another achievement was the completion of Islamabad-Lahore Motorway. Nawaz government also formed "Khidmat Committees" to address the public issues at local level. However, this step could not serve any purpose. He succeeded in passing some ordinances, like Qisas and Diyat laws (talion laws), anti-narcotics and accountability laws, etc. In February 1998, Nawaz Sharif announced 2010 programme, which contained important measures of public interest, like giving loans for house building, police reforms, and holding competitive examinations in Urdu language.

5. Nuclear Tests

Since the partition of the Subcontinent, the relations between Pakistan and India have never been cordial. In 1998, an extremist Hindu political party, "Bharatia Janta Party" came into power and started threatening Pakistan and declared that their goal was to capture the remaining part of Kashmir (Azad Kashmir) also from Pakistan. It announced to build Ram Temple on the site of Babri Mosque. In the meantime, India was improving her nuclear technology as well. In early May, 1998, India conducted

nuclear test explosions in Rajasthan. Being proud of this success, the Indian government and its media started threatening Pakistan. India's Interior Minister, L.K. Adwani, warned Pakistan that if she did not stop interfering in Kashmir, India would have all rights to attack her. The world knew that Pakistan had nuclear capability, though she had not declared it. The USA, Britain and other Western countries pressurised Pakistan



The dust rising from Raskoh (Chaghi Hill) as a result of the Nuclear Tests

not to test its nuclear capability. However, the opposition parties and the people insisted that Pakistan must show its nuclear capability in order to deter India from aggression. India went a step ahead and demanded from international community to make her a permanent member of the Security Council and give her the Veto Power. Pakistan, at this critical juncture, rejected the international pressure and conducted six nuclear test explosions in the Chaghi Hills. Thus, Pakistan became the first Nuclear Power in the Muslim World. State of Emergency was declared immediately in the country to stop the drain of capital abroad. Some Western countries individually imposed sanctions on Pakistan, but the Sanction Resolution of the UN Security Council was vetoed by our friendly country, China.

In the early days of his 2nd term of government, Nawaz Sharif picked up differences with the then Chief Justice of Pakistan, Syed Sajjad Ali Shah. After a few months of tussle between the two, the Chief Justice resigned. Since President Farooq Ahmad Khan Laghari liked the stance of the Chief Justice, he also resigned. Muhammad Rafiq Tarar was appointed as the new president of the country. Later, the government wanted changes in the army ranks too. On 12th October, 1999, the government ordered dismissal of the then Chief of Army Staff, General Pervez Musharraf, who was on foreign trip. The ceremony of handing over charge to Lt. General Zia-ud-Din as the new Chief of Army Staff was about to start when the acting supreme command of army launched coup against Nawaz Sharif and arrested him. When General Musharraf landed in the

country, he took over the government, suspended the constitution and declared himself as the Chief Executive of Pakistan.

6. Pervez Musharraf Government, 1999-2008

After taking over the government, General Pervez Musharraf decided to introduce the system of Local Self-Government. He announced a 7-points agenda to work upon. It included measures, like ending political and other sorts of corruption, strengthening the economy and devolution of powers down to the grass-root level. On 14th August, 2000, Pervez Musharraf announced the System of Local Self-Governments, which was aimed at empowering the people at local level, and bringing a genuine democracy to the country.



Gen. Pervez Musharraf

Local Government means a body supposed to resolve the local issues by using its authority and resources. The Local Government is a democratic body, which allows people to make decisions on their local problems and supervise the administration. As per the Devolution Plan of General Musharraf, the powers were transferred to Union Council, Tehsil Council and District Government.

For elections of the Local Bodies, minimum age limit for a voter was 18 years. The elections were conducted on non-party basis. By July 2001, the elections completed, and on August 14, 2001, the elected bodies started functioning.

i. Organizational Structure of Local Government, 2001

The Local Self-Governments Ordinance, 2001, contained the following tiers of the Local Self-Governments:

1) Union Council

It was the foundation level of Local Governments. Every Union Council comprised 21 members, including reserved seats for women and minorities. It was headed by “Union Nazim”. In case of his absence, Deputy Nazim acted for him. Union Secretary had to serve under the Nazim.

The functions of Union Council were to approve annual development plans and look after roads, streets, sewerage etc. Moreover, a justice committee was constituted in each Union Council to mediate in local disputes.

2) Tehsil Council

It comprised the Deputy Nazims of all the Union Councils in the Tehsil. In addition, 33% of the seats were reserved for women and 5% for labourers, farmers and minorities each. The Nazim of Tehsil Council was head of the Tehsil; the Deputy Nazim acted for him in case of his absence. The Town Municipal Officer coordinated the functioning of different departments in the Tehsil.

The functions of Tehsil Council included urban and rural planning, framing development plans, water supply and sewerage, health hygiene and sanitation, and construction of roads.

3) District Government

District Government comprised the District Nazim and Deputy Nazim, District Council and district administration. Head of the district administration was District Nazim. He was in-charge of all the district level departments, including police department. The Provincial Government deputed a District Coordination Officer (DCO) in every district to coordinate the functioning of all government departments in the district. Every district level department was headed by Executive District Officer (EDO).

Mandate of the District Government included approval of annual monetary budget, framing development plans, look after of sanitary and construction works in urban areas, etc.

4) City Governments

City Governments were formed in big cities, like Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Faisalabad, Multan, Hyderabad, Quetta, etc. These governments were meant to look after the public transport, intra-city roads, sanitation, and formulate development plans.

ii. General Elections, 2002

After coming into power on 12th October, 1999, Pervez Musharraf promised to hold elections, which he fulfilled in 2002. Elections for the National and Provincial Assemblies were held simultaneously. People elected 272 members of the National Assembly through ballot. In addition, there were 60 reserved seats for women and 10 seats for the minorities. These elections were quite unique in the history of Pakistan, in the sense that many senior politicians could not take part in the elections as they were not able to meet the criterion of having graduation degree. Another interesting aspect of these elections was that for the first time in Pakistan, the distinction of Muslim and non-Muslim for the general seats was eliminated. In other words, Joint Electorate System was adopted. In addition to their own reserved seats, the minorities could also contest for any general seat. They could vote for Muslim candidates as well as other non-Muslim candidates.

In these elections, some religious parties and groups formed an alliance, called Muttahida Majlas-e-Amal (MMA). It won 51 seats in the National Assembly, Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam Group) 76 seats, Pakistan Peoples Party 62 seats and the Muslim League (Nawaz Group) 14 seats. Since no single party could claim enough majority to form its exclusive government, 10 members of Pakistan Peoples Party, called Forward Block, joined Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam Group), in order to have share in the government. Mir Zafarullah Jamali of Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam Group) was elected as Prime Minister, who had also the support of Muttahida Majlas-e-Amal. In Balochistan, Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam Group) formed Coalition Government with Muttahida Majlas-e-Amal. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, MMA formed its exclusive government. In Punjab and Sindh, Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam Group) was invited to form the Government.

iii. Enlightened Moderation

General Pervez Musharraf often used the phrase of enlightened moderation. He meant a way of life based on scientific knowledge and artistic creation, interfaith tolerance, freedom of knowledge and freedom of speech, on

the condition of regarding the basic virtue of humanity and the traditional social norms.

iv. Industrial Growth and Privatization

During the tenure of all the previous governments, the economy of the country had been on the decline. The performance of public sector departments was poor and the fiscal strength of the country was quite weak. Almost all the public sector banks, railway, PIA, Karachi Steel Mills and WAPDA were running in deficit. Musharraf, however, succeeded in stabilising economy and took measures for the growth of industry. To assure the foreign investors of the safety of their capital, he adopted the policy of privatization, under which all such public sector enterprises, which were running in loss, were sold to the private sector. As a result, the economy started growing at an annual rate of 6%. Foreign exchange reserves of the country also rose to 12.5 billion US dollars.

v. Economic Reforms

In the initial days of Pervez Musharraf's rule, the national economy was weak; the magnitude of foreign and domestic debt increased manifold. Due to the bad situation of law and order, the foreign investors lost faith in us. Musharraf encouraged them so that employment opportunities could be created and the economy of the country might be stabilised. In addition to other poverty alleviation programmes, he granted loans to people, especially to the youth, to establish their own business. In the last few years of his government, the country's annual economic growth rate increased to 7%.

Exercise

Q.1. Complete the sentences with the help of words in the parentheses:

(management, Haddoo, resigned, Taameer-e-Watan, Benazir Bhutto, slogan, Chaghi-Kharan Desert)

- i. General Yahya Khan _____ after the defeat in the 1971 War.
- ii. "Bread, cloth and house for everyone" was the _____ of Pakistan Peoples Party during the elections.

- iii. In 1972, the government took over all the banks under its _____
- iv. One important step of General Zia government was the promulgation of the _____ Ordinance.
- v. On 1st December, 1988, _____ took oath as Prime Minister of the country.
- vi. Nawaz Sharif government initiated a development project called _____ Programme.
- vii. Pakistan had its nuclear test in the _____

Q.2. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

- i. Nationalization of the large private enterprises started during:
 - (a) Yahya khan's rule (b) Benazir's rule
 - (c) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's rule (d) Zia-ul-Haq's rule
- ii. Benazir Bhutto's first government was terminated by President:
 - (a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan (b) Farooq Laghari
 - (c) Zia-ul-Haq (d) Pervez Musharraf
- iii. Pakistan carried out its nuclear tests during:
 - (a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's rule (b) General Musharraf's rule
 - (c) General Zia's rule (d) Nawaz Sharif's rule
- iv. Nawaz Sharif's 2nd term of government was terminated in:
 - (a) 1999 (b) 1993
 - (c) 1990 (d) 2001
- v. The system of local self-governments was announced:
 - (a) 14 August, 1999 (b) 14 August, 2000
 - (c) 14 August, 2003 (d) 14 August, 2002

Q.3. Write short answers of the following questions:

- i. Define "Trade Union".
- ii. What were the impacts of Nationalization Policy of industries, of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto?
- iii. What was the role of Pakistan in Jihad-e-Afghanistan against Soviet Union?

- iv. Explain the policies of Benazir Bhutto's first term of government.
- v. What were the most important events of Nawaz Sharif's second term of government?

Q.4. Write detailed answers of the following questions:

- i. Discuss the agricultural and constitutional reforms of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
- ii. Describe the salient features of the 1973 Constitution.
- iii. Describe the important measures taken for Islamization in the country during General Zia-ul-Haq's government.
- iv. Highlight the challenges and achievements during Benazir Bhutto's governments.
- v. Discuss the performance of Mian Nawaz Sharif as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Activities

- i) Arrange a debate contest among the students on the topic: Pakistan, A Nuclear Power.
- ii) Ask students to make a chart displaying important features of the 1973 Constitution.
- iii) Ask each student the names of the Presidents and the Prime Ministers of Pakistan in sequence; also ask them to display those names on chart with their ruling periods.

Learning Outcomes:

The study of this chapter will enable the students to:

- define the objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy.
- narrate Pakistan's relations with immediate neighbouring states.
- explain the genesis and development of the Kashmir issue.
- comprehend Pakistan's relations with the Central Asian countries.
- discuss Pakistan's relations with OIC countries.
- explain Pakistan's relations with SAARC countries.
- describe Pakistan's relations with America, China, Britain, European Union, Russia and Japan.
- discuss Pakistan's contribution towards peacekeeping in the world.

1. Geo-Political Importance of Pakistan

Pakistan holds immense political importance due to its geo-strategic position. The Gulf States, which are rich in oil reserves, lie to the west of Pakistan. Most of the energy requirements of the industrially developed world are met by these countries. In return, different goods are exported to the Gulf States. Pakistan's sea ports are quite useful for transit routes. Pakistan shares its border with China which is rapidly emerging as a first class world power. America and some other powerful countries are rivals to the China's international role. In this perspective, Pakistan holds great importance for both the countries. Russia is also a world power. Although Pakistan does not share border with her, she cannot ignore Pakistan's geo-strategic position. In the past, Russia, as Soviet Union, had expansionist designs of getting access to Pakistan's coastline so that she could control the world's sea-trade routes. That is why when in 1979, Soviet forces occupied Afghanistan, the West fully supported Pakistan and Afghans against the Soviet invasion.

Pakistan is located in the centre of the Muslim World, which is quite visible on the map. To the east and south-east of Pakistan, there lives a huge Muslim minority in India and lies the Islamic countries of Bangladesh, Maldives, Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei etc. To the north and north-west, from

Afghanistan to Siberia and Caucasus Mountains lies a vast stretch of land of the believers in the oneness of Allah. In the same way, to the west and southwest of Pakistan, from Turkey upto Atlantic Ocean, Islamic World is stretched over. Pakistan has the privilege of being the first Nuclear Power of the Muslim World.

2. Pakistan's Foreign Policy

In broader perspective, the world appears as a single political entity. Especially, the modern advanced means of transportation and communication has turned it into a global village. Thus all communities of the world have to maintain mutual relations in order to meet their needs in defense, economic and social sectors. The policy, which a country formulates in order to develop relations with other countries of the world is called the foreign policy of that country.

As the main objective in the creation of Pakistan was to safeguard and promote Islamic ideology, this principle holds central position in our foreign policy. But many countries consider different factors, which help shape their foreign policy. The objectives of our foreign policy are stated in detail hereunder:

i. Preservation of Regional Integrity and Freedom

Since the independence of Pakistan, some countries have been conspiring against it in order to weaken its administrative capability and sovereignty. Therefore, the preservation of our national integrity and freedom has been the key objective of our foreign policy. Pakistan has also been extending moral and diplomatic support to those nations which have been deprived of their freedom, such as Kashmir and Palestine. To preserve our national integrity and keep peace, a balanced foreign policy is needed. Pakistan pursues non-interference policy while dealing with other countries, and also does not allow any other country to interfere in her internal affairs.

ii. Protection of Ideological Basis

Islam is the foundation of Pakistan Ideology, and safeguarding our ideological basis is the important objective of our foreign policy. This can be achieved by promoting and establishing relations with those countries

which believe in the same ideology. Hence, establishing friendly relations with the Muslim countries of the world is the main objective of Pakistan's foreign policy. Allama Iqbal has given us guidelines for formulating our foreign policy by saying:

منفعت ایک ہے اس قوم کی، نقصان بھی ایک
ایک ہی سب کا نبی، دین بھی، قرآن بھی ایک

iii. Economic Development

The prosperity of people and stability of a country is associated with economic development. Therefore, Pakistan wishes to develop relations with those countries with which she could establish bilateral trade relations. Pakistan has been making efforts to persuade the rich countries of the world to make investments in the country. This helps the government to raise income in the form of taxes and it also creates job opportunities.

iv. Promotion of Culture

Architecture, sports, dress, customs, traditions, moral values and religious beliefs etc. form the culture of a nation. Religion has great impact on culture. Pakistanis are known for their Islamic ideology and distinct culture. Although Pakistan has been the supporter of Western Block over a certain period of time, yet our governments have been making serious efforts to develop cultural ties with all the nations of the world. The objective of establishing the organization of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was to strengthen cultural ties among the member states. In this regard, easy visas are issued to the people of the member countries so that they could travel easily within the region.

3. Relations with Neighbouring Countries

Peaceful co-existence is the main objective of our foreign policy and Pakistan has always put in her efforts to let the people of this region live with peace and utilize their precious resources for uplifting their living standard.

i. Relations with India

Ever since the creation of Pakistan, the relations between Pakistan and India have always been tense. In the early days of Pakistan's independence, India blocked the canal water, created hurdles in the division of assets, and persecuted the Muslim minority. On 8th April, 1950, an agreement was signed between the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaqat Ali Khan, and the Indian Prime Minister, Jawaher Lal Nehru. According to this agreement both the countries agreed upon protecting the rights of minorities in their respective countries. Kashmir has always been a sensitive issue for Pakistan. All the governments of Pakistan have been trying to resolve the Kashmir issue peacefully, but due to the stubborn attitude of India, this issue is still lingering on. According to the resolutions of the UN Security Council, this issue should be resolved by giving the right of self-determination to Kashmiris. But India has been depriving Kashmiris of this right, because she knows that if plebiscite is held, the Muslim majority of Kashmir would decide to join Pakistan. She, therefore, ignores the United Nations' (UN) Resolutions. There was also a dispute over the distribution of river water between Pakistan and India. In 1960, due to President Ayub Khan's compromising policy, the Indus Basin Treaty was signed. It gave India the right to have the waters of Ravi, Sutlaj and Beas rivers, while Pakistan got the right to have the waters of Indus, Jhelum and Chenab rivers. Ever since the treaty got signed, India has been violating it by constructing dams on Pakistani rivers. In 1948, India occupied a large area of Kashmir by military invasion. In 1965, she thrust a war on Pakistan. In 1971, India played an important role in the separation of East Pakistan.

In 1974, India conducted nuclear test explosions and started interfering in the internal affairs of the neighbouring countries. Since 1984, she has been trying to get control over Siachin Glacier. In 1990, during Mian Nawaz Sharif Government, relations between Pakistan and India started improving. For example, the Friendship Bus Service was

started and bilateral trade relations established, but these could not last long. In May 1998, India once again conducted nuclear tests, which was a direct threat to Pakistan's integrity. In response to this aggressive posture, Pakistan also conducted six nuclear tests, which balanced the military power in the region.

In 2001, President Pervez Musharraf and the Indian Prime Minister Wajpai met in Agra, India. An agreement over the basic issues between the two countries was about to reach but Wajpai's ministers and advisors created hurdles in signing this agreement. As a result, the President of Pakistan had to return in despair. Although, through the efforts of SAARC countries the ministers and officers of Pakistan and India meet together time and again, however, the Indian attitude shows that she does not believe in peaceful co-existence with Pakistan.

Kashmir Issue

The Jammu and Kashmir region lies to the northeast of Pakistan. According to the 3rd June, 1947 Plan of partition of India, autonomous states were given the choice of accession, either to Pakistan or India, by considering the wishes of the people of these states. Muslim population in the state of Jammu and Kashmir was 77%, but the ruler of Kashmir at that time was a Hindu Raja. The Dogra Raja started using delay tactics in deciding the accession of Kashmir state. In the meantime, Kashmiri Hindus committed the massacre of Kashmiri Muslims with the support of India in order to force them to migrate to Pakistan. At that time, there were many retired Muslim soldiers of the British Army at Poonch. When they saw this massacre, they started armed struggle under the leadership of Sardar Abdul Qayum Khan. Consequently, Kashmiri Raja had to flee to India and took refuge there, and declared the accession of Kashmir state to India. On the pretext of supporting the Raja for restoration of peace, Indian forces entered Kashmir. At that time Pakistan was not militarily strong enough, however, our tribesmen of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa voluntarily started joining the Kashmir freedom movement. India raised hue and cry in the UN Security Council, accusing Pakistan of invading Kashmir.

Security Council setup a commission, which submitted its report on 6th February, 1948, stating to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir. Another resolution was passed on 5th January, 1949, declaring plebiscite as the only solution to this issue. Security Council decided to nominate a military observer, and also devised a procedure for conducting plebiscite in Kashmir. India started evading Security Council's resolutions and left no stone unturned in suppressing this freedom movement. But she could not succeed in doing so, rather the freedom movement got more momentum. Thousands of Kashmiris have been martyred so far, women and children are harassed on daily basis, and the houses are set on fire.

Pakistan has always stressed upon the peaceful resolution of Kashmir issue in accordance with the wishes of Kashmiri people, and has been conducting table talks with India to peacefully resolve this issue. But Indian leaders have been creating hurdles by declaring Kashmir as integral part of India.

ii. Relations with China

The Republic of China came into being later than Pakistan. Pakistan was the first Islamic state which recognized her, despite being against the ideology of communism. Pakistan also supported China in attaining membership of the United Nations Organization (UNO). In the initial days of her independence, when war broke out between China and Korea, the Western countries moved a resolution in UNO, demanding trade sanctions against China. Pakistan refused to cast her vote in favour of this resolution. Apart from this, Pakistan also refused to send her troops to Korea on UNO's demand, and declared the Tibet issue as an internal matter of China. It strengthened China's stance in the international community. The joining of South-East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO) was a crucial time for Pakistan's foreign policy as it meant direct opposition of China. However, Pakistan didn't terminate relations with China, rather continued its moral and diplomatic support for her. In return, China also extended full support to Pakistan in its war with India in 1965. She threatened India by deploying her troops to Indian borders. As a result, India also sent her troops to

China's borders. After the Pak-India war, China enhanced Pakistan's military aid.

Pakistan's Ordnance Factory, Wah, and the Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila, are the clear proof of Pak-China's friendship. She also played a key role in construction of Karakoram Highway, which helped develop a trade link between the two countries. China's assistance in building Chashma Nuclear Power Plant, Coastal Highway in Balochistan and Gwadar Port have further strengthened this friendship. Recently, Pakistan has assembled J.F.17 Thunder fighter jets in collaboration with China. These planes are considered equally capable as the American F-16 planes. In 1998, after the nuclear tests, many countries of the world wanted to impose trade embargo on Pakistan, but China vetoed the resolution in the UN Security Council. Pakistan and China have trustworthy trade relations and hundreds of Chinese experts are rendering services in our most sensitive strategic areas.

China is an emerging world power on account of her skilled labour force, strong economy, and efficient military power. In the last few years, China's international trade has increased by 29.5% and her exchange reserves grown up to one trillion US dollars. The world powers now recognize the importance of China's role and view point in world affairs.

China has been engaging other countries for defense and economic relations in order to promote her trade and economic interests. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and Gwadar-Kashghar Economic Corridor are few testimonies. China is also trying to integrate the countries of South Asia, Central Asia and Middle-East into economic and political block.

iii. Relations with Afghanistan

Pakistan and Afghanistan are Muslim countries. They share historic, cultural and religious values, however, their relations have never been friendly. In 1947, when Pakistan applied for membership in the UNO, Afghanistan was the only country in the world that voted in against. Further, Afghanistan does not recognize the Durand Line as international

border between her and Pakistan. Despite Afghanistan's unfriendly attitude, Pakistan established diplomatic relations with her in 1948 and provided her with trade facilities.

During 1956-58, relations between the two countries improved much better. Air service, telegraph and telephone services started between them. Besides, a number of agreements were made to provide transit trade facilities to Afghanistan.

In 1958, the Pak-Afghan relations suffered again; even diplomatic contacts suspended. In 1963 by mediation of the Shah (king) of Iran, the relations restored. During the Pak-India wars of 1965 and 1971, Afghan government remained neutral, but the Afghan people fully supported Pakistan.

Sardar Daud's rule in Afghanistan sustained till April, 1978. In the meantime, he focused on resolving border issues with Pakistan. The Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan, led by Noor Muhammad Tarakai, launched a movement against Sardar Daud, which resulted in sacking him on 27th April, 1978. This movement is known in Afghan history as "Saur Revolution". Soon after this event, civil war started in Afghanistan. As by the Afghan-Soviet Pact of 1978 the Soviet Union claimed responsibility of protecting Afghanistan against internal and external threats, her military intruded into Afghanistan on 12th December, 1979. As a result, a crisis broke out in Afghanistan. About three million Afghans took refuge in Pakistan. Though under the Geneva Accord, the Soviet Army withdrew from Afghanistan in 1989, yet the civil war continued. In September, 1996, Taliban Movement established its rule over the most of Afghanistan. On 24th May, 1997, Pakistan formally recognized the Taliban Government in order to have better relations with the neighbour country.

On 11th September, 2001, the attack incident of World Trade Centre (New York) took place. As a result, on October 17, 2001, the American military invaded Afghanistan and abolished the Taliban regime. In 2003, on the motives of America a joint army of 43 other countries of the North

Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) also entered into Afghanistan. On December 22, 2001, a transitional government was set up in Afghanistan under the leadership of Mr. Hamid Karzai. In January, 2002, Pakistan reopened her embassy in Afghanistan and announced 100 million US dollars for reconstruction projects there. In the meantime, the Afghan Taliban continued their struggle against the sitting government and US Army in Afghanistan. By the elections of 2004, Hamid Karzai became the President of Afghanistan. Subsequently, Pakistan assured her assistance to Afghan Government in the fields of reconstruction and peace keeping. In 2009, Hamid Karzai became the President of Afghanistan for a second term of five years. By his efforts, a Pak-Afghan transit trade agreement was signed in 2011.

In result of the June, 2014 elections, Mr. Ashraf Ghani became President and Mr. Abdullah Abdullah the Chief-Executive of Afghanistan. Both these leaders wanted to establish friendly terms with Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan has been assisting them in these missions. This scenario can be called as the new era of Pak-Afghan friendship.

iv. Relations with Iran

Pakistan and Iran are Muslim neighbouring countries. They enjoy strong historic, cultural and religious ties. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after her independence. She also helped Pakistan in rehabilitation of the refugees. During Pak-Afghan tension, Shah of Iran's reconciliatory efforts brought the two countries to friendly terms.

In July 1964, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey signed a pact called Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD), which was renamed in January 1985 as Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Later, Afghanistan and the other six Muslim states of Central Asia were also admitted to this organization. The main purpose of this organization is to enhance economic and trade cooperation among the member countries for the welfare of their people.

Iran has consistently supported Pakistan's position regarding the Kashmir issue. During the Pak-India wars of 1965 and 1971, Iran supported Pakistan. She also supported the May 1998 nuclear tests of Pakistan, which were conducted as a reaction to the Indian nuclear tests. Pakistan has also extended full diplomatic support to the Iranian nuclear programme.

The two countries are taking measure to uplift their economic and trade relations. A Gas Pipeline Project between them is under process. Recently, the leaders of both countries have agreed to expedite action on this project. It means, economic and brotherly relations between the two countries rest on very strong footing.

v. Relations with SAARC Countries

Pakistan is the part of South Asia. In late 1970's, the President of Bangladesh, Zia-ur-Rahman, proposed the establishment of an economic block comprising the South Asian states. This proposal was materialized in December 1985 in the form of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Its founding members were Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan and Nepal. In April 2007, in 14th SAARC summit conference, Afghanistan was also admitted to SAARC as its 8th member. In order to strengthen the ties, a meeting of the foreign secretaries of the member countries was held at Colombo in August 1981, in which the following fields were listed for mutual cooperation:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Agriculture | (2) Rural Development |
| (3) Environment | (4) Health and Population |
| (5) Communication | |

Pakistan is taking all possible steps to maintain cordial relations with all these countries and she actively participates to solve the problems of the region. Some important steps, like exchange of cultural delegations, provision of educational scholarships and economic cooperation, are being taken. Apart from these steps, measures for poverty reduction and cooperation in the field of science and technology are also underway.

4. Pakistan and Muslim World

Promoting relations with the Muslim countries has been the primary objective of Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan has been an active and influential member of the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC), which was founded in 1969 at Rabat -a city of Morocco. In August 1969, Israel set the Al Aqsa Mosque (Baitul Muqaddas) on fire. This tragic incident motivated the Muslim World to create a forum whereby they should unitedly confront the dangers posed to them. An Islamic summit conference was proposed by the foreign ministers conference of Arab countries. Pakistan was member of the committee in-charge of organising the conference. The most important meeting of OIC is the summit conference taking place after every three years. The other important event is the conference of foreign ministers that is held at least once a year. The OIC has raised many sub-organisations, like Islamic Development Bank, Islamic Unity Fund, Al Quds Fund, etc. The objectives of OIC include protecting the rights of Palestinians, eradicating poverty and illiteracy from the Muslim World and promoting cooperation. Pakistan has fraternal relations with all Muslim countries. Relations with some of these are discussed hereunder:

i. Relations with Arab World

In the Arab world, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordon, Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Egypt, Libya, Tunis, Sudan and Morocco are included. Pakistan enjoys defense, economic and cultural relations with all these brotherly countries. Some major aspects of these relations are mentioned below:

a. Saudi Arabia

Pakistan is deeply affiliated to Saudi Arabia by religious, cultural and trade relations. Therefore, both the countries have enjoyed cordial relations ever. The land of Saudi Arabia is held in high esteem in the Muslim World. Each year, millions of Muslims visit this land to perform Hajj. Due to this spiritual affiliation, the people of Pakistan bear brotherly sentiments for Saudi Arabia. The exchange of visits between the summit leadership of both countries

has further strengthened the close and deep relations between them. Saudi Arabia recognized Pakistan as a country immediately after her independence. In 1954, the people of Pakistan extended warm welcome to the Saudi King, Saud bin Abdul Aziz, on his visit to their country.

Saudi Arabia has extended moral and financial support to Pakistan in every critical situation. During the Pak-India wars of 1965 and 1971, Saudi Arabia overtly assisted Pakistan in many ways. Especially, King Faisal considered every crisis of Pakistan as his own and provided full support to us. He took personal interest in the holding of Islamic Summit Conference in Pakistan in February, 1974, and did his best to make it a success.

In 1974, Saudi Arabia granted interest-free loan of one billion dollar to Pakistan for the sake of construction and expansion in cement and fertilizer industries. Under the Pak-Saudi pact of February 1984, Pakistan sent 4,000 military experts to Saudi Arabia to train the Saudi Armed Forces. Pakistan exports manpower, rice, cotton textile, tents and handicrafts to Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia provides Pakistan with petroleum on low price. The two countries are bound by many agreements in the fields of economy, education and culture.

b. Relations with other Arab Countries

Apart from Saudi Arabia, Pakistan has multi-dimensional relations with other Arab countries. Most of them are rich in oil reserves. A large number of Pakistanis are working in these Arab states. Their remittance is a great source of support to our economy. United Arab Emirates has been providing financial aid to Pakistan, which has enabled Pakistan to get many projects completed. Pakistan has played a vital role in bringing an end to civil war in Lebanon. When Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982, Pakistan strongly condemned it. Apart from this, Pakistan has always been condemning Israeli's invasion and aggression in Palestine and has

raised voice and registered protests at all diplomatic forums. Pakistan and Libya have strong ties. Pakistan had played a vital role in the freedom of Libya. In the 1971 war between Pakistan and India, Libya not only extended full diplomatic support to Pakistan but also provided military and economic aid. Pakistan has friendly relations with Egypt. During the Egypt-Israel War of 1973, Pakistan extended full diplomatic and military support to Egypt. Pakistan had also played a key role in admitting Egypt to OIC. In the same way, Jordan, Iraq, Sudan and other Arab countries are the priority in relations with Pakistan's foreign policy.

ii. Relations with Turkey

Pakistan and Turkey are friends to each other. Their friendship is based on historic, cultural and religious commonalities. Turkey and Pakistan shared the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), and now they are partners in the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Turkey has always supported the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people. During the Pak-India wars of 1965 and 1971, Turkey provided Pakistan with financial and moral support. Pakistan has also supported Turkey in her various issues. For example, on Cyprus issue, Pakistan has strongly favoured Turkey's stance on every international forum. Pakistan has urged upon the UNO to resolve this issue justly.

Pakistan and Turkey are helping each other in the fields of commerce and industry. Their construction companies also are busy in different projects within each other's territories. Pakistan and Turkey have strategic military ties as well. Delegations of army officials frequently pay visits bi-laterally. Recently, Turkey has helped Pakistan improve her F-16 fighter planes.

iii. Relations with Central Asian States

The failure of the political and economic systems of Soviet Union and her military withdrawal from Afghanistan caused immense set back to her. The disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991 resulted in the liberation of Central Asian Muslim states, which include Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,

Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan and Azerbaijan. Few of them share borders with Afghanistan. After the independence of these states, Pakistan established cultural and trade relations with them. Pakistan helped these newly born countries in becoming the members of ECO, and in overcoming their economic problems. These states are rich in mineral resources but are land-locked; thus, have little opportunities to establish trade links with the world. Pakistan has been assisting them by providing transit facilities through Karachi port. The Gwadar port is another option, having capacity to meet their trade needs. With the aim to further strengthen bilateral relations, the high rank military and civil officials frequently exchange visits.

5. Pakistan and the World Powers

i. Relations with America

Pakistan and the United States of America (USA) came to terms just after the independence of Pakistan. On 23rd September, 1947, USA appointed her ambassador to Pakistan. In early 1949, Soviet Union invited the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan, to visit Moscow. In the meantime, our prime minister also received invitation from USA for a visit, which he preferred. During his visit to USA, Quaid-e-Millat addressed the US Congress and informed them of the conditions and challenges in Pakistan. In 1953, USA helped Pakistan to overcome the food crisis.

With the help of USA, the South-East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO) came into being in 1954. Pakistan was a member of this organization. By joining this body, Pakistan wanted to acquire arms from USA, as she desperately needed it for her military. The SEATO Pact provided that all member countries would jointly defend each other in case of an external aggression. In February, 1955, the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) was also formed with the help of USA. This pact involved Pakistan, Iran and Turkey etc. Both By SEATO and CENTO, Pakistan obtained a large supply of arms and other military ware. In 1959,

the US President Eisenhower came to Pakistan on a two-days visit. Then he declared that US shall keep on military aid to Pakistan, and that they shall financially support Pakistan's second five-years plan to overcome the problem of waterlogging and salinity. In 1964, USA disclosed that she does not recognize the India held Kashmir as her legitimate part; rather wants a peaceful settlement to this issue.

During the September, 1965 War between Pakistan and India, USA did nothing for Pakistan; rather her leaders blamed Pakistan for war. In view of this negative attitude of USA, Pakistan had to reconsider her foreign policy. In 1968, Pakistan shutdown the US air station located close to Peshawar.

In 1971, India imposed war on Pakistan that caused the cessation of East Pakistan. During this war also, USA ignored Pakistan's interests and suspended the aid. In February, 1975, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited USA and discussed the aftermath of the Indian atomic test explosion. Later, USA lifted ban on arms supply to Pakistan. In March, 1976, Pakistan started her peaceful atomic programme, which the USA opposed bitterly. In 1979, the Soviet Army invaded Afghanistan, which made USA worried about the growing Soviet influence in South Asia. In this situation, USA immediately announced three million dollars for Pakistan as economic and military aid. On 22nd November, 1982, USA sanctioned the sale of forty F-16 fighter planes to Pakistan.

After the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and her subsequent disintegration, USA pressurised Pakistan to back away from acquiring nuclear capability. However, Pakistan did not compromise on her peaceful atomic programme. When Pakistan reacted to the Indian nuclear explosion by conducting its own, the US and many European countries suspended the aid to Pakistan. On 11th September, 2001, the World Trade Centre incident took place, which made USA needing Pakistan's assistance against the global terrorism. The USA immediately offered one billion dollars to Pakistan as economic and military aid. Presently, USA appreciates Pakistan's efforts against the global terrorism and continues aid.

ii. Relations with Russia

Diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Russia were established in 1948. In 1949, Russia (then United Soviet Socialist Republic) invited the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaqat Ali Khan, for a visit, but he, in view of Pakistan's economic and defense interests, preferred to visit USA. This decision made Russia to consider Pakistan as one of US allies, so she started favouring India vis-à-vis Pakistan. When Pakistan became a member of the SEATO and CENTO pacts, Russia began vetoing the UN resolutions on Kashmir issue to give favour to the Indian position.

Despite these facts, diplomatic efforts were carried on for building economic cooperation between the two countries. In 1958, Russia showed her interest to establish steel mill in Pakistan. During President Ayub's era, Pakistan and Russia signed an agreement for exploration of Petroleum in Pakistan. Apart from this, bilateral Air Service resumed and cooperation started in the fields of education, literature, arts, and science. During the Pak-India War of 1965, Russia did not side openly with India; rather played imminent role in reconciliation between the two countries. As a result of the Russian diplomatic efforts, Pakistan and India signed an agreement, called "Tashkend Declaration".

On 30th May, 1965, the Russian prime minister paid one-day visit to Pakistan, which concluded with a joint communiqué, stating that the two countries shall keep on cooperation in economy, culture and other fields. However, this spirit could not last long, as Russia openly supported India in her war with Pakistan in 1971. When a resolution was moved in the UN to declare India as aggressor, Russia vetoed it. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Russia in order to normalize Pak-Russia relations, which succeeded substantially. Russia offered enough aid to Pakistan to establish and expand the Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi.

Our relations with Russia became tense again when in 1979 she invaded Afghanistan and a civil war started there. In December, 1991, after the withdrawal of Russian Army from Afghanistan, the Soviet Union disintegrated because of her economic disaster. This situation witnessed a

radical change in the Russia's foreign policy and a new era of Pak-Russia relations started. Now, under her new policy, Russia appreciates Pakistan's efforts against terrorism. She also emphasises that Pakistan and India should resolve their issues through bilateral dialogues, including the Kashmir issue. It means, now there is enough consensus between Pakistan and Russia over the world affairs.

iii. Relations with Japan

Japan is an economic giant. Pakistan and Japan have been enjoying cordial relations for decades. In 1952, diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. In 1957 their prime ministers exchanged visits. Pakistan imports parts of heavy industry, electrical appliances, transport machinery and chemical goods from Japan and exports raw cotton and fish to her. Japan is an important trade partner with Pakistan. In addition, Japan has also been providing loans to her. In 1960, Japan provided assistance in industrial development of Pakistan. She has helped in the development of Balochistan by providing aid and cooperation in the following projects:

- ◆ Diesel Power Station Project in Pasni, 1988
- ◆ Guddu-Sibi-Quetta Power Transmission Project
- ◆ Supply of educational/scientific equipment to Balochistan Engineering College, Khuzdar, 1988
- ◆ The project of exploring groundwater resources in Balochistan

The first agreement between the two countries regarding the exchange of cultural delegations was signed in 1957. In 1973, Japan also provided financial aid to Pakistan for preservation of the archeological site of Mohenjo Daro.

iv. Relations with European Countries

Pakistan has always enjoyed extensive trade relations with European countries. These countries have been assisting Pakistan in the fields of agriculture, industries, defense and education. In March, 1976,

our relations with France lost warmth when she refused to provide atomic reactor for Chashma Nuclear Power Plant. Later, in 1979, France signed an agreement with Pakistan to provide her Mirage fighter jets, which she fulfilled. France helped Pakistan in the rehabilitation of Afghan refugees. The two countries also have strong trade relations. Pakistan has trade relations with Britain and Germany as well. Pakistan has been a colony of Britain, therefore, she enjoys the membership of the Commonwealth Organization. Britain helps us a lot in the field of education. Each year, she provides scholarship to hundreds of Pakistani students under different programmes. Germany is one of the largest importers of our carpets, and we import scientific equipment and electrical household appliances from Germany.

Beside these countries, Pakistan also enjoys bilateral trade relations with other members of the European Union, like Spain, Italy, Denmark, Norway and Belgium. A Norwegian mobile phone company “Telenor” has vast network in Pakistan. We import different food items from Norway, Belgium and Denmark.

6. The Role of Pakistan in UNO

After the World War-II, an international organization, called United Nations Organization (UNO), was founded on 26th October, 1945. Its purpose was to maintain peace in the world and resolve the conflicts between nations through diplomatic means. Within few months after independence, on 30th September, 1947, Pakistan became the member of the UNO. Pakistan made the UN Charter one of the important elements of her foreign policy; and she supports all the UN policies. Pakistan has always been taking active part in eliminating apartheid policies from the world, under the UN Charter.

Different Pakistani experts have been serving the UNO at a high level, like Sir Zafarullah Khan (Ex-Foreign Minister of Pakistan) served as the President of the General Assembly. Whenever the UNO requested for peacekeeping troops, Pakistan always responded positively. Pakistani peacekeeping troops and medical missions have been rendering their services in Somalia, Seraleon, Congo, etc. Pakistan has always represented the Third World and Islamic

countries in the General Assembly and rendered meritorious services in safeguarding their rights. Pakistan moved many resolutions against Israeli aggression. She also led the Group-77, comprising the Third World Countries in the General Assembly.

Pakistan accepts all the UNO resolutions regarding Kashmir issue and always emphasized on implementation of these resolutions. But due to the India's stubbornness, this issue is still unresolved. Pakistan always supported the right of freedom for all nations according to the UNO Charter and supported politically and morally all the independence movements throughout the world. Different specialized agencies of the UNO have been working for the welfare of Pakistanis and among them United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) are worth mentioning.

Exercise

Q.1. Choose the correct answers to fill in the blanks:

- i. The organization of South Asian countries is known as
(a) NATO (b) SAARC (c) SEATO
- ii. In the year, the Indus Basin Treaty was signed.
(a) 1956 (b) 1971 (c) 1960
- iii. Pakistan became the member of UNO in
(a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949
- iv. At the time of the partition of India, the ruler of Kashmir was
(a) Hindu Raja (b) Sikh Raja (c) Muslim Raja
- v. Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi was set up with assistance.
(a) America's (b) China's (c) Russia's
- vi. Libya lies in
(a) Middle East (b) North Africa (c) Asia

Q.2. Tick the correct answer and cross the false ones:

- i. Pakistan is the first Muslim nuclear power.
- ii. The aim of establishing Pakistan was the preservation of Islamic Ideology of Life.
- iii. The Congress wholeheartedly accepted the establishment of Pakistan.
- iv. Japan is economically a weak country.
- v. Tunisia is one of the Arab countries.
- vi. The UNO was founded after the end of Second World War.

Q.3. Give short answers to the following questions.

- i. What is that RCD stands for?
- ii. What are the obstacles in establishing better relations between Pakistan and India?
- iii. Whose government was in Afghanistan at the time of American attack in 2001?
- iv. What countries are included in SAARC?
- v. Why Saudi Arabia is held in high esteem in the Islamic World?
- vi. Name some of the specialized agencies of the UNO.

Q.4. Give detailed answers to the following questions.

- i. Write essay on the geopolitical importance of Pakistan in the world.
- ii. Discuss the basic aims and objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy and her relations with the Muslim countries.
- iii. Write a comprehensive note on the history and factors of Indo-Pak relations.
- iv. Give examples of the economic and defense relations between Islamic countries and Pakistan.
- v. Compare Pak-Russia versus Pak-America relations.

Learning Outcomes:

The study of this chapter will enable the students to:

- discuss economic developments in Pakistan through decades.
- describe major metallic and non-metallic mineral resources of Pakistan, their economic values and distribution in Pakistan.
- explain the role of agriculture plays in the economy of Pakistan.
- point out the agricultural potential of Pakistan along with problems and measures for maximization of yield.
- discuss the water resources of Pakistan and the existing irrigation system.
- discuss the production and distribution of major crops, livestock and fishing.
- enumerate the pattern of modernization in agriculture.
- discuss the main problems associated with our agriculture.
- discuss the importance of industries in economic development.
- discuss briefly location and production of cottage, small and large scale industries.

1. Economic Development in Pakistan

At the time of Pakistan's independence in 1947, the country's economic sector was very weak. During the British rule, no major industries were setup in these areas. Lack of expertise and resources, poor administrative infrastructure etc. were the factors due to which Pakistan faced enormous economic challenges.

After the creation of Pakistan, steps were taken to bring reforms and development in all fields. Economic policies were chalked out in accordance with the available resources, which moved Pakistan forward on the way to economic prosperity.

a. First Five Year Plan (1955-60)

In July 1953, the Planning Board was setup to prepare a comprehensive plan for progress in the national economy. The board chalked out the first five year plan, 1955-60. The plan focused on raising the standard of living. Increasing exports was identified as solution for mitigating the balance of payment. The attention was focused on the sectors of housing, education, health and social welfare. As a result of implementation of this plan, the Gross National Product (GNP) registered 15% increase. Rapid industrial development was noticed as the result of establishment of Industrial Development Corporation. Warsak Dam was founded with the cooperation of Canada.

b. Second Five Year Plan (1960-65)

This plan was launched in 1960 and completed in 1965. In this plan, agriculture sector was given priority over the industrial sector. In order to improve the irrigation system, canals and dams were constructed on priority basis. The sectors of water and power, communication, education and manpower were also given special attention. The plan achieved more success than its assigned targets. The Gross National Product (GNP) increased by 38%, agricultural production by 27%, industrial production by 61% and exports by 1,980 million rupees.

c. Third Five Year Plan (1965-70)

This plan was chalked out in the light of past experience, but at the start of its operation India waged a war against Pakistan. In this situation, the Government of Pakistan had to change the priorities of the plan. A large portion of the fiscal resources was spent on defense of the country. Despite this emergent situation, some major projects, like Tarbela and Mangla Dams, were completed.

d. Fourth Five Year Plan (1970-75)

The main objectives of this plan were to speed up the pace of economic progress by exploiting all material and human resources, raise the per capita income, and eliminate unemployment. The plan was giving beneficial results, but due to the Indo-Pak war of 1971, it could not be fully implemented. Later, it was converted into just an annual development plan.

e. Fifth Five Year Plan (1975-80)

This plan started on 1st July, 1978. The main objectives of the plan were to provide basic needs to the people, increase employment opportunities and industrial development. The implementation of the plan resulted in increase of GNP by 6% and in industrial development by 9.7%. The Steel Mills, Karachi started production. Electricity was provided to 8,833 villages. The communication sector witnessed 20.2% increase. Due to increase in the use of fertilizer and mechanized farming, the food deficit changed into food surplus. The pace of progress became faster in the less developed areas of the country.

f. Sixth Five Year Plan (1983-88)

The sixth five year plan was launched from 1st July, 1983. The objective was a rapid and equally funded countrywide development so that the benefits of prosperity should be reached to the maximum number of people. The implementation of the plan resulted in increase in the generation of electricity by 13.6% and production of oil and gas by 11.8%. Electricity was provided to 16,525 villages and 1,803 basic health units were founded. The volume of exports increased by 11%.

g. Seventh Five Year Plan (1988-93)

The objectives of this plan included providing employment to educated youth, human resource development and provision of basic amenities to the people. The plan focused on the payment of foreign loans, private sector development and stability in the prices of commodities. The plan failed to achieve its targets. The budget deficit increased, however, investment in the private sector also increased.

h. Eighth Five Year Plan (1993-98)

This plan was aimed at uplifting the social and economic welfare of the people. The targets of the plan included creation of 62 lacs new jobs opportunities, increase in national saving and preparation of special development projects for the less developed areas and communities. The implementation of the plan resulted in 5.57% increase in agriculture production. A loan of Rs.37 billion was granted to the farmers as a whole and improved seeds were also distributed among them. However, industrial growth could not be increased due to load shedding.

i. Medium Term Development Plan (2005-10)

After completion of the 8th five year plan in June 1998, the succession of five year plans was halted due to the instability of government, nuclear test in 1998 and dismissal of Nawaz Sharif Government. However, the Planning Commission of Pakistan launched another five year plan for the period of 2005-10. The objectives of this plan were to create a just and stable economic system which should reduce poverty and provide equal opportunities for development all across the country.

The targets of this plan included the increase in exports and development in the sectors of energy, communication, education and public health. The government also devised a long term National Energy Security Plan till 2030. Its important points are as follow:

- (i) To explore new reserves of oil, gas and coal, and increase in their production.
- (ii) Maximum exploitation of the existing resources to reduce dependence on oil.
- (iii) Encouragement of private sector to invest in energy sector.

These steps of the government resulted in rapid development of Pakistan in agriculture and industrial sectors. At present, the share of agriculture is 19.2% in the country's GDP. Next to agriculture, industrial sector is important to our economy. In the period of Five Year Plans, whatever increase had been witnessed in our GDP, it is mainly by the industrial progress. Now we have been able to export many products and opportunities of employment also have been increased.

2. Sectors of Economy

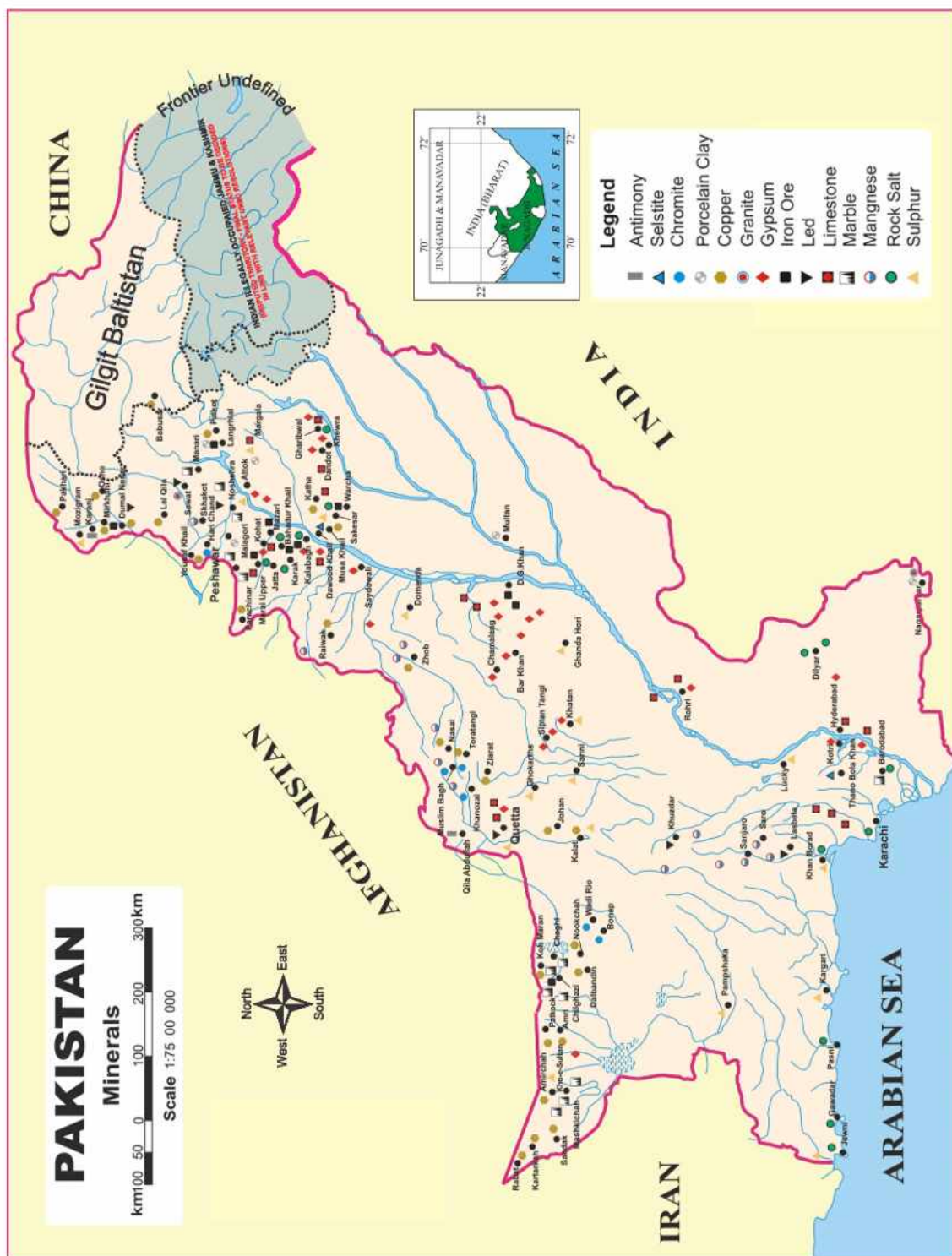
The system of producing wealth (cash, commodity, energy etc), its distribution and exchange is known as economy. There are three basic sectors of economy:

- a) Primary Sector:** In this sector, natural raw materials are obtained. For example, mining, agriculture, fisheries, etc.
- b) Secondary Sector:** Activities of this type are termed as “manufacturing”.
- c) Tertiary Sector:** This sector encompasses all activities related to the transportation and exchange of goods and services. For example, trade, transport and bank services etc.

In the following lines, some important activities from all the three sectors have been discussed:

i. Mining

Pakistan is rich in mineral resources. Upto 1947, only a few mineral deposits were explored in the country. But now by the efforts of Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP), Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) and foreign companies, etc. the country's mineral resources are being fully exploited. The share of minerals in



Source: Basic map derived from the Survey of Pakistan's atlas for Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

our GDP (Gross Domestic Production) is 2.83%.

Minerals are of two types:

- a) **Basic Minerals:-** These are the minerals from which new products are made after putting them through a process. Their own material existence in the industrial process is not eliminated like coal and oil.
- b) **Power Minerals:-** These are the minerals which lose their entity after being used as fuel in industries or machines. Coal, petroleum, gas and radioactive elements (e.g. uranium, plutonium) are power minerals. The power minerals will be discussed in detail in the following chapter. In this chapter, only basic minerals are being discussed.

A. **Basic Minerals:**

These have two sub types; 1) metallic minerals, and 2) non-metallic minerals.

1. **Metallic Minerals**

- i) **Chromite:** Chromium is extracted from chromite, which is used in making steel from iron and photographic equipment. It is found in Muslimbagh, Chaghi and Kharan areas of Balochistan; and in Malakand and Muhmand Agencies of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Pakistan is self-sufficient in chromite production, rather exports it. In Pakistan the first metallurgical industry was setup in 2006-07, in which the ores of gold, silver and copper are transformed into pure form. Likewise, Sandak and Rekodik are important sites in Balochistan, where from some precious minerals are extracted.
- ii) **Iron Ore:** Iron is found in raw form, called “iron ore”. Pakistan has huge deposits of iron ore but some of these are in inaccessible areas from where it is difficult to be obtained. Its largest deposits have been found in Sakesar and Kalabagh areas of Punjab Province. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, it is found at Langarhyal, Galdanin, Domal Nesar and Abbotabad areas, while in Balochistan, at Kalat, **Mangochar, Chilghazi, Nokundi, Khuzdar and Ziarat areas.**
- iii) **Copper:** Copper is a precious metal. Electric current can easily pass through it, therefore, power cables are made of it. Its large

deposits have been found at Sandak, Rekodik and Amorie areas of Balochistan Province.

- iv) Gold and Silver:** These metals are mostly used in jewellery. In the copper mines of Sandak and Rekodik areas, the minerals of gold and silver are also found.

2. Non-Metallic Minerals

- i) Rock Salt:** Salt is used in food and as a preservative in certain items. It is also used in production of various chemical products, such as baking soda and caustic soda. The Khewrha Mines of Salt Range are famous and the oldest. In Punjab Province, salt mines also exist at Warhcha (Khushab District) and Kalabagh areas. In many areas of Karak District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, glass like transparent salt is found, which is exposed on surface like ordinary rocks.
- ii) Limestone:** Limestone is called calcium carbonate. It is mainly used in the production of lime, bleaching powder, glass and cement. There are huge deposits of limestone in the Salt Range and Margala Hills. It is also found at Harnai in Balochistan, and at Makli, Kot Deji and Manghopir Hills in Sindh.
- iii) Gypsum:** Gypsum is used in the industry of cement, sculpturing, rubber, fertilizer and paper. Its deposits are found at Karak District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; Mianwali, Jhelum, Dera Ghazi Khan Districts and Khewrha area of Punjab Province; and Quetta and Sibi Districts of Balochistan.
- iv) Sulphur:** Acid is extracted from sulphur, which has great significance in chemical industry. Sulphur is used in pharmaceutical industry, and for making explosives, paints, fertilizers and matches. Its deposits are found at Koh-e-Sultan (District Chaghi) and Sanni Shoran areas of Balochistan Province.
- v) Marble:** Marble of different colours is found in Pakistan. Chaghi District of Balochistan, Nowshera, Mardan, Swat Districts and Khyber Agency of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Attok District

of Punjab, and Azad Kashmir contain huge deposits of marble. Marble of Malagori area in Khyber Agency is considered to be the best in the world. There are about 1200 million tonne identified deposits of marble in Pakistan. We export it in great quantity.

vi) Gemstones: Gemstones are used in jewellery. A number of gemstones are found in Pakistan, like emerald, sapphire, topaz, ruby etc.

3. Agriculture

The practice or science of growing crops is called agriculture. It is Man's oldest occupation. People associated with farming often rear some animals.

I. Importance of Agriculture

Pakistan is a developing country. Its economy is heavily dependent on agriculture. Approximately 55% of Pakistan's population is directly or indirectly associated with agriculture. Approximately 19.2% of our GDP comes from agriculture. Most of the industrial units in Pakistan use raw material coming from agricultural sector. Major crops of our country include food grains and cash crops. The food grains are wheat, rice, gram, corn, millet, sorghum, pulses, oil seeds etc. Some industrial units use the food grains as raw material. These crops fulfill the country's food requirements. The cash crops include cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, jute etc., which are used as raw material in many industrial units and are exported as well. The process of modernization of agriculture in Pakistan keeps going on. Pakistan's irrigation system is quite extensive and modern. In the areas where canal system does not exist, irrigation is done through hill torrents, springs and wells/tubewells.

II. Agricultural Constraints and Reforms

a) Constraints

Allah has bestowed upon Pakistan a variety of climate and fertile soil. Our country is located in that part of the world where all major seasons prevail. This is why our lands produce a large variety of crops and vegetables. The total land area of Pakistan is 47% out of which 20% is rainfed, while 80% is irrigated. Irrigation means to supply crops with water through artificial means (i.e. means other than direct natural rain). Pakistan's population has been rapidly increasing since independence. With the increase in population, demand for food also increases. In Pakistan per acre yield is very low as compare to many other countries of the world. The decreasing fertility of

soil, waterlogging and salinity, use of traditional farming methods and substandard seeds, dry climate, inadequate means of irrigation, crops diseases, lack of education and training in farmers etc. are some of the factors that are responsible for low yield.

b) Reforms

To enhance the productivity of land the following measures are being taken:

i) Use of Chemical Fertilizer

Today only those types of crops are preferred to be cultivated whose per acre yield is high. But such crops require greater feed which the chemical fertilizer only can provide. In Pakistan during 2017-18 the production of chemical fertilizers was 6 million metric tonne. 0.1 million metric tonne was imported also. Owing to the importance of chemical fertilizer, the government gives subsidy in its price to the farmers. For the purchase of fertilizer, the agricultural banks also provide loans at low rate of interest.

ii) Use of Machinery

In Pakistan farming is mostly done by using traditional methods. Ploughing, sowing and threshing by animals, harvesting with hand sickle etc. are what we call “traditional methods of farming”. These methods do not help cultivate lands on a large scale. Besides, these cause huge loss to the harvest as well. These problems can be solved by using modern machinery. Presently, the use of tractor is common. In addition to ploughing it can also help in sowing, harvesting and threshing if special machinery is attached to it. The government encourages the use of modern agricultural machinery by reducing import taxes on it.



Wheat harvesting by modern machinery

iii) Use of Agricultural Medicines

Like animals, plants also have certain diseases. It is estimated that diseases and insects cause 20% loss to crops yield. Now the farmers in Pakistan are using pesticides and insecticides despite the fact that they are poisonous and cause harm to human health. It is essential to cultivate such types of crops which

have strong resistance power against diseases.

iv) Use of Improved Seeds

Improved seeds show resistance against diseases and give high yield. To improve seeds, an organization has been established that operates laboratories at about 17 areas of different climates all over the country. Seed corporations are also active in this regard in all provinces. Moreover, international companies are also providing improved seeds.

4. Water Resources and Irrigation System

In most areas of Pakistan, the climate is dry. About 80% of rain is received in midsummer. Sometimes the rain cause floods and instead of bounty, becomes a calamity. And other times, the rain is unreliable and insufficient. That is why the rainfed agriculture in Pakistan is not successful.

Pakistan is a country which has vast mountain ranges. One of advantages of these ranges is that they keep rainwater confined in narrow river beds which can be dammed easily. Through mediation of the World Bank, Pakistan and India signed the Indus Basin Treaty in 1960. According to the treaty, India got full rights over water of the three eastern rivers, namely Bias, Sutlej and Ravi; Pakistan got rights over the water of Indus and its two tributary rivers, namely Jhelum and Chenab. Pakistan has made the world's best irrigation system by building several dams and barrages on its rivers. Tarbela, Mangla and Warsak Dams are Pakistan's largest dams. Besides, there are many small dams as well. On Indus River, from Kalabagh down to its delta, five barrages have been constructed at different points. These are Jinnah Barrage, Chashma Barrage, Taunsa Barrage, Guddu Barrage and Kotri or Sukkur Barrage. A few barrages are also constructed on Jhelum and Chenab rivers. Among the recently accomplished irrigation projects are Bhasha, Gomalzam, Mirani and Satpara dams.

It is easy to develop canal network in plain areas. In contrast, developing an extensive canal system in rough mountainous and plateau terrains is very difficult. There are four means of irrigation in Pakistan:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| i) Canals | ii) Wells |
| iii) Natural springs and karezes | iv) Hill torrents |

i) Canals

Our canal irrigation system is one of the best and vast systems of the world. Canals carry the water out from dams, barrages and headworks downwards to the fields. There are three types of canals in Pakistan:

- a) Perennial Canals:-** These are the canals in which water flows throughout the year, i.e. during the seasons of both Rabbi and Kharif crops. Examples of these are Upper Chenab Canal, Lower Chenab Canal, Sidhnai Canal and Badian Canal etc.
- b) Seasonal Canals:-** These canals flow only in rainy season or at the time of floods.
- c) Link Canals:-** These are not meant to irrigate fields, rather are used to link up one river with another or a canal with another canal. Examples of these are Marala-Ravi Canal, Qadirabad-Baloki Canal and Baloki-Sulemanki Canal etc.

ii) Wells

Groundwater is obtained by digging wells. They are of two types:

- a) Dugwells,** which are dug into earth in the form of broad ditches. Water from a well is lifted by a Persian Wheel or a motor-pipe system.
- b) Tubewells,** commonly called borings, which are installed in narrow bore holes deep in earth. Later, filter tubes (pipes) are inserted into the boreholes. From tubewells water can be pumped out by surface mounted or submersible pumps.

In places where canal system is unavailable or their water supply is insufficient, wells serve the purpose of irrigation. Experts suggest that irrigation through wells or tubewells proves more productive than through canals because the wells or tubewells remain under control of farmers who use them right up to their needs. However, wells/tubewells are a costly means of irrigation as compare to canals.

iii) Natural Springs and Karezes

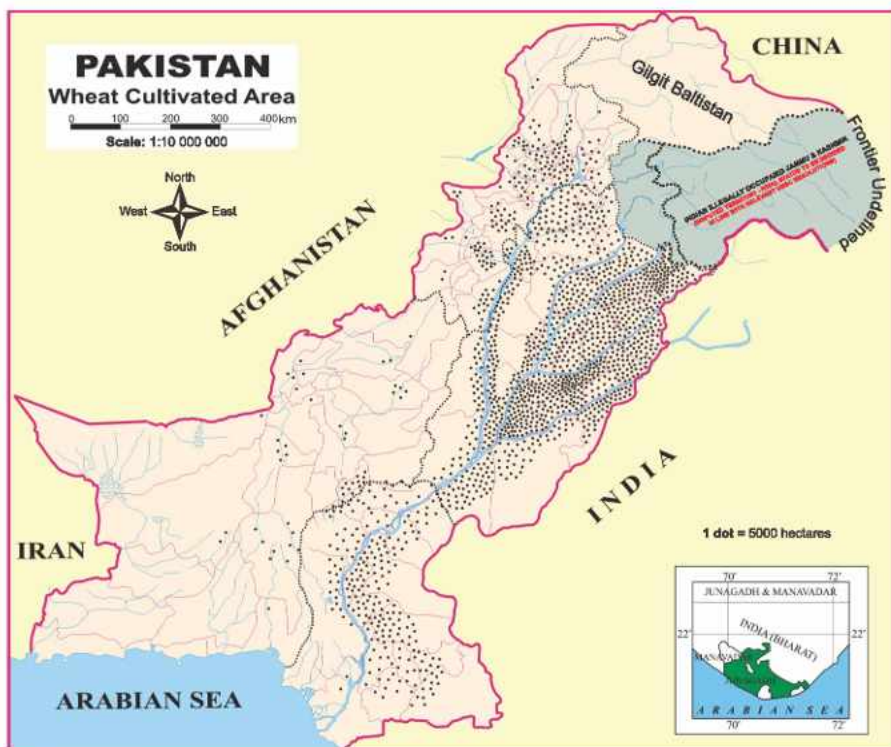
Water saturated layers of earth exist underground just like the blood vessels in a body. During the process of erosion in mountain valleys, wherever a saturated layer is



Source: Basic map derived from the Survey of Pakistan's atlas for Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

exposed the water begins to flow out like blood oozing from a body. The point from where groundwater gushes out is called “natural spring”. Springs can be artificial also, which are called “Karez” in Balochistan.

Karez system is centuries old in Balochistan. For digging a karez, the first step is to dig few wells in a row at certain distance in the foothills, called “mother wells”. Then, all the mother wells are joined by digging a tunnel running through them. Finally, the cumulative water of all the mother wells is conveyed to the valley by an underground canal provided with openings to earth's surface at regular distances for light and aeration. Unless the mother wells dry out, a karez keeps flowing like a spring. The people use it for irrigation and for other needs. In most areas of Balochistan, karezes have dried out but in some parts, like Zhob, Loralai, Pishin, Quetta and Mastung Districts, a few are still functioning.



Source: Basic maps derived from the Survey of Pakistan's atlas for Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

iv) Hill Torrents

When it rains, the water from hill slopes accumulates to form rushing streams. As the rain stops, the rushing streams gradually dry out therefore, they are called hill torrents. People block the torrents coming from the nearby mountains by constructing dikes to divert the water to agricultural fields. Water floods the fields one after another as it flows downslope. The dikes are constructed collectively by stakeholders. This method of irrigation is popular in the hilly and rainfed areas of Pakistan. Whether fields are cultivated or not this method is used for the enhancement of soil moisture.

5. Crops

Pakistan has two basic cropping seasons:

i) Rabi Season and ii) Kharif Season. The crops cultivated in Rabi Season are called “Rabi Crops” and those cultivated in Kharif Season are called “Kharif Crops”.

i) Rabi Crops

These are generally cultivated in October and harvested in April. They include barley, gram, oil seeds and wheat. In wheat production, the Indus Plains have a lead over the rest of Pakistan. Wheat is cultivated on 75% of under cultivation area in Punjab. In Sindh, wheat is cultivated on a large scale. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, wheat is cultivated in small plain areas.



Wheat harvesting by traditional method

ii) Kharif Crops

Kharif crops are grown from April to October. They include cotton, millet, sorghum, corn, sugarcane and rice. Pakistani rice is considered one of the best varieties in the world. Its cultivation requires hot and humid climate. Climate of the northeast districts of Punjab Sialkot, Sheikhopura and Gujranwala is very suitable for its cultivation. Rice of this region is of high quality; hence most of its production is exported. Rice is also cultivated in Okara, Jhang, Narowal, Hafizabad, etc. Naseerabad and Jaferabad Districts of Balochistan and Dera Ismail Khan District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have a good share in rice cultivation. Cotton is another major crop of Pakistan. It is largely cultivated in the Indus Plains, including Dera Ghazi Khan,

Multan, Khanewal and Bahawalpur Districts of Punjab Province, and the interior districts of Sindh Province. Cotton is also grown in Dera Ismail Khan, Mardan and Peshawar Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Loralai and Lasbela Districts of Balochistan.

6. Livestock

Most of the farmers keep few livestock but such little animal husbandry comes under the fold of agriculture. If a large number of cattle, termed as “herd”, is reared as an occupation then it is called “herding”. Herding is common in areas where modern social changes have not occurred yet. Cattle are used for freighting and farming in these areas. Estimates show that about 60% of arable land in Pakistan is used as meadows. Mostly cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats and camels are reared in Pakistan. Punjab leads the other provinces in livestock production. Cholistan Desert of Bahawalpur Division is very suitable for this occupation. It is obvious from the table given below that the number of cattle has been continuously increasing in Pakistan.



Cattle herd

Livestock population in Pakistan (in millions)					
Cattle	1976	1986	1996	2006	2018 (Estimated)
Buffalo	10.6	15.7	20.3	27.3	38.8
Cow/Ox	14.9	17.5	20.4	29.6	46.1
Goat	21.7	29.9	41.2	53.8	74.1
Sheep	18.9	23.3	23.5	26.5	30.5
Camel	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1
Horse	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4

Sources: (1) Livestock Census Division, Pakistan. (2) Ministry of Food Security and Research, Pakistan

7. Fishing

Although fishing adds only 0.4 percent to the GDP of Pakistan but there are lacs of people engaged in this occupation. Pakistan has two sources of fishing:

- i) Sea
- ii) Rivers

i) Sea Fishing

Sea fishing is practised in the coastal belts of Sindh and Balochistan Provinces. The coast of Sindh has a lead over Balochistan's coast in fish yield, because the River Indus carries along a lot of fish towards the sea. In open sea, fishing is done through large modern ships. The bulk of our fish catch is exported.

ii) River Fishing

This kind of fishing is carried out in rivers, dams, natural lakes, canals and ponds. The amount of fish catch in the rivers and lakes of Sindh is larger than those of Punjab Province. River Indus is the biggest source of fishing in Sindh. Besides, Lake Manchher, Lake Kinchher and Chotyari Dam (Sangarh) are also famous sites for fishing. In addition to rivers and lakes, a good amount of fish is obtained from Mangla Dam and Chashma Barrage in Punjab Province as well. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, fish is caught from Tarbela Dam, Warsak Dam, Tanda Dam (Kohat) and Baran Dam (Bannu). Fish farming is also in practice in Pakistan. People build their private fish farms, where better varieties are produced.

8. Modern Agriculture

About 43.7% of Pakistan's labour force is engaged in agriculture. Despite this, the actual problem with Pakistan's agriculture is its low productivity. That is, because of various constraints, the productivity potential of Pakistan's agriculture is lower than the developed countries. The Government of Pakistan has taken many steps to increase the agricultural productivity. For increasing mechanized farming, it has granted incentives for indigenously manufacturing the agricultural machinery. Presently, there are three tractor manufacturing factories in the country. The Agricultural Development Bank is granting soft loans to farmers for purchase of fertilizer and tractors. The use of good quality seeds is imperative for increasing productivity. The responsibility of production and distribution of seeds is entrusted upon the Agricultural Development Corporation. There are four government organizations working for supply of seeds. Besides, there are many private companies preparing quality seeds. For testing the quality of seeds, government has established laboratories in different parts of the country.

A number of dam and canal construction projects are underway in various localities in order to increase the water supply for irrigation purposes. There are two departments in the country which purchase crops directly from farmers on the fixed rates. These departments are: Agricultural Marketing and Storage Limited, and Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation. Apart from these, the Utility Stores Corporation also purchases crops directly from the farmers.

The Government has been paying due attention to agricultural research. For that purpose, Agriculture Research Farms, Agriculture Universities and Colleges and Agriculture Research Councils have been established, where research projects are conducted on seeds culturing and crop diseases.

9. Agricultural Problems

A large segment of Pakistan's population is associated with agriculture, yet we are not self-sufficient in many staple crops. The following problems are responsible for this deficiency:

- ◆ Majority of our farmers are illiterate, whereas education is very significant in this profession. An educated farmer can better understand the right time of cultivation, the right amount of irrigation, the use of suitable fertilizer and pesticides and the use of modern agricultural machinery.
- ◆ Most of the farmers are poor. They can spare little from their crops income of one season to invest in the crops of next season, hence the chances of getting good yield are minimal.
- ◆ The use of modern technology is rare. Neither the farmers know how to use it nor can they afford to buy.
- ◆ Agricultural land ratio per farmer has reduced due to its fragmentation under inheritance rules. This scenario puts big hurdle in the application of modern agricultural techniques.
- ◆ The political instability is also one of the major reasons. The powerful countries can export easily to international markets whatever surplus they produce, whereas our farmers find it impossible to have access to international markets. They feel worried for access to markets, especially in the case of fast perishing products.

10. Industries

Next to agriculture, industry is the other most important sector of our economy. The economic progress of our country depends upon the progress in this sector. It shall help to:

- i. increase the job opportunities
- ii. increase the volume of exports
- iii. increase the reserves of foreign exchange
- iv. stabilize and broaden the bases of economy
- v. export the agricultural production in value added (manufactured) form instead of raw form

Agricultural development is linked to industrial development, because this is industry which provides the agricultural equipments, fertilizers, pesticides / insecticides, transportation vehicles and the machinery for value addition in the raw agricultural products. Therefore, taking steps for industrial development is necessary.

The industry of Pakistan may be classified into three types:

a) Cottage Industry

This is set up in homes and markets in small simple buildings and is mostly run with muscle power. The workers buy raw material from the local markets and sell finished goods to the same. Tailoring, embroidery, black smithy, carpentry and shoe making etc. fall in the category of cottage industry. A flour mill or a bakery also comes under this fold.

There may be hardly any village or

city in Pakistan where there is no cottage industry compatible to the local culture. Wood work, iron work, jewellery work, carpet weaving, furniture making, cane work in baskets, furniture and cradles etc. are the examples of cottage industry. Moreover, clay pots, glass, bangles, firework, toys, decoration pieces etc. are the products of this type of industry. Advancement in the means of communication has helped introduce our cottage products to the international



Cloth weaving by hand loom

market. Now, foreign tourists take keen interest in these. The government has established expo centers in several cities from where the tourists purchase items of their interest.

b) Small Industry

There are several parameters to differentiate between small and large industry, e.g. the amount of capital invested, the number of employees, and the nature of energy being used etc. The latest definition of small industry on the basis of investment is: “an industry where capital investment ranges from 10 million to 100 million”. In such industries the number of employees is small. The factories of sports goods, surgical equipments, medicines and carpets etc. fall in the category of small industry. Most of the private sector industry in Pakistan is small industry. They are the major employers of the country's workforce.

This type of industry is very common in Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad and Sialkot etc. In the suburbs of almost every big city of the country, industrial zones have been delimited where small industry is the most common. This type of industry faces many hurdles in our country. The government must pay attention to this issue so that employment opportunities could be enhanced and our raw material could be turned into finished products and thus bring in reasonable income.

c) Large Industry

It is the industry in which capital investment exceeds the limit of Rs. 100 million. In any such industry the number of employment is quite large. This type of industry is rapidly growing in our country. The big textile mills, mechanical complexes, sugar mills, fertilizer factories, cement factories, iron and steel mills, oil refineries, etc. fall in this category of industries. Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan and Sialkot etc. are famous for having large industrial units.



Inside view of Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi

Exercise

Q.1. Fill in the blanks.

- i. In 1947, when Pakistan was created, the country's base was very weak.
- ii. Mining is one of the activities of economy.
- iii. Food, clothing and shelter are of a human being.
- iv. In Salt Range, the salt mines of are well known and the oldest in Pakistan.
- v. Pakistan has the vast system in the world.

Q.2. Give short answers to the following questions.

- i. Where are the largest and famous copper mines of Pakistan located?
- ii. Differentiate between the basic minerals and power minerals.
- iii. What is a karez?
- iv. Which crops are called the Rabi and the Kharif crops?
- v. Give examples of cottage industry.

Q.3. Give detailed answers to the following questions.

- i. Describe the agricultural problems of Pakistan and the measures taken for their prevention.
- ii. Highlight the types and regional distribution of industries of Pakistan.

ACTIVITIES

- i) Arrange a study tour for the students to some small and large industrial units in the nearby city.
- ii) Take the students on a field trip to the nearest mining area for observation.

Learning Outcomes:

The study of this chapter will enable the students to:

- discuss the importance of energy resources in development.
- discuss the production and consumption of different sources of energy.
- analyse international trade of Pakistan, its composition direction and changing balance.
- enumerate the causes and consequences of poverty in Pakistan! Point out the steps that can be taken to alleviate poverty.
- explain the importance of sea-ports of Pakistan.
- discuss the significance of dry ports of Pakistan.

1. Energy Resources

Energy resources play a vital role in economic development. A country with rich energy resources can develop faster. Allah has granted every country with various types of energy resources, but their mere existence cannot serve any purpose. Only those countries have achieved progress which exploited their energy resources properly, like USA, France, Britain, Germany etc. The countries which could not have used their energy resources properly are still backward, like Pakistan, India, and the African countries. The exploration of oil and gas in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the other countries of Middle-East has brought tremendous development to these countries. In Pakistan, the exploration of Sui-gas (natural gas) has helped save foreign exchange of worth billions of rupees. It means, the availability of energy resources and their judicious exploitation is very essential for economic progress of a country.

The energy resources found in Pakistan are being discussed hereunder:

i. Hydroelectricity

Hydroelectricity means the electricity produced by the kinetic force of flowing water. Due to easy use electricity is the most popular source of energy. In Pakistan hydroelectricity is generated more than the other types of electricity because we have many natural sites for it. To produce hydroelectricity, waterfalls

are needed to provide force to run the electricity generating machines called “turbines”. For that purpose, artificial waterfalls have been created on dams. At the foothills of the Northern and North-Western Mountains, there are several dams. In 1947, only 68 megawatt hydroelectricity was generated in the country, which increased to 6670 megawatt by 2014. The major consumers of hydroelectricity are domestic users and the industrial and agricultural sectors.

Following are important dams in Pakistan in terms of their hydroelectricity generation capacity:

a. Tarbela Dam

This is the world's largest earth-filled dam built on River Indus at the site of Tarbela. Its construction started in 1968 and completed in 1976. Its current capacity of electricity generation is 3478 megawatt (MW). It is also used for irrigation purposes.



Tarbela Dam

b. Mangla Dam

This is the second largest source of hydroelectricity in Pakistan. It is on River Jhelum at Mangla. It was completed in 1967 and presently has the production capacity of 1,000 MW.



Mangla Dam

c. Warsak Dam

It is built on River Kabul at Warsak. Its construction started in 1952 with the financial and technical assistance of Canada and reached its completion between 1960 to 1981 in several phases. It generates 240MW of hydroelectricity and also irrigates about 20 thousand acres of land.

d. Ghazi Barotha Dam

It is constructed on River Indus at Ghazi Barotha. Since June, 2004, it has been producing electricity. It has the capacity of producing 1450MW hydroelectricity.

ii. Thermal Electricity

In thermal electricity plants (also called thermal power plants) water is boiled by burning coal, oil or gas to produce steam. With the pressure of steam the electricity generators are run through special mechanization. These plants are constructed to meet the needs of big cities as alternative to hydroelectricity. In case of interruption in supply of hydroelectricity, or if there is persistent deficiency, the thermal power stations can substitute it to provide us electricity. In Sindh Province, the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESCO) has constructed many thermal power plants to provide electricity to Karachi. WAPDA has also constructed thermal power plants in Hyderabad, Sukkar, Jamshoro and Guddu in Sindh Province. In Punjab, similar plants are working in Rawalpindi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Kot Addu, Muzafargarh and Multan. In Balochistan, thermal power plants have been installed at Quetta, Pasni and Hub.

iii. Nuclear Electricity

Pakistan started generating nuclear energy in 1971 after installing its first nuclear power plant at Karachi with the cooperation of Canada. Its power generation capacity is 137MW. The second nuclear power plant has been installed at Chashma near Mianwali, which has the capacity of generating 300MW.

Production of electricity in Pakistan [Gigawatt Hour (Gwh)]						
Year	Hydroelectricity	Thermal Electricity	Nuclear Electricity	Total Indigenous Production	Imported Electricity	Total Supply
2008-09	20,526	39,159	918	60,598	195	60,793
2009-10	21,671	39,342	2,521	63,534	185	63,178
2010-11	23,817	42,664	2,260	68,741	229	68,970
2011-12	22,044	39,940	4,146	66,130	-	66,130
2012-13	20,536	43,125	3,301	66,962	-	66,962
2013-14	23,953	44,847	4,331	73,131	304	73,435
2014-15	23,478	43,611	4,273	71,362	350	71,712
2015-16	24,544	45,252	3,078	72,874	335	73,209

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan

iv. Natural Gas

It is also called fuel gas. Next to electricity, it is the largest source of energy. It is a clean and environment friendly source of energy and is easy to use. In Pakistan the natural gas was first explored at Sui area of Balochistan Province in the year 1952. Hence, it is commonly called “Sui Gas” in the country. One-third of our energy needs are met with natural gas. It is mainly used in houses as fuel. The industry, especially the fertilizer industry, heavily depends on natural gas. Now-a-days it is being used in vehicles as a fuel, known as CNG (Compressed Natural Gas).

Gas reserves have been explored in all the four provinces. In Balochistan, the areas of Sui, Pirkoh, Zin and Uch have huge reserves of natural gas. In Punjab, Dharnal, Toot, Dhulian, Mial and Dhodak; and in Sindh, Sari, Mari, Kandkot, Khanpur, Hundi and Mazarani areas are providing natural gas. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, huge reserves have been explored in Kohat and Karak Districts.

v. Coal

The coal found in Pakistan is of low quality. It is mainly used in houses as fuel and brick kilns. Coal mining started in 1887 in our country and now it is being produced in all the four provinces:

- 1- In Punjab coal is found at Makarwal, Dandot, Pidh and Kalabagh.
- 2- In Balochistan it is found at Sorange, Khost, Shahreg, Harnai, Chamalang, Degari, Dukki and Mach. Quality wise this coal is relatively better than the other area's coal. That is why it is also used in Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi.
- 3- Almost 90% of the country's coal production comes from Sindh where the Lakhra, Jhempir, Meting and Thar areas have huge deposits. The coal mines of Thar were explored in 1992 and currently projects are underway to use it for generating electricity.
- 4- In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, coal is mined at Kohat and Darra Adam Khel—a famous place in Orakzai Agency.

vi. Mineral Oil

Mineral oil (petroleum) is one of the most important sources of energy. It is mainly used in aeroplanes and vehicles, but used in some industries as well. Petroleum is considered as precious as gold, even called as “liquid gold”. Its importance can be judged by considering the fact that the current world politics is revolving around two main factors, first to prove superior to other nations in terms of ideology and second, to ensure access to the world's oil reserves. In Pakistan, the biggest petroleum producing region is Potohar Plateau. At Dhulian, Khore, Mial, Balkasar, Joyameer, Sarang and other areas of this region, petroleum is being extracted for several decades. Petroleum reserves have been explored at Dhodak area of D.G.Khan and Khaskheli area of District Badin. But the indigenous reserves are insufficient to meet our needs, hence we import petroleum.

There are two oil refineries at Karachi, namely “Pakistan Oil Refinery” and “National Oil Refinery”. A refinery has been set up at Mahmood Kot where crude oil from Dhodak area is refined.

vii. Non-Conventional Energy Resources

Energy is quite essential for progress in urban and rural life, agriculture, industry and arts. That is why all competent nations are striving to get hold of maximum energy resources. We know that the conventional energy resources will not last long; hence non-conventional resources of energy are being explored. Such resources exist in the form of bio-gas, solar energy, wind energy and tidal energy etc. Some of them are already being used on small scale.

Among the non-conventional energy resources, the solar energy is very useful and comparatively cheap. It is generated from the heat of sun. Solar power plants have been set up at different areas in Pakistan, which produce 135KW electricity. Bio-gas is also used like Sui-gas. It is generated by decomposing animals' dung in special plants. In coastal areas, strong winds blow constantly in one direction. Therefore, in the coastal areas of Balochistan and Sindh, people, with the assistance of government, have installed grains grinding mills and water pumps, which are run by wind power.

2. Foreign Trade

The activity of selling and buying goods is called “trade”. If it is conducted with other countries, it is called “foreign or international trade”. Following are the important factors that influence international trade:

i. Foreign Policy

Friendly relations promote trade links. For instance, we have strong trade relations with Muslim Arab countries, because of our strong spiritual and political affiliations with them. Contrary to it, we have never enjoyed good relations with India; therefore, despite being close neighbours, we could not promote trade relations with her.

ii. Means of Transportation

In order to have smooth foreign trade, a country must have reliable means of transportation. Fortunately, Pakistan has land, sea and air links with all important countries of the world. We are not dependent on any other country for the means of transportation required for our international trade.

iii. Tariff

The volume of trade between any two countries depends on their tariff rates. Friendly countries levy low tariff on imports and exports of one another. As a result, their goods become cheaper and able to compete in the market.

iv. Political Stability

Political stability and investment go hand in hand. If a country undergoes political instability, then not only the foreign investors but also the local investors hesitate to invest there.

3. Imports and Exports

International trade comprises two types: imports and exports.

I. Imports

The items brought from other countries are called “imports”. Pakistan is a developing country. We have enough natural resources but industrially we are backward. Today, technology is being used in every field of life. Therefore, in order to boost up economic activities in various fields, we need to import

required machinery. Moreover, we are also not self-sufficient in certain minerals and agricultural crops. The list of Pakistan's imports is quite long; the major are being discussed below:

i. Industrial Machinery

Pakistan's economy is shifting from agricultural to industrial. But still we have only those industries in which agricultural raw material is converted into finished products. We don't have technology that could make machinery for industries. Thus, industrial machinery is imported from the countries of European and Northern America, Australia, Japan and China. We also import scientific equipments from these countries.

ii. Transport Machinery

As population grows, the demand for vehicles to transport goods and passengers also increases. The means of transportation, which include aeroplanes, ships, trains, buses, trucks, cars and motor cycles etc., are imported from the same countries from where we import industrial machinery.

iii. Defense Equipment

Pakistan has its own ordnance factories, yet we have to buy sophisticated weapons from the foreign markets. Our need is fulfilled by China, USA, Russia, and European countries.

iv. Iron and Steel

Iron and steel are used in making of spare parts of machinery. Our local production of iron and steel is insufficient; therefore, we import these from USA, Japan, Germany and UK, etc.

v. Medicines and Chemical compounds

We import medicines from Germany, France, Italy, USA and Japan. The chemical compounds used in the local industry are also imported from these countries.

vi. Agricultural Products

There is scarcity of edible oil and tea in Pakistan. Sometimes, we also face wheat shortage. We import soybean oil from USA, palm oil from Malaysia, tea from Kenya, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, and wheat from USA and Australia.

Besides these commodities, we also import items like paper, electronics, cosmetics, sports goods, etc. from various countries.

II. Exports

The goods produced in home country and sold to foreign countries are called “Exports”. Export base of Pakistan is narrow. The items included in our exports are food cereals, cotton, wool, leather, some minerals and few other simple products.

i. Cotton Products

Pakistan produces cotton in surplus to its domestic needs. We export raw cotton, cotton yarn, cotton cloth and readymade garments to Hong Kong, Japan, Bangladesh, Middle-East countries, USA, China, Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore etc.

ii. Animal's Skin (Hide), Leather and Wool

Animal husbandry is among the major occupations in Pakistan. Besides meat and milk, we use the hide and wool of animals. Leather is the finished product of animal skin and their wool has several uses. We export these goods both in raw form and as finished products to Iran, Russia, Spain, Italy and Japan.

iii. Handicrafts

These products include embroidered garments, decoration pieces made of marble, fascinating metallic utensils and sports goods etc. Lot of foreign exchange is earned through these products.

iv. Carpets and Mats

Pakistani carpets are liked throughout the world for their beauty and durability. These products are exported to rich Arab countries, Germany and America.

v. Rice and Fish

We produce rice and fish in surplus. Our basmati rice is of high quality and is exported to Middle-East, European and some African countries. Our fish catch is mostly exported to Middle-East.

Apart from these above mentioned products, we also export readymade garments, surgical tools, fruits, vegetables, tobacco and unrefined sugar (gurh) etc.

4. Balance of Trade

Balance of trade means the proportion between the volume of imports and exports. If the volumes are not equal, the trade is called “imbalanced trade”. If expenditure on imports is more than the profit earned from exports is called “trade deficit”.

Pakistan's economy is based on production and export of raw material. We import expensive finished products. We have trade links with European countries, like UK, Germany, France, Norway, Sweden and Belgium etc. The balance of this trade is negative for us, because we earn less foreign exchange from our exports but pay more for imports. Our other trade partners are East European countries, Greece, Hungary, Poland and Romania, etc. Our trade balance with them is positive because we export them more goods than we import from them.

We have trade relations with Middle-East countries as well. We import petroleum and dates from them and export agricultural commodities, arms, garments, carpets etc. to them. Here the balance of trade is in our favour. It means, our exports value is more than the imports value from those countries. We also have trade relations with Asian countries, like China, Russia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and the North American countries, like USA and Canada. Here we face trade deficit.

Our overall foreign trade is imbalanced. Every year we have trade deficit in our budget. In order to bridge this gap, taxes are increased and foreign loans are obtained. Remittances from the overseas Pakistanis also help a lot in compensating our foreign trade deficit. It means, in the export trade of Pakistan the share of manpower export is significant.

5. Sea-Ports

A place where ships are anchored and heavy goods are loaded or unloaded is called sea-port. A few years back ships were mostly used for passenger

movement, like Hajj travels, but now due to increase in air traffic, voyages by ships have almost come to an end. Yet in rich countries luxurious fairies are used for excursion trips.

Pakistan has three major sea-ports:

i. Kimari (Karachi)

Kimari is a natural sea-port of Karachi. All the required facilities for anchoring all types of ships are present here. During 1947-48, this port tackled imports and exports of three and a half million tonnes. This quantity increased to 26 million tonnes in 2017-18.



Port Kimari (Karachi)

ii. Port Bin Qasim

The place on sea shore where sea water is projected long into land in the form of a narrow strip is called “Creek”. Port Bin Qasim is constructed on “Gharo Creek” about 20km in the southeast of Karachi. This was constructed in 1980 with the main objective of meeting the needs of Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi. To exploit the full potential of Port Bin Qasim, an industrial estate has been established nearby where a great number of factories of textile, chemicals, cement, leather and leather goods have been set up.



Port Bin Qasim

iii. Gawadar

This port is constructed at Gawadar on Balochistan coast. It holds immense importance due to its strategic location. Its construction was started in 2001 with the collaboration of China and has been in operation since 2009. According to its master plan, its total area would finally reach to 2,500 acres.



Gwadar Port

On 20th April, 2015, the Chinese President, during his visit to Islamabad, announced the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) Project and signed several agreements of investment of worth 46.5 billion dollars. According to the CPEC Project, the Chinese city of Kashghar will be linked to Gwadar by a highway and railway till the year 2030. This project will make Pakistan one of the world's important and prosperous countries in the fields of economy, defense, and as a trade route.

6. Dry Ports

There are six dry ports in Pakistan, which are run by Pakistan Railway. The first dry port of the country was established in 1973 at Mughalpura Railway Station, Lahore. After that, other dry ports were established at Karachi, Quetta, Peshawar, Multan and Rawalpindi.

Import goods from foreign countries are received at the Karachi Port. From there these are picked up by Pakistan railway and transported to the dry ports. From the dry ports, the importers collect their respective shipments.

The dry ports serve a great facility to the import-export businessmen of the country. Prior to their establishment, they would deliver export items to the Karachi Port and collect the imports from the same. Now, they can handle their imports and exports through dry ports located in any of the above mentioned cities.

7. Ratio and Causes of Poverty

Poverty means the lack of production and per capita income in a country, which results in the lack of saving and investment and keeps the living standard of people at low level.

About one-fourth (25%) of the people of Pakistan are living below the Poverty Line. In order to determine the ratio of poverty, the term "Poverty Line" is used. It refers to the minimum income level below two US dollars daily which a person cannot meet the basic needs of life. In Pakistan, majority of the people earn less than two US dollars a day, which reflects the dire situation of poverty in the country. Following are the major causes of poverty in Pakistan:

- i. Our population is growing at much faster rate than the growth of resources and production.

- ii. Over 63% of our population lives in rural areas and is dependent on agriculture. In present time, lucrative agriculture depends on machines, pesticides, improved seeds and chemical fertilizers. These items are quite expensive because they are imported from other countries. Despite heavy cost of farming, the farmers most often fail in getting good prices for their yields. It is the reason that despite being hard working, our farmers suffer from acute poverty.
- iii. Per Inheritance Laws, the agricultural land has been fragmented into smaller pieces. The small farmers can't meet their living cost with farming occupation only, hence they are attracted towards side jobs neglecting farming. This results in reduction of per acre yield.
- iv. The development in all sectors of economy depends on a strong industrial base. Our country is backward in this field. This is the reason that there are fewer job opportunities in industrial sector; other sectors of economy are also at low ebb.
- v. Corruption, smuggling, hoarding, bribery and tax evasion is common in our society. These menaces have affected all fields of our life.
- vi. Political instability, discontinuous economic policies and law and order issues have made the foreign investors hesitant to invest in our country. Due to these factors capital is draining out of our country, which is a big cause of unemployment and poverty in Pakistan.
- vii. Feudalism in rural areas has also played a role in increasing the ratio of poverty. The feudals are depriving the poor farmers of their due share in different ways. They don't pay them a reasonable toil, hence the farmers don't work with devotion and dedication.

Consequences of Poverty and Preventive Measures

An economically bleak society usually undergoes political instability; thus, faces internal and external threats as well. Poverty and crimes often go hand in hand. A country having poor masses is fated to have law and order issues. The majority of our people are deprived of balanced food and medical facilities because of poverty. In these circumstances, how can a poor man provide

education to his children? This is why our people are generally illiterate, unskilled, physically sick and discouraged.

The present and past governments have been attempting to prevent and eradicate poverty by encouraging foreign investment and increase Job opportunities. In this regard, the Food Support Programme, Khushhal Pakistan Programme, Pakistan Rural Support Programme and Benazir Income Support Programme etc. are important measures, however, these have helped little in poverty alleviation. For curbing the issue of poverty, birth control, proper planning, equitable resource distribution, provision of standard educational facilities, increase in the use of modern technology and private sector development all are essential steps.

Exercise

Q.1. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The goods brought from other countries into home country are called
- ii. The goods produced in home country and sold to foreign countries are called.....
- iii. Among the non-conventional sources of energy,..... energy is the most useful and cheapest.
- iv. Buying and selling of goods is called

Q.2. Give short answers to the following questions.

- i. Define Poverty Line.
- ii. Write a note on the use of non-conventional energy resources in Pakistan.
- iii. What are the determining factors in foreign trade?
- iv. Write a note on Gwadar Port.
- v. How is the Poverty Line determined?

Q.3. Give detailed answers to the following questions.

- i. Discuss Pakistan's foreign trade in the terms of imports, exports and partner countries.

- ii. Define the "balance of trade" and discuss the status of the balance of payment of Pakistan.
- iii. Write essay on the causes and consequences of poverty in Pakistan.
- iv. Explain the importance and production of petroleum and gas among the power resources of Pakistan.

ACTIVITIES

- i) Take the students on a study trip to the nearby dam or grid station.
- ii) Arrange a debate among the students on causes and effects of poverty in Pakistan.

Learning Outcomes:

The study of this chapter will enable the students to:

- discuss the growth and distribution of population in Pakistan.
- analyse the rural-urban composition of population and the geographical distribution.
- discuss the gender composition of population in Pakistan.
- explain the basic features of Pakistani society and the major social problems faced by it.
- discuss the educational and health conditions in Pakistan.
- identify the major features of Pakistan's culture and commonality in regional cultures leading to national integration and cohesion.
- trace the origin and evolution of national and regional languages.
- trace the role of minorities in Pakistan with specific reference to Quaid-e-Azam's speech of 11th August, 1947, defining their status.

1. Population

Population is defined as “the total number of people living in a particular area”. It is essential for future planning to have knowledge of the size and composition of a population. Few main features of Pakistan's population are as under:

i) Growth

Population and the resources are correlated. For the enumeration of population, Population Census Organization has been established, which has the duty to conduct the census after every 10 years. The first

Population of Pakistan in different census years		
Census Year	Total Population (in Million)	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1951	33.7	-
1961	42.8	2.45
1972	65.3	3.67
1981	84.3	3.06
1998	132.4	2.69
2017	207.8	2.4

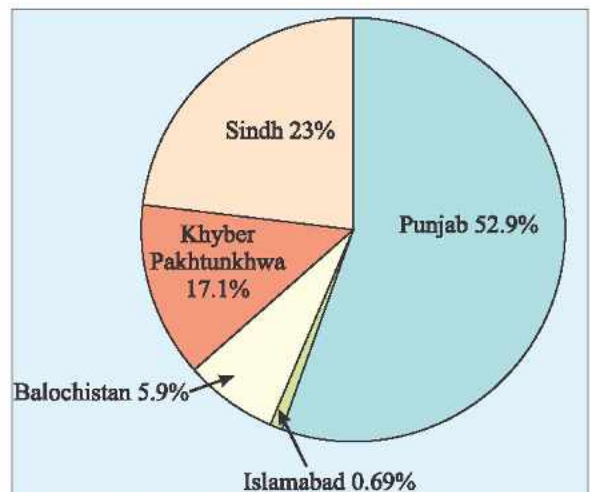
Source: Population Census reports 2017, Pakistan

population census in the country was conducted in 1951. Later, five more censuses were conducted.

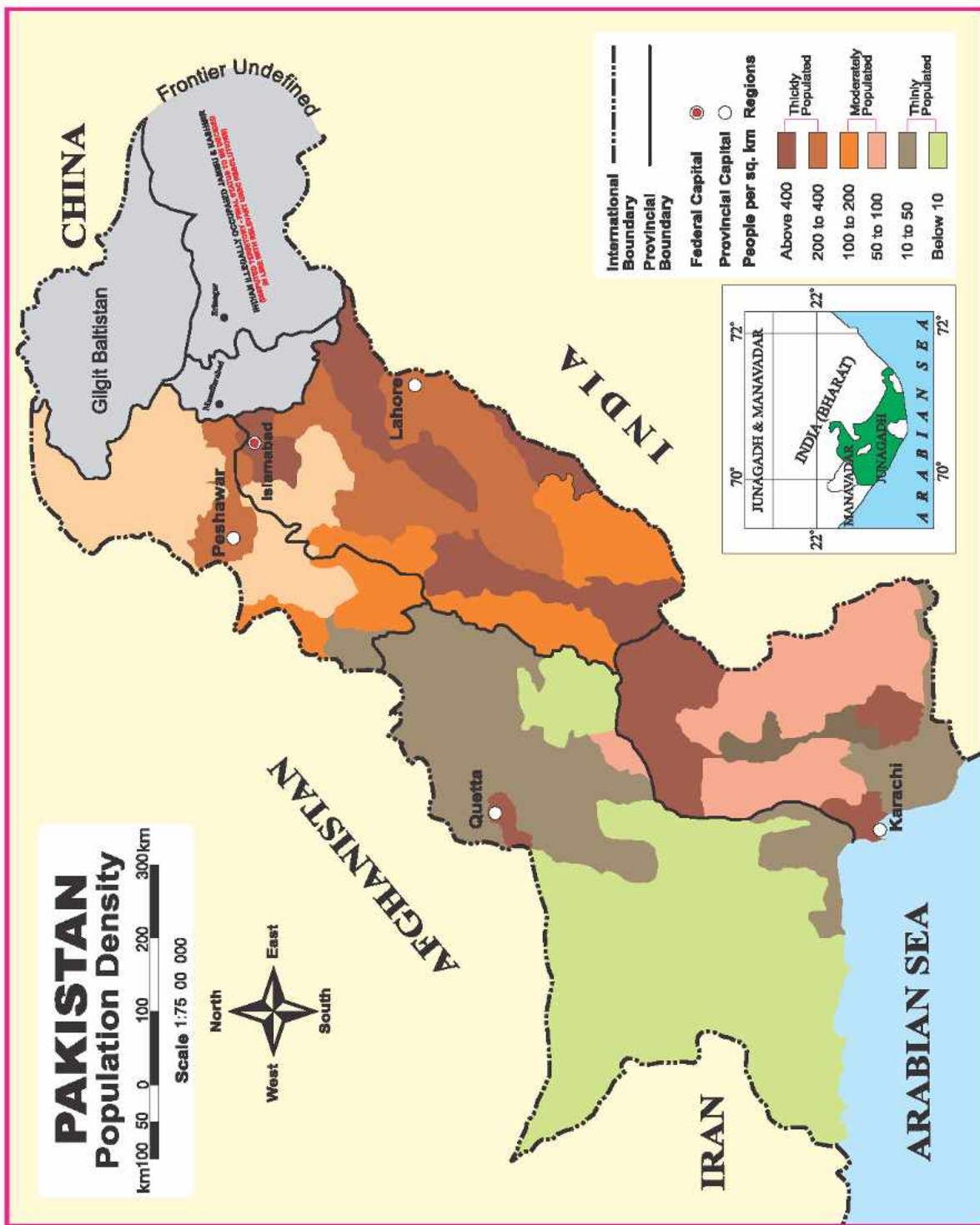
There are two reasons for the growth of population: net migration, and the excess of births over deaths. The Net migration means the excess of incoming migrants (immigrants) over outgoing migrants (emigrants). Migration of people from one area to another within a country makes no change in the total population, but the international migration does affect it. Pakistan's total population increased rapidly when, due to the partition of Sub-continent, the Muslim population migrated from India over here. Statistics of the annual growth rate of population show a decline after the year 1972. It was 3.7% in 1972. In nine years till 1981, it dropped to 3.1% per annum. The 1998 and 2017 censuses recorded the growth rate of population as 2.69 and 2.4% per annum respectively.

ii. Distribution of Population

Distribution of population means, the area-wise number of people out of the total size of population in a country. Generally, the statistics of population distribution are produced in regard of major administrative units of a country, such as provinces or districts. Population distribution is quite uneven in Pakistan. The reasons include the diversified terrain, climatic differences, and uneven distribution of economic resources etc. For instance, Balochistan is the largest province in terms of area, which covers nearly 44% of the total area of Pakistan. However, historically it has been thinly populated due to unfavourable physical conditions. According to the 2017 census, its population was merely 5.9% of the country's total population. In contrast,



Pakistan: Population Distribution, 2017
Source: Population Census Organization, Pakistan



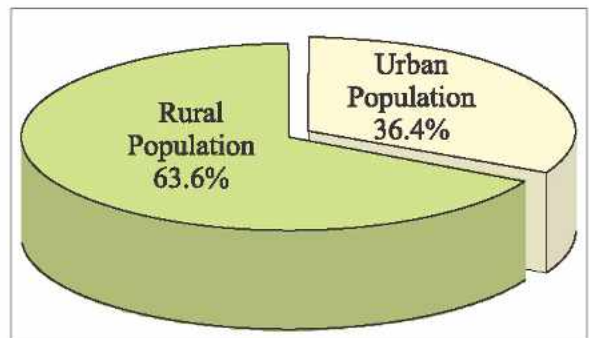
Source: Basic map derived from the Survey of Pakistan's atlas for Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Punjab's population was 52.9% despite that it constitutes only 26% of the country's total area. The reason for Punjab being densely populated is its plain terrain where agriculture is quite developed due to the extensive irrigation system. Moreover, due to abundance of agricultural raw material, the industrial sector is also stable. Historically Punjab has been the center of population. The same rules apply to the other administrative units of Pakistan. According to the 2017 census, the Sindh Province shared 23%, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 17.1% and Federally Administered Capital Territory 0.69% in the country's total population.

While studying about population, we come across a term “population density”. It helps us in understanding population distribution. It is defined as the number of people per square kilometer or per square mile of an area. Population density is calculated by dividing the total area of a region by its total population. According to the 2017 census, population density in Pakistan is 261 persons per square kilometer. Province-wise, Punjab has 533 persons, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 349, Sindh 340, and Balochistan 36 persons per square kilometer.

iii. Rural-Urban Ratio

Rural-urban ratio of population helps us to know a country's dominant economic activities. Since industries are normally setup in cities, the excess of urban population over the rural reflects the trend of industrialization in economy of the respective country. If rural population is larger, it means the primary sector of economy (e.g. livestock, agriculture) dominates there. Pakistan is an agricultural country. Since its creation, the majority of its people have been living in rural areas. In 1951, rural-urban ratio of population was 82.4% and 17.6%, and in 1981 it was 71.7% and 28.3% respectively. According to the 1998 census, 67.5% of our people were rural and 32.5%



Pakistan: Rural - Urban Population Ratio, 2017

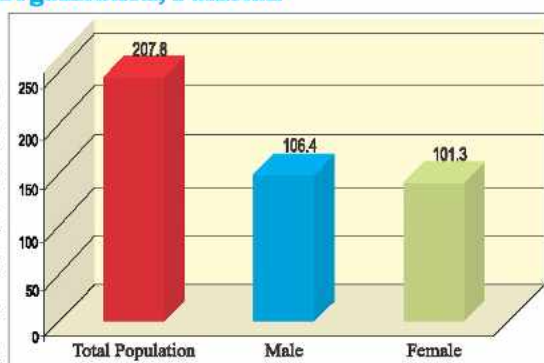
were urban dwellers. According to the 2017 census 63% of Pakistan's population is rural and the remaining 36.4% is urban.

Rural-urban ratio of population in Pakistan		
Census Year	Rural Population (%)	Urban Population (%)
1951	82.4	17.6
1961	77.5	22.5
1972	73.5	26.5
1981	71.7	28.3
1998	67.5	32.5
2017	63.6	36.4

Source: Population Census Organisation, Pakistan

iv. Sex Ratio

The data of sex ratio provides crucial base for future planning in a country. Many factors contribute in the variation in sex ratio, out of which migration is most important. For instance, emigrants usually happen to be males, which cause to increase male population of the host country. According to



Pakistan: number of males & females in total population (million) per the census of 2017

2017 census, total population of the country was 207.8 million in which 106.4 million were males and the remaining 101.3 million were females. In the same period, the overall sex ratio in the country was 106%. It means, with every 100 females there are 106 males. Province-wise sex ratio is not uniform in Pakistan.

Province-wise sex ratio in Pakistan	
Province	Sex Ratio
Punjab	107.23
Sindh	112.24
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	105.1
Balochistan	114.61

Source: Population Census Report, Pakistan, 2017

2. Main Features of Pakistani Society

Pakistani society has many distinguishing features. Few of them are as under:

i. Islamic Society

The religion of Islam is key factor in composition of Pakistani society. Those who do not believe in the oneness of Allah and in Muhammad (ﷺ) as the last Rasool of Allah are considered non-Muslims. Having a common religion, the people in Pakistani society bear strong affiliation for one another despite being ethnically and linguistically different.

ii. Languages

Urdu is Pakistan's national language. Besides, there are many regional languages, like Punjabi, Saraiki, Balochi, Brahui, Pashto, Sindhi and Potohari etc. Urdu is the basic mean of communication among the people all across the country.

iii. Occupations

The majority of our people are associated with agricultural sector. The people associated with industrial and business sectors are less than required in these sectors. Due to economic awareness the women are now more inclined towards employment and have started serving in other sectors too beside the education and health sectors.

iv. Dresses

Different styles of regional dresses are used in our society. Majority of the people like to wear Shalwar Kameez. Apart from it, different dresses are used in different areas according to seasons and local climates.

v. Food

Different food is used in Pakistan in accordance with the terrain and climate of the respective areas. The majority use wheat bread, rice, vegetables, meat and pulses.

vi. Religious and National Festivals

The religious festivals of Pakistani society include Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha, Shab-e-Baraat and Eid Milad-un-Nabi. These festivals are celebrated with great zest and fervor. Similarly, Hindus celebrate diwali, christian christmas and

the people belonging to other religions also celebrate their festivals with full freedom. Besides observing the national festivals like Pakistan Day, Independence Day, Quaid-e-Azam Day, Allama Iqbal Day, other regional festivals, Urse and fairs, etc are also celebrated by people of all classes and ages with great zeal and fervor.

vii. Customs and Traditions

Islamic values are observed in our society in all walks of life, like wedding, birth and death events etc. However, these cultural traditions vary from region to region. The people of other religions also observe their customs and traditions according to their culture.

3. Challenges to Pakistani Society

Pakistani society has been facing several issues since long. Different governments have chalked out plans and taken steps to solve these issues. In spite of all these measures, such social issues still exist. Few of them are discussed below:

i. Illiteracy

Education is very important for the well being of society. Nations cannot progress without education. This is in fact education which puts people on the way to progress. Due to illiteracy and ignorance the Pakistani society is lagging behind to gain progress. Rather, this issue has posed a serious threat to our national integrity by creating provincial, lingual and sectarian prejudices.

ii. Over Population

Over population means the growth of population beyond the limit of available resources. Pakistan is facing this challenge, which has put our society into many problems like poverty, inflation, unemployment, etc.

iii. Poverty

Poverty is the main hurdle in economic and social progress of a country. Due to poverty, the people cannot meet their basic needs of life. Pakistani society is not only affected by this problem but also further aggravated the social and economic condition of the people.

iv. Begging

The menace of begging is increasing rapidly in our society. The streets, markets, hospitals, railway stations, bus stops and all other public places are virtually taken over by the beggars. Begging is not only a problem itself, rather it

is a source of many social problems as well. Because, the beggars become a burden on economy and they cause spreading of different crimes and diseases.

v. Use of Drugs

Despite that our religion Islam forbids the use of drugs, yet it is spreading rapidly in our society. Especially our youth is becoming deeply addicted to drugs and thus pose a threat to the future well being of themselves and the country. The drug addicted people are harmful for the society. Such addiction leads them towards the other evil activities.

vi. Child Labour

In many countries of the world, child labour less than fourteen year age is morally and legally banned. Child labour has become a serious social issue in Pakistan. There are laws in Pakistan which ban child labour, yet these are violated by putting children to do labour. We can see children under fourteen doing labour work at hotels, workshops, factories, brick kilns and other spots. The children are our future. If we could not protect their rights today, our society may not progress in future.

4. Literacy and Education

Literacy and education seem to be synonymous to each other, but actually these are two different concepts. Literacy means the simple capability of reading and writing a text. For being literate, no formal testimony (certificate, degree etc.) is issued. For instance, certain welfare organizations teach the people how to read and write, yet by this skill they cannot be considered educated at primary, secondary, or else level. Further, literacy has no universal definition; rather it varies from country to country and time to time. For example, for the 1998 census in Pakistan, the definition of a literate person was set as: “An individual who is capable of reading newspapers and writing simple letters in any language is literate.” Contrary to literacy, education is a formal process. It requires special departments, prescribed curriculum, examination system and formal certification when a course is qualified. Education has levels, like primary level, secondary level etc. In the same way, the religious education provided in registered Madrasas also adopt specific curriculum and issue certificates. Thus,

we may say that every educated person is a literate person, but every literate one is not an educated one.

Literacy rate in Pakistan has been growing slowly but persistently. In 1998, literacy rate in Pakistan was 44%, which increased to 62% in 2017. It means, during the 19 years between 1998 and 2017, per annum rise in literacy rate was only 1%. These statistics include both the ordinary literate persons and the formally educated ones. The province-wise statistics show that in 2017, literacy rate in Punjab was 64.7%, in Sindh 62.2%, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 55.3%, and in Balochistan 55.5%.

5. Objectives of Education

Education is the ornament of man and a base for good citizenship. It is mentioned in the Holy Quran, “Allah will raise the status of those who possess faith and knowledge”. The seeking of knowledge has been emphasized in the Holy sayings of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) to the extent that it has been declared obligatory for all Muslim men and women. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) says:

“Seek knowledge even if you have to go to China.”

It means that no effort should be spared in the aim of getting knowledge. In a nation, democracy can yield better only if it is overwhelmingly educated. Education makes a man civilized, i.e. embellish him/ her with high moral values, like sympathy, sacrifice, truthfulness, sincerity, patriotism etc. Education makes a person aware of his duties and rights, hence enables him to play his due role. This virtue of him can be very useful for integrity and development of the country.

6. Types of Education

Education has two basic types:

- i. Informal education
- ii. Formal education

i. Informal Education

The education that provides mere ability of reading and writing, or

skill in any practical field, is termed as informal education. For example, coaching people how to read and write, training farmers how to use modern methods and implements, learning embroidery, driving, typing etc. in a private or public institution are all the informal forms of education.

ii. Formal Education

This is the type of education provided level by level through prescribed curriculum and after qualification, it is formally certified.

7. Levels of Formal Education in Pakistan

In Pakistan, formal education is classified into four levels:

i. Primary Education

The first five years of a child's schooling is called "Primary Education". This is the level of education upon which all further levels are based, hence, it is also known as "basic education". In Pakistan, primary schools have been established to provide primary education. Since, children are admitted in large number to primary schools, these are more in number than other educational institutions in the country. Almost every village possesses one or two primary schools, where boys and girls are given education either combined in one school or in separate schools. Besides government schools, thousands of private schools have also been registered countrywide. Pakistan has declared education compulsory and free for all children upto class 10. The Government of Pakistan has been taking measures to raise literacy rate in the country. For example, one comprehensive project, Pakistan Education Sector Reforms, was initiated few years back with the aim to increase admission rate in primary schools upto cent per cent.

ii. Secondary Education

Schooling from class 6 to 10 falls in the category of Secondary Education. It includes all middle and high schools. This level of education is very crucial because from here starts the preparation of the skilled workforce for the country. At this stage a child needs great care in character building and potential enhancement. To meet this end, secondary level teachers are being trained on

regular bases. Appropriate curriculum is prepared to inculcate love for the country and religion in the minds of students and enlighten them of the merits of hard work and fair earning. At this stage, subjects which help them in their practical life are taught. In addition to the core subjects, like Science, Mathematics, Islamiat and Pakistan Studies, students also get the option of adopting few technical subjects according to their personal interests and professional needs of the respective regions. At the completion of this level of education, the students find themselves well prepared for taking practical responsibilities in the society.

iii. Higher Secondary Education

This level is covered by two years of learning. It is also called Intermediate Level. If a candidate qualifies science subjects, it is called Faculty of Science (F.Sc.); if arts subjects, it is called Faculty of Arts (F.A). Science group is further divided into two branches: pre-engineering and pre-medical. A single board controls examination systems of both Secondary Level and Higher Secondary Level in a particular area. For Higher Secondary Education there are separate colleges, called “Inter Colleges”. Moreover, some previously established high schools have been upgraded, called “Higher Secondary Schools”.

iv. Higher Education

All education above Higher Secondary Level is called Higher Education, which is catered through colleges and universities. It includes ordinary Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), Master of Arts (M.A.), Master of Science (M.Sc.) and higher education of law, medical, engineering, Master of Philosophy (M. Phil) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D). At this stage, curriculum is prescribed for different subjects but they don't have specific textbooks; rather, the students are free to collect material for the prescribed topics from anywhere that they have access to. Nonetheless, the institutions provide their students with libraries and modern sources of information like Internet. In the past, this level of education was possible only at public sector colleges and universities, but now private sector is also permitted to setup institutions for Higher Education. The Higher Education Commission (HEC) has been established to assist in the financial and technical matters of universities.

8. Educational Problems in Pakistan

The main reason of low literacy rate in Pakistan is the outdated system of education. The main objective of any independent nation's education system is to educate their young generation to make them civilized and democratic minded, but our educational system has failed to achieve these objectives. The main reason of this is that our educational system is facing many challenges. Few are discussed below:

i. Medium of Instruction

The main issue in our educational system is the medium of instruction. Our system gives priority to English language, thus the students have to employ most of their potentials in learning English. It results in their weakness in the core subjects. Whereas, the world's advanced countries like China, Japan, France, etc. have revolutionized the fields of science and technology etc. by imparting education in their national languages. Experts suggest that imparting education in national language is very significant in promoting learning capabilities in the students.

ii. Outdated Examination System

Our examination system has proved failing in proper assessment of abilities of the students. The prevailing examination system can only assess the memory power of the students, which is not the true parameter for assessing their intelligence. A student can easily qualify the examination by memorizing few important lessons in just the last few months to examination, even if he/she has ignored the course all through the rest of the year. It is, therefore, very essential that the prevailing outdated examination system shall be replaced by some modern one.

iii. Untrained Teachers

Teachers have central role in any educational system. A teacher can inculcate capabilities and wisdom in students by making the education a purposeful endeavour. However, one of the main problems in our educational system is the lack of training for the teachers. For a person to become a teacher, it is necessary that he/she must be trained in teaching skills and student psychology

alongside the subject knowledge. There is no proper arrangement for teachers' training in our country, which results in the deterioration of our educational system.

According to the modern educational requirements, teacher's trainings should be managed. The teachers shall also be given pre-service and in-service refresher courses so that they get updated to the student's psychology and modern educational tools.

iv. Lack of Coordination between Teachers and Parents

The teachers and parents both play key role in character building of students, because education is a social process which can get to conclusion through collaboration of the educational institutions and parents. But in our educational institutions such collaboration is not given its due importance. As a result, both the parties fail to understand issues related to the students.

It is suggested that there should be a joint council between the teachers and parents in every educational institution in order to have an understanding between them regarding the educational problems. Besides, the curriculum should be precise, comprehensive and easy. It should be reviewed regularly for incorporation of any new information generated by the fast changing world. Some basic facilities like libraries, laboratories, hostels, classrooms, furniture, electricity, water, playgrounds etc. must be furnished in educational institutions.

9. Public Health: Condition and Problems

The issue of public health is very serious in Pakistan. The death rate is high as compare to many other countries. Especially, the women and child mortality rate is even more high. The government has taken measures to improve the public health conditions like malaria and small pox eradication programmes, immunization and polio vaccination programmes etc. Moreover, Basic Health Units, hospitals, new medical colleges have been established and arrangements for the training of nurses and health visitors have been made. There are facilities for expanding medical education at post graduate level within the country, and sending doctors abroad for further research.

Despite these measures, the public health sector in Pakistan is facing many challenges, such as:

i. Poor Diet

Human body is like a machine which requires fuel to function. The food we take acts the same in our body as the fuel does in a machine. Our body shall work better if our diet is nutritious and balanced. Balanced diet is rarely cared for in our country. The substandard and impure food provided in markets is the source of health problems. For instance, beside adulteration in common food items, the sale of unhealthy meat is very common, which results in the spread of diseases in the country.

There must be proper check-and-balance system with the government to ensure availability of pure diet to the people. Even, there must be strict rules and regulations for punishment to those who may commit adulteration in food items.

ii. Polluted Water

Clean drinking water is hardly available in Pakistan. Stomach and skin diseases are becoming widespread due to the use of contaminated water. Even today, there is no proper sewerage system in most parts of our villages and cities. The municipal departments are required to make arrangements for supply of clean water to the people. There should be water filtration plants in every area in compatible number to the population size.

iii. Poor Housing

Majority of the people live in low grade houses. The houses are not cleaned properly in rural areas. In urban areas, the houses are commonly narrow and without proper aeration; the majority lives in houses with one or two rooms. This scenario of poor housing results in diseases of different kinds.

The government should consider the policy of town planning in the light of rapidly growing population of the country. There should be more of public parks and playgrounds in urban areas so that the citizens have access to adequate recreation opportunities.

iv. Unhygienic Conditions

Piles of garbage can be found everywhere in our urban and rural areas. It reveals that our people are not conscious towards importance of the hygiene. The people commonly practice dumping garbage in improper places and sewerage lines. They are probably ignorant of the principles for good health due to

illiteracy. Even today, proper sewerage system is not available in our villages and cities, which results in breeding of germs and mosquitoes and the associated diseases.

The municipal departments must be put to task in order to curb the issue of unhygienic conditions; let these departments do not have any financial constraints. The sewerage lines are required to be built in both urban and rural areas with a proper planning. There should be regular arrangement for cleaning roads, streets and sewerage lines. The people should be educated for living up to the principles of physical hygiene. In addition to making the subject of physical hygiene a part of the educational curricula, the mass-media like newspapers, TV etc. should also be used in this regard.

v. Lack of Health Facilities and Substandard Medicines

Adequate medical facilities have not been made widespread in our country so far. Majority of the rural areas are deprived of hospitals and free distribution of medicines. Although, the government has been struggling to provide adequate medical facilities in every urban and rural area, yet the problem is there. Even in urban areas, there is so rush of the patients that the doctors cannot attend them appropriately. Sometimes, the patients become ill to new diseases due to the use of fake or substandard medicines.

The government has to give urgent attention to the health sector. In this regard, construction of new hospitals and equipments of the existing ones with modern facilities is very essential. In order to ensure the supply of genuine medicines to patients, the government needs to take strict measures against those involved in producing fake and substandard medicines.

vi. Environmental Pollution

As a result of the growth of population and industry, the toxic material and gases from factories, smoke from vehicles and the cutting of trees in urban areas have become the sources of environmental pollution. The pollution in its turn is the cause of the heart, lungs and skin diseases in humans.

To prevent the air pollution, the factories should be bound by law to dispose off their toxic material and gases properly which do not let these become harmful to humans and other organisms. Maximum tree plantation can help

prevent the air pollution on permanent bases. The trees are natural factories which absorb pollutants from air and purify the environment.

10. Society and Culture of Pakistan

Living together of people is called society. Culture means those patterns of living, which have been practiced in a certain community for centuries. The culture is also referred to by words of “customs” and “traditions”. Culture undergoes changes with the passage of time. It also has association with religion and ideology. For example, before the rise of Islam the Arabs used to serve their guests with wine and entertain with music. After accepting Islam they abandoned these evil practices. Since Islamic ideology is strong enough, Pakistani culture dominantly reflects Islamic teachings. In the past, several non-muslim nations ruled the territory that is part of the present day Pakistan. Their peculiar cultural imprints can still be seen in our living style.

Technically speaking, “Culture is the way of life which a society develops generation after generation in the light of its material and spiritual needs.” Culture is also associated with physical characteristics and economic resources of an area. For instance, the people of the mountainous areas of Pakistan live quite differently from those of the plain areas. Similarly, cultural differences exist between the people living in dry-cold and hot-humid regions.

a. National Culture

The land of Pakistan has profound physical diversity. It has lofty mountains, plateaus and vast plains. Some regions are extremely hot, while some others are too cold or moderate. There is about 1050km long coastal belt in the south of the country, which experiences moderate climate and a high ratio of atmospheric humidity. The cultural traits of its inhabitants are quite distinctive. The few common cultural traits of Pakistani society are discussed below:

i. Ethical Values

Pakistan is an Islamic state; hence the moral values of its people are based on Islam. Their dresses, trade, educational system, mode of relationship, eating habits etc. all reflect Islamic way of life. The people of Pakistan believe in respect for all, Islamic brotherhood and equality. Respect for the elders, care and love for

senile parents, respect for women and the rights of neighbours etc. are the fundamental ethical values of our society.

ii. Festivals

Muslims religious festivals are called “Eids”, which are two in a year: Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha. Besides, the people belonging to other religions also celebrate their religious festivals, such as diwali, christmas etc. One of our national festivals is Pakistan Day, which is celebrated on 23rd March each year. On this day, separate homeland for the Muslims of Sub-continent was demanded. Another event is Independence Day, which is celebrated on 14th August each year. This is the day when the dream of a separate homeland for Muslims came true. Likewise, Defense Day (6th September), the birth and anniversary days of Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam are among our national events of celebration.

iii. Architecture

On the arrival of Mohammad Bin Qasim in the Sub-continent in 712 A.D, the foundation of a new civilization was laid here. One of the features of that civilization is its unique style of architecture. The buildings constructed by Muslims exhibit the sense of openness, aesthetics and tranquility. The buildings included in our cultural heritage are Badshahi Masjid, Shahi Qilaa, Shalimar Garden and the Sunehri Masjid. All these four are located at Lahore. Moreover, Masjid Mohabbat Khan (Peshawar), Masjid Shah Jahan (Thatta) and Masjid Bhong (Sadiqabad) are also famous and spectacular historical sites in our country.

iv. Calligraphy

Muslims have been unsurpassable in calligraphy. We have inherited this talent from our ancestors. During Mughal dynasty, new calligraphic styles were devised and the existing styles have been modified through innovative art. A number of calligraphers wrote the Holy Quran



Badshahi Masjid , Lahore



Shalimar Garden, Lahore

in various letter designs. Kings like Zaheer ud din Babar, Aurangzeb Alamgeer, and Bahadar Shah Zafar, not only supported this art but they themselves had a great command on it. Sadiqain is the prominent name in promoting this art in Pakistan. He wrote the Holy Quran in a fascinating style. Gul Jee is another worth mentioning name in this field.

v. Dresses

Pakistanis commonly wear shalwar and kameez. In many areas, men wear turban. The women cover their body with a sheet or veil called “dopatta”. In Punjab Province, tehband is worn in rural areas instead of shalwar. Sindhis wear shalwar and kameez but they are distinguished by their embroidered caps. In addition to that they also wear locally made sheet, called “Ajrak”. The Pashtoons of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan wear waist coat, turbans or Qaraqulli or a type of woolen caps. The Balochi dress generally consists of a typical embroidered waist coat, long turban, creased shalwar, and flat shoes. Balochi women wear thickly embroidered beautiful dresses.

vi. Food

Wheat and rice are parts of our staple diet. Corn is widely grown in Kashmir and Northern Areas, hence it is the staple food there. In some rural areas, millet (bajra) is cultivated and bread made of it is eaten with great relish. Islam establishes clear distinction between Halal (legal) and Haram (forbidden) food. The meat obtained from cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep and chicken is halal, therefore it is widely used in Pakistan. Fish is also a favourite food all over the country, but mostly enjoyed by the people living in coastal areas. The people of Punjab and interior Sindh mostly use milk, curd and whey, while those of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan use fresh and dry fruits.

b. Regional Cultures

Majority of the people of Pakistan are Muslims, hence there is a general commonality in the culture of various areas of Pakistan. However, due to historical ties and physical environment, minor differences do exist in the cultures of different areas. Distinctive features in the cultures of different areas of Pakistan are described hereunder:

i. Balochistan

The people of Balochistan are cordial and hospitable. Tribal sentiments prevail among them. Respect and obedience for the elders is their eminent feature. Embroidery is the favourite passtime business of women. They weave woolen carpets and tents in their homes. Hani-Shah Murid is their famous folklore.



Baloch woman busy in Balochi embroidery

ii. Punjab

The people of Punjab are hardworking and consistent. They are fond of kabaddi and wrestling. Their folk stories are highly fascinating. Such tales have been versified and are sung on special occasions. Amongst them are the stories of Sassi-Punnu, Heer-Ranjha, Sohni-Mahinwal etc. Buildings enameling, sports goods and kites making, painting on earthen vessels etc. are the eminent features of Punjabi culture.



Punjabi woman using hand mill

iii. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are brave, hardworking and hospitable. Embroidery, woolen clothes and carpet weaving, sculpturing wooden goods with fascinating designs etc. are the special arts of this region.



Pashtoon girl busy in embroidery

iv. Sindh

Sindh is famous all over the world for its handicrafts. It is also famous for embroidery, earthen pottery and tiles painting. Agriculture is the most popular occupation of the people of this region. Horse and oxen races are their favourite sports.



Sindh woman in cultural dress

11. Commonalities in Regional Cultures and National Solidarity

Common cultural traits are found in the different areas of Pakistan. Our society exhibits clear commonalities in food, music, literature, architecture, etc., which have been explained hereunder:

i. Islam

The core principle of our culture is to follow the religion of Islam by all its codes. Islam is the main source of integrity and solidarity.

ii. Respect for Humanity

Humanity is greatly regarded in the culture of all regions of Pakistan. The law and our religion both provide safeguards for the respect for humanity. The women enjoy special respect in every corner of our society.

iii. Language

Urdu is our national language. It is the basic means of communication among the people all over Pakistan. Although, different local languages are spoken across the country, yet Urdu is the common language for all regions.

iv. Religious Institutions

Masjid has immense significance in Islamic society. It plays eminent role in creating the sentiments of tolerance, brotherhood and peace. Similarly the religious institutions of other communities are also playing an important role in fostering peace, tolerance and national integration.

v. Customs and Traditions

Despite cultural diversity among the provinces of Pakistan, there is overwhelming similarity in certain fundamental values like the rituals of worship, hospitality, care for the rights of neighbours etc. Whether it is wedding, child birth or death event, every time our people behave quite in accordance with Islamic codes, which are the very bases of our common culture.

vi. Religious and National Festivals

Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha, Shab-e-Baraat, Shab-e-Miaraj, Eid Milad-un-Nabi, etc. are celebrated as religious festivals in Pakistan. On these occasions, zeal and fervor of all Pakistanis can be seen. Apart from these, our national

festivals like Pakistan Day, Independence Day, Quaid-e-Azam and Iqbal Days, etc. are celebrated with great fervor in every part of the country.

vii. Dresses

Although every area has a distinctive dress code, but in this regard there is a similarity among the different areas of Pakistan. Majority of the people wear shalwar kameez with minor variations of fashion. Among the women also, wearing shalwar kameez and sheet, etc. are very popular.

12. Languages

Language is an important element of culture. The official language of Pakistan is English, but Urdu is our national language. Besides Urdu, many regional languages are spoken in the country; few major of them are discussed as under:

I. Urdu—Our National Language

Urdu is a word derived from Turkish language, meaning "Army". This language was formed through the interaction of people from different areas who joined army during the Mughal dynasty. It was known by different names in different ages. Initially, it was named as Hindwi, Hinda and Hindi. Before the fall of the Mughals, it was called "Reekhta". Later on, it got the name of "Urdu-e-Mualla" and finally only "Urdu". Ameer Khusro, Qulli Qutub Shah and Wali Dakni may be called pioneer poets of it. In the early 19th century, before the British rule, Urdu flourished rapidly. The eminent poets of that era are Mir Taqi Mir, Asadullah Khan Ghalib, Khwaja Mir Dard, Khwaja Haider Ali Atish, etc. When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Aligarh College, this language got new dimensions. Among Sir Syed's colleagues who promoted this language, Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali, Baba-e-Urdu Maulvi Abdual Haq, Maulana Shibli Noamani and Deputy Nazir Ahmed are eminent. During the British rule, the Hindus started conspiring against the popularity of Urdu, but the Muslim leaders countered them wisely. Much of Allama Iqbal's poetry is in Urdu. In Pakistan, different genres of writing, such as ghazal, novel, drama, short story and criticism, have been developed further in Urdu. The renowned Urdu writers of the recent past include Imtiaz Ali Taj, N.M. Rashid, Meera Jee, Ata Shad, Hafeez Jalandhri, Faiz

Ahmed Faiz, Habib Jalib, Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi, Ahmed Faraz, Munir Niazi and Naseem Hijazi.

II. Regional Languages

I Balochi

It is the language of Baloch tribes. Apart from Pakistan, its people are found in south-east of Iran, Afghanistan (Nimroz Province), Turkmenistan, Kurdistan and the Gulf states. Experts suggest that it associates back to the Iranian languages of Aryan times. There are three major dialects of Balochi language:

a. Eastern or Sulaimani Dialect

It is spoken in Jaccobabad, Kashmor, D.G.Khan, Rajanpur, Marri, Bugti, Sibi and Naseerabad etc.

b. Rakhshani Dialect

It is spoken in Kalat, Nushki and Kharan etc.

c. Western Dialect

It is spoken in Makran Division, Karachi and Iranian Balochistan. This dialect exhibit the influence of Persian language.

The history of Balochi language and literature mostly comprise poetry, which transmitted generation to generation the history of Baloch tribes, the tales of bravery of their forefathers in wars and other. The tales of Hani-Sheh Murid, Mir Beuragh and Granaz, Shahdad and Mahnaz, etc. are the best historic and literary heritage in Balochi language. Eminent Balochi poets in the classical period include Mir Chakar Khan Rind, Sheh Murid, Mir Beuragh, Mir Shahdad Rind, Mir Jamal Rind and Shah Mubarik.

After the creation of Pakistan, Balochi language and literature started flourishing. A standard script was devised for it by making slight modifications in Urdu alphabets. In 1951, Balochi Deewan was composed. The monthly journals "Oman" and "Olas", and the weekly "Deer" started to publish in this language. In 1959, Balochi Academy was established, which has published many classical books in Balochi language. The Balochi Department of Balochistan University is playing important role in conducting research in Balochi language.

The eminent Balochi writers in the recent times include Mir Gul Khan Naseer, Azad Jamaldini, Atta Shad, Syed Zahoor Shah Hashmi, Munir Ahmad Badini, Hakim Baloch, Dr. Niamat Gichki, Mubarak Qazi, Akbar Barakzai, Abdullah Jan Jamaldini, Dr. Shah Muhammad Marri and Allah Bakhsh Buzdar, etc. These writers have helped a lot in promoting Balochi language and literature.

ii. Pashto

Pashto is one of the other ancient Indo-Arian languages. Its ancient origin can be judged from the fact that it has been discussed in Vedas and Maha Bharat, which are ancient books of Hindu religion. Some scholars believe that it was born in the “Bakht or Baakht”, area of Afghanistan. On that account, its speakers were called as “Bakhtoon” which later changed to Pakhtoon or Pashtoon. In Pakistan, Pashto speakers are found in western northern parts of the country, such as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province and northern parts of Balochistan Province.

a. Dialects

Due to association with the Indo-Arian languages, Pashto has two major dialects: eastern dialect and western dialect. Accordingly, the Pashto speakers have two groups. One group utters the letter “ږ” in its typical sound. The other group speaks it in sounds like ځ or څ. On these bases, those who speak ږ and څ are called the Pashtoos speaking Khattak dialect, while those who speak ځ, څ and ښ are called the Pashtoos speaking Yousafzai dialect. The line of this division runs from Attok to Afghanistan. According to Sir Olaf Caroe, Pashtoos of the northeastern tribes speak Pakhto, and those of southwestern tribes speak Pashto. The former dialect is used in Dir, Swat, Bunair and Bajorh, while the later is used by Khattak and Durrani tribes, and the tribes of Waziristan, Bannu, Derajat, Zhob, northern Balochistan etc.

Due to certain reasons, Pashto has many dialects, however, two are very common: the soft western dialect, and the tough eastern dialect. The difference between these is based on the use of certain letters and sounds. The Kandahari dialect is the most moderate in all. It exists in its original form since long ago.

b. Literature

Although, Pashto is an ancient language, the literary work in it started much later. Like other well formed languages, Pashto literature also started with

poetry. The first book of Pashto "Pata Khazana" was written in 8th century A.D. Ameer Karor is regarded as the first Pashto poet.

In the first few decades of 19th century, Qaseeda and Marsiya were adopted as genres of Pashto literature. The book "Tazkira-Tul-Aulia", written in 1200 A.D (Anno Domini), reveals that the Pashto poets at that time had produced literature in the form of Hamd and Naat as well. During the reign of Mahmood Ghaznavi, a man named Saifullah, formally devised Pashto alphabets which are in use till today.

One of eminent theme in Pashto poetry is patriotism. Mysticism has also been discussed. A poet, named Mulla Mast, is regarded as pioneer of this style. Khushal Khan Khattak (1613-1691) is a great poet of Pashto language. He has made many walks of life the themes of his poetry, like love for the divine beings, love for humanity, gathering of friends, mysticism, moral values, bravery etc. The other great poet of Pashto is Rahman Baba, who is held in high esteem in Pashtoon society. Mysticism has been the main theme of his poetry. Folk song is matchless heritage in Pashto literature. It has several genres but Charbaita, Tapa etc are well known.

The prose-form literature in Pashto started growing in 20th century. After the creation of Pakistan, the modern educated writers, holding new ideas and wisdom, have contributed a lot in Pashto dictionary, grammar, biography, novel and drama. In Balochistan, the eminent Pashto writers include, Abid Shah Abid, Saeed Gohar, Ubaidullah Darwesh, Farooq Sarwar, Umar Gul Askar, Dr. Liaquat Taban, Abdul Karim Baryalay, etc. In 1954, the Pashto Academy was established in Peshawar to promote this language. A similar academy has been established in Quetta. Apart from these, the Department of Pashto at the University of Balochistan has been engaged in teaching and research in Pashto language.

iii. Brahui

Brahui is an ancient language. Many linguists associate it with Dravidian languages. According to some scholars, Brahui associates back to Indo-European or Indo-Aryan languages. The majority of Brahui speakers live in Bolan, Sarawan, Jhalawan and Makran areas of Balochistan. It is also spoken in few areas of Sindh Province.

Brahui is usually written in the percio-arabic script and has four major dialects Sarawani, Jhalawani, Noshkai and Sindhi. Although it is an ancient language, its literary work had been nominal till 17th century A.D. The reason may be the nomadic movements of its people. But still the folk literature does exist in this language wherein "Laili Moor" is a well known story. In 18th century, Malik Dad composed "Tuhfa-tul-Ajaib" known to be as the first authentic Brahui book. Next to him, Maulana Nabbo Jan and Maulana Muhammad Umar Deenpoori added a lot to its literature. The Holy Quran and many other religious books have been translated in this language. Newspapers and journals are also being published.

The eminent Brahui writers include Dr. Abd-ur-Rahman Brahui, Noor Muhammad Parwana, Nadir Qambrani, Peer Muhammad Zuberani, Abd-ur-Rahman Kurd, Adil Qalandarani, Waheed Zaheer, Afzal Murad and Tahira Ihsas Jatak etc. Brahui Academy, Quetta, and Brahui Department, University of Balochistan, are rendering valuable services for the promotion of this language.

iv. Sindhi

Sindhi language is mainly derived from Turkish, Dravidian and Sanskrit languages. Lari, Kathyawarhi, Jogali, and Kachhi are its famous dialects but the standard one is "Sahtee". Sindhi literature comprises fables, gunan, bait, sorthay, gatha and dohray etc. Lot of work was done in this language during 11th to 13th centuries. Remarkable books were written on Islamic jurisprudence and mysticism during that time. In popularity of this language, the contribution of the mystic poets is commendable. These poets include Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai, Hazrat Sachal Sarmast and Shah Inayat Shaheed. Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai based his poetry on folk lores. "Shah Jo Resalo" is the name of the collection of his literary work.

v. Punjabi

This language has associations with ancient Dravidian languages. It has six dialects, namely Majhi, Multani, Potohari, Chachhi, Dhani and Shahpoori. The most popular amongst them is Majhi, which is spoken in northern Punjab. This belt includes Lahore and its suburbs. Punjabi got real impetus at times when Muslim saints made it the medium of their poetry. The great Punjabi poets

include Baba Farid Ganj-e-shakar, Shah Hussain, Sultan Bahu, Bhullay Shah, Waris Shah, Khwaja Ghulam Farid and Hazrat Mian Muhammad Bakhsh. Their poetry has delivered the feelings of love for humanity and the divine beings. Remarkable Punjabi poetic genres are Dhola, Mahiya, Lori, Bolyan, Kafi and Dohe.

The modern Punjabi literature contains the modern poetry, drama, novel, criticism and ghazal. Munir Niazi, Ahmad Rahi and Sharif Kunjah are well regarded Punjabi poets of recent era.

vi. Seraiki

It is one of the Pakistan's ancient languages and is considered among the Indo-Aryan family of languages. Seraiki has been variously called as Lehnda, Uchi, Derawali, but now the name "Seraiki" has become well accepted. It is spoken in central Pakistan on either sides of River Indus. Its largest speaking region is southern Punjab, including the districts of Mianwali, Bhakkar, Layyah, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, Multan, Khanewal, Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur etc. Besides Punjab, it is spoken more or less in the rest of provinces. For instance, Kashmor, Jacobabad and Sukkar Districts of Sindh; Barkhan, Naseerabad and Jhal Magsi Districts of Balochistan; Dera Ismail Khan and Tank Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are the areas where Seraiki speaking people are inhabited. Hazrat Sachchal Sarmast and Hazrat Ghulam Farid are amongst the eminent seraiki poets. In the modern days, novels, short stories and dramas are being written in this language showing its development.

vii. Other Languages

Apart from the languages discussed above, approximately 75 other languages also exist in different parts of Pakistan. Amongst them Hindko and Kashmiri are more common. Hindko is spoken in the Abbotabad, Mansehra, Haripur, Peshawar and Kohat Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and in the Attok District of Punjab. Kashmiri is mainly spoken in Azad Kashmir, but its users do live in many parts of Pakistan. Researchers link this language to the languages of Indus Valley. Due to persistent turmoil in the Jammu and Kashmir region for several decades, epic nature dominates over romanticism in Kashmiri literature. Shina, Boroshaski, Khwar, Balti, Dari, Hazargi, Potohari, Lasi and Makrani are also minor languages of the country.

10. Role of Minorities in Nation Building

Pakistan is an Islamic country. Muslims are in majority; therefore, all non-Muslim citizens are collectively called “minorities”. Amongst them are Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Parsi and Qadianis etc. The minorities had worked shoulder to shoulder with the Muslim leaders in the freedom movement of Pakistan. After independence, Quaid-e-Azam took sound measures for the welfare of minorities.



Guroodawara Punja Sahib (Hasanabdal)

Just three days before the independence, on 11th August, 1947, while addressing the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, he said, “You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place or worship in the state of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed that has nothing to do with the business of the state. As you know, history shows that in England, conditions, some time ago, were much worse than those prevailing in India today. The two sects of Christianity, Roman Catholics and the Protestants, persecuted each other. Thank God, we are not starting in those days. We are starting in the days where there is no discrimination, no distinction between one community and another, no discrimination between one caste or creed and another. We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one state.”

After the death of Quaid-e-Azam, the rights of minorities have also been protected at every level and at every times. In the constitution of 1973, it is resolved that all the citizens of Pakistan have equal rights. The constitution also protects the rights and interests of the minorities. Their quota of representation has been fixed in the federal and provincial services.

In the light of the above stated constitutional guarantees, all the minorities enjoy religious liberty in Pakistan. Their places of worships are protected and looked after by the Auqaf Department. They are not discriminated in job opportunities in the public sector departments. They have also a big role in the democratic and political affairs of the state. They have due representation in both of the federal democratic houses (National Assembly & Senate) and the four Provincial Assemblies.

The minorities also have rendered great service to the country in its every sector. Justice A. R. Cornelius served as Chief Justice of Pakistan from 1960 to 1968. He was a great jurist. His legal verdicts stand high in the judicial history of Pakistan. Justice Dorab Patel has been the Chief Justice of Sindh High Court; later he served as justice in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Rana Bhagwan Das has remained a justice in Sindh High Court, a senior judge in Supreme Court of Pakistan, and the Chairman, Federal Service Commission of Pakistan.

Samuel Martin Burke played important role in Pakistan Movement and in laying down the principles of Pakistan's foreign policy. Raja Tiri Devroy of Buddha religion and Jamshed Merker of Parsi religion have served on important diplomatic chairs of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan had appointed Raja Tridev Roy as lifelong federal minister on account of his commendable diplomatic services to the country.

The minorities have contributed a lot in the defense services of Pakistan. In this regard, the services of Major General Julian Peter (Hilal-e-Imtiaz), Major General Keezad Supariwala (Nishan-e-Imtiaz), Major General Noil Israel Khokhar (Hilal-e-Imtiaz), Air Commodore Nazeer Latif (awarded Sitara-e-Jurat twice), Squadron Leader Peter Christy (Tamagh-e-Jurat and Sitara-e-Jurat) are written in our national history in golden letters. Majority of them sacrificed their lives for defending the beloved country. Besides that, different groups of the minorities living in Pakistan are playing their due role in every field of life like economy, education, health, sports, etc. for the progress of Pakistani society.

Exercise

Q.1. Put (T) and (F) in front of the true and false statements respectively.

- i. Sindh is the largest province of Pakistan in terms of population. ()
- ii. According to 1998 census, 45% of the total population of Pakistan is urban. ()
- iii. Culture and customs are synonymous to each other. ()
- iv. Urdu is the official language of Pakistan. ()
- v. Freedom of faith is available to the religious minorities of Pakistan. ()
- vi. Rahman Baba is the famous Sufi poet of Sindhi language. ()

Q.2. Select appropriate words from the given list to fill in the blanks.

(popularity, culture, census, handicraft, minorities)

- i. The first _____ of Pakistan was conducted in 1951.
- ii. The manners prevailing in a society over ages are called _____.
- iii. Embroidery is the important _____ of Baloch women.
- iv. Mystical poetry has a great role in the _____ of Sindhi language.
- v. The non-muslim population of Pakistan is called _____.

Q.3. Give short answers to the following questions.

- i. Why is the population of Pakistan unevenly distributed?
- ii. Why is the urban population of Pakistan growing rapidly than the rural population?
- iii. Which changes were observed in the culture of the Arab society after the advent of Islam?
- iv. What do you mean by the ethical values of a Muslim society?
- v. Describe the salient features of the culture of Balochistan Province.
- vi. Write down the characteristics of Urdu language.

Q.4. Give detailed answers to the following questions.

- i. Write a note on the growth and density of population of Pakistan.
- ii. Discuss the relationship between religion and culture in the context of Pakistani society.
- iii. Highlight the role of minorities in the consolidation of Pakistan.

ACTIVITIES

- i. Divide the students into two groups and ask them to collect various local dress designs.
- ii. Take the class to a visit of historical buildings nearby.

GLOSSARY

Civil War:	The armed conflicts among the people of one country.
Constitution:	The complete legal code of a democratic state.
Contributory River:	The smaller river merging into a bigger river.
Environment Friendly:	The items or activities if brought to use or action may not endanger the purity of environment.
Exports:	Selling out of a country's products to another country.
Folk literature:	The unauthentic old stories, either in the form of prose or poem, transmitted mouth to mouth among generations of a tribe or nation.
Insurance Company:	A company that collects some money in premiums from people against accidental losses to their lives or properties. It makes business with the collected money but has to pay a bigger amount in case the accident actually happens within the specified period.
Imports:	The items brought from foreign countries.
Kharif:	The summer cropping season.
Levy:	Imposition of tax, fee, fine, etc.
Nationalization:	Bring private enterprises to state control.
Opposition Party:	The political party (or parties) which is in parliament but not in power.
Persecution:	Killing of people, oppression, victimization.
Privatization:	Giving state controlled enterprises into private management.
Rabi:	The winter cropping season.
Self-sufficiency:	The state of having complete item(s) of need(s) within own country.
Senile:	Old age people, elderly.
Suburbs:	The settlements of mixed rural and urban characteristics surrounding a main city.
State of Emergency:	The state when a government promulgates emergent constitutional law and enforce certain specific rules called "Emergency Rules". State of Emergency usually come into effect during a war, big earthquake, famine, etc.
Surgical Instruments:	The instruments that doctors use in human or other body's surgery.
Tarrif:	The tax imposed on imports.
Tide:	The periodic daily rise and fall in sea water due to the mutual attraction between Earth and Moon.

- Two-third Majority:** Literally, it means two out of three. This term is specific to political parliaments. If total member of a parliament are divided into three equal parts, the party having two parts means she has two-third majority.
- Value Addition:** Increasing the value (price) of something by inducing change in it.
- Veto Power:** The power with five permanent members of the Security Council of UNO by which they can nullify any decision suggested by the other members.

چوری کرنا گناہ ہے۔

سچ بولنا اچھی عادت ہے۔

والدین کا احترام کرنا چاہیے۔

نیک دوستی پھیلاؤ۔

بڑوں کا ادب کرنا اچھی عادت ہے۔

صفائی نصف ایمان ہے۔

اساتذہ کا احترام کرنا چاہیے۔

صبح سویرے اٹھنا اچھی عادت ہے۔

جھوٹ بولنا بُری بات ہے۔

علم کی روشنی پھیلاؤ۔

قومی احتساب بیورو بلوچستان

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قومی ترانہ

پاک سرزمین شادباد کُشورِ حسین شادباد
تُو نشانِ عزمِ عالی شان اَرْضِ پاکِستان
مرکزِ یقین شادباد
پاک سرزمین کا نظام قُوّتِ اُخُوّتِ عوام
قوم، ملک، سلطنت پائندہ تابندہ باد
شادباد منزلِ مُراد
پرچمِ ستاره و ہلال رہبرِ ترقی و کمال
ترجمانِ ماضی، نشانِ حال جانِ اِسْتِقْبَال
سایہِ خدائے ذوالجلال

Serial No.

Code No. **PS(E.M)-X/444(NP-2007)2018**

Year	Edition	Copies	Price
2020	First	15,000	53/-