

## Instructions

- Surprise question at last
- Answers should be in paragraph
- Do not exceed the word count
- Har ans k end mai summary/conclusion paragraph bhi likhna hai
- 200 Words Each answer
- For Final Exam
- Draw lines on the left hand side and right hand side so that the text looks justified
- Use a ruler for this and draw lines with pencil
- Only use Black and Blue pointer/Pens for the answers
- Add headings like introduction Summary and any other relevant entries
- Keep good Handwriting
- For each answer the word limit is 200-350 words

## Questions

There will 6 questions we have to attempt 4

Q1) Problems faced by pakistan right after independence (role of india, money problem, language issues, water problems, money etc etc)

### 1. Administration Issue:

The country came into existence in the very worst of conditions. The Government of Pakistan could not get enough time to set up workable administrative machinery because of the great difficulties created by Congress. The Indian Government adopted delaying tactics in transferring the Government servants and official record which aggravated the situation. Due to this the immediate task before the nation was to establish a workable administrative and Government machinery to run the affairs of the newly born state. The major administrative problem facing Pakistan was the acute shortage of competent and experienced personnel in the Central and Provincial Governments. Moreover , there weren't enough chairs, tables or even stationary and paper pins for administrative purposes. However, Quaid-e-Azam paid his immediate attention towards setting up of administrative machinery and took a number of steps to overcome the administrative problems of the newstate.

## **2. Distribution Financial and Military Asset:**

In order to embarrass Pakistan financially, India did a lot of dishonesty in the matters of Pakistan which were concerned with its benefits. Pakistan was promised to get Rs. 750 million but the Indian Government Refused to give. Pakistan received only 200 million. Pakistan also did not receive the due share of the military assets. This dishonest attitude put Pakistan into great difficulties

## **3. Refugee Problems:**

Muslims Of the sub-continent were happy with the establishment of Pakistan. They had now a Muslim State of Such nature where they were free politically, socially economically and in their religious matters. After establishment of Pakistan many riots started in the sub-continent. Punjab, Delhi, Bengal and Bihar were worst affected areas. About one and a half million Muslims were killed. Muslim Ladies were kidnapped. More than one billion Muslim were bound to migrate from India. Their Properties were set on fire. These riots were pre planned. Hindus were attacking the foundations of Pakistan. They were of the opinion that after doing all these bad deeds Pakistan would not stand and it will collapse soon. Millions of refugees reached Pakistan in very bad condition. Provision of residence, food & other necessities for them was a great problem for newly born states. The sources of government were much limited but government helped them and established a department to solve the problems of the refugees government were much limited but government helped them and established a department to solve the problems of the refugees.

## **4. Unfair Boundary Distribution:**

A boundary commission was set up under a British Chairman, Sir Cyril Redcliff. He misused his powers and handed over Muslims majority areas like Gurdaspur, Ferozpur and Junagadh to India hence providing them a gateway to Kashmir. Quaid-e-Azam called it an “unjust, incomprehensible and even perverse award”.

## **5. Kashmir Dispute**

Kashmir dispute is the most important and unsolved problem. Kashmir is the natural part of Pakistan because at the time of partition 85% of the Kashmir's total population was Muslim. The Hindu dogra rule, who was secretly with the Government of India declared Kashmir as a part of India. Pakistan has continuously insisted that Kashmir must get their right of self determination but due to non-cooperation of India, Kashmir issue still remain unsolved.

## **6. Educational Problem**

We were lacking in the educated peoples due to which we were having the problems of administration and management issues.

## **7. Official Language**

After the establishment of Pakistan, there was huge language controversy spread over Pakistan. The members of the constitutional assembly laid stress on the national language. The members of East Pakistan demanded to regulate Bengali as National Language. But in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam declared Urdu and Urdu alone would be the national language of Pakistan.

## **8. Communication Between East & West**

Separation of East-Pakistan from West-Pakistan, first reason was that East-Pakistan was very far away from West-Pakistan and all surrounded by Indian territory. The second reason is that these people have different cultures and languages although they have similar religions. The third reason, West-Pakistani leaders have humiliated East-Pakistani in every aspect either that are resources or facilities, they discriminated East-Pakistani every time, they don't have serious concerns to solve their problems; in which one of them is the 1970 "Bhola Cyclone" had caused the death of 500,000 people. In that Cyclone, infrastructure, transport, and other services were totally damaged and the central government of Pakistan had blamed for the slow response and misuse of funds. The fourth and most important reason was the "War of Power" between "Zulfiqar Ali Butto" and "Sheikh Mujibur Rahman". The fourth reason was very problematic and very huge that escalated the Indo-Pak 1971 War (story of Pakistan, multimedia journey, n.d.).

## **9. Transport Facilities**

We do not have a proper transport system, which includes an improper railway system.

## **10. Financial Problems**

We were lacking in financial support. At the time of division there was a cash balance of 4 billion rupees in the Reserve Bank of India which was to be divided between India and Pakistan in the ratio of 17 to India and 5 to Pakistan.

## **11. Lack of Constitution**

Lack of permanent constitution laid to the corrupt interference in democratic progress of Pakistan. Pakistan has been facing this problem since its establishment till now. The problems do not end up here! Pakistan had to face so many social, political, economic and educational crises that were later on overcome by the joint struggle of Muslims.

## **12. Lack Of Electricity Power**

We also have the electricity problem, as all the power stations were in Mundi (City of India). Due to transfer of Muslim majority areas to Bharat and unfair demarcation, electricity system of

west Punjab was disrupted, because all power stations were at Mundi, a predominantly Muslim majority area, gifted to Bharat but Quaid-e-Azam said “If we are to exist as a nation, we will have to face the problems with determination and force.”

### **13. Water Crisis**

Pakistan faced water problem on the morning of 1st April 1948, India closed the headworks of the rivers of Pakistan. This caused significant damage to crops in Punjab. India started demanding money for the water that Pakistan uses.

### **14. Choosing Capital**

One of Pakistan's biggest and list problems after independence was that it did not have many developed cities like India. So Pakistani leaders have only a few choices of cities as capital. Karachi was chosen as the capital, and the officers and officials came from Delhi to Karachi.

### **15. Unfair boundary by Cyril Radcliff**

A commission was established to divide some provinces into Pakistan and India. As most of the British officers were against the partition, they tried to harm Pakistan in all ways.

### **16. Death of Quaid E Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan**

Quaid-e-Azam died almost one year after Pakistan's independence, and Nawab Zada Liaquat Ali Khan was also assassinated in Company Bagh Rawalpindi in 1951 while addressing a crowd of more than 1,00,000 people. Due to these two leaders' unfortunate death, Pakistan experienced a lack of leaders that were sincere to the country.

## Q2) Reasons behind mughal empire's downfall

### **1. The Incapability of the Later Mughals**

The successors of Aurangzeb proved incapable and degenerate. That sealed the fate of the Empire. After Aurangzeb, no Mughal emperor rightly deserved to be an emperor. Most of them were addicted to wine and women.

### **2. The Corruption of the Nobility**

Most of the nobles were incapable and if anyone of them was capable, he was not loyal to the Empire and carved out independent kingdom for himself. That led to the break-up and degeneration of the Empire.

### **3. Military Weakness**

The organisation of the Mughal army along feudal lines, the practice of taking wives, concubines and slave-girls on the battle-field and the failure of the Emperors to improve armaments and fighting tactics weakened and demoralized the Mughal army. Aurangzeb suffered on these counts when he fought against the Marathas. During the rule of the later Mughals, the conditions became worst. No Empire could exist in absence of military strength.

### **4. The Wars of Succession**

In absence of a fixed rule of succession, the death of every emperor led to a war of succession among the living sons of the Emperor. It resulted in loss of life and property, destruction of the administrative fabric of the Empire and loss of prestige of the Empire and the Emperor. It also encouraged powerful nobles to assert their independence or take undue advantage from succeeding emperors.

### **5. The Attacks of the Marathas in the North**

Peshwa Baji Rao pursued the policy of conquering territories in the North. Gradually, the Marathas occupied large territories in the North and became the strongest power in India. But the Marathas did not replace Mughals and did not assume the responsibility of an Imperial power. Their activities remained limited either to plundering or increasing their sphere of influence. That certainly affected adversely the fortunes of the Mughal Empire.

### **6. Attacks by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali**

When Mughal Empire had already weakened because of internal decay, it had to face the attack of Nadir Shah and repeated invasions of Ahmad Shah Abdali. These attacks drained the Mughal Empire of its wealth and gave a final blow to the military power of the Mughals.

### **7. Intellectual Bankruptcy**

The Mughals did not develop a proper system of education. It started affecting adversely the then society in every field of life from the beginning of the 18th century. The society failed to produce good administrators, politicians, thinkers, teachers etc. The Empire, therefore failed to get services of talented people and that definitely weakened the Empire.

### **8. Absence of Navy**

The Mughal rulers never attempted to build up a navy to safeguard the sea-cost of their Empire. Of course, the Mughals had not to fight against the European powers and therefore, absence of navy was not directly responsible for the downfall of the Mughal Empire. But the neglect of building a navy by the Mughals or any other Indian ruler proved their weakness when Europeans became contenders for political power. Therefore the absence of navy indirectly contributed towards the downfall of the Mughal Empire.

### **9. Aurangzeb's Religious persecution of the Hindus:**

Aurangzeb failed to realize that the vast Mughal Empire depended on the willing support of the people.

- **Issues with Rajputs:** He lost the support of the Rajputs who had contributed greatly to the strength of the Empire. They had acted as pillars of support, but Aurangzeb's policy turned them to bitter foes.
- **War with others:** The wars with the Sikhs, the Marathas, the Jats and the Rajputs had drained the resources of the Mughal Empire. Akbar had won over the Hindus by giving them religious toleration and opening careers to talent irrespective of caste, race or creed.
- **Rajput's loyalty with the Mughals:** He had enlisted Hindu Warrior tribes, chiefly the Rajput as reliable defenders of his throne. The Rajputs under him and his three immediate successors had carried the Mughal banner to the extreme corner of the subcontinent of India and also into the heart of Central Asia.
- **Illegitimate Jiziya on Hindus:** But Aurangzeb reimpose the hated jiziya on the Hindus, distrusted the Rajputs and made an unworthy attempt to convert the heir to the gaddi of Marwar to Islam. Hence the Rajputs, were alienated and were determined to fight the Mughal oppressor. The Rathors and Sisodias remained practically in rebellion till the downfall of the Empire.

#### **10. Invasions:**

Foreign invasions sapped the remaining strength of the Mughals and hastened the process of disintegration. The invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali resulted in further drainage of wealth. These invasions shook the very stability of the empire.

#### **11. Size of the Empire and Challenge from Regional Powers:**

The Mughal Empire had become too large to be controlled by any ruler from one centre i.e. Delhi. The Great Mughals were efficient and exercised control over ministers and army, but the later Mughals were poor administrators. As a result, the distant provinces became independent. The rise of independent states led to the disintegration of the Mughal Empire.

Q3) Question of 2010/2020 foreign policy. You have to write about the overview. Max 10 points  
offense. So, the lack of responsibility across the board and respect for the law is seriously  
tarnishing Pakistan's reputation on the international stage.

Pakistan's Foreign Policy seeks to protect, promote and advance Pakistan's national interests in  
the external domain.

The Foreign Ministry contributes towards safeguarding Pakistan's security and advancing  
Pakistan's development agenda for progress and prosperity following the guiding principles laid  
out by our founding fathers.

### **Guiding Principles**

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the Founder of Pakistan and its first Governor General, in  
a broadcast talk to the people of the USA in February 1948, outlined the following goals of  
Pakistan's foreign policy:

“Our foreign policy is one of friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world. We  
do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the principle of  
honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost  
contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan  
will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and  
suppressed peoples of the world, and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter.”

The Constitution of Pakistan also lays down guidelines for the conduct of foreign policy of the  
country. Article 40 of the constitution provides that:

“The State shall endeavour to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim  
countries based on Islamic unity, support the common interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and  
Latin America, promote international peace and security, foster goodwill and friendly relations  
among all nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.”

The foreign policy of Pakistan is primarily directed to the pursuit of national goals of seeking  
peace and stability through international cooperation. Special emphasis is laid on economic  
diplomacy to take advantages offered by the process of globalization as also to face challenges of  
the 21st century. Our foreign policy is also geared to project the image of the country as a  
dynamic and moderate society.

The foreign policy of Pakistan seeks to promote the internationally recognized norms of  
interstate relations, i.e. respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States,



non-interference in the internal affairs of other State; non-aggression and peaceful settlement of disputes. Pakistan has therefore always sought to develop friendly and cordial relations with all countries of the world.

### **Foreign Policy Objectives**

In light of the guiding principles laid down by the founding fathers and the constitution as also aspirations of the people of Pakistan, the objectives of foreign policy can be summarized as under:

- Promotion of Pakistan as a dynamic, progressive, moderate, and democratic Islamic country.
- Developing friendly relations with all countries of the world, especially major powers and immediate neighbours.
- Safeguarding national security and geo-strategic interests, including Kashmir.
- Consolidating our commercial and economic cooperation with international community.
- Safeguarding the interests of Pakistani Diaspora abroad.
- Ensuring optimal utilization of national resources for regional and international cooperation.

### **Year End Reviews**

The year 2020 presented unprecedented challenges at the national, regional and international level.

The foremost challenge faced by the world was the COVID-19 pandemic, which impacted every aspect of our lives.

Due to effective policies and timely interventions by the Government, Pakistan did well, particularly during the first wave of the pandemic.

Our handling of the COVID-19, based on the “whole of Government approach”, “smart lockdowns” and the maintenance of “balance between lives and livelihood”, earned Pakistan global recognition.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with other stakeholders, undertook the largest repatriation operation in the history of the country, bringing back stranded Pakistanis from more than 70 countries around the world.

Moving forward, the Government remains engaged with multiple sources of COVID-19 vaccine, for timely procurement of most effective and affordable vaccine.

During 2020, high frequency of leadership level exchanges was witnessed with many important countries, despite the pandemic.

The President of Pakistan and the Foreign Minister were amongst the first foreign dignitaries to visit China as the COVID situation started to improve there.

These visits played an important role in further reinforcing time tested and deep-rooted “all-weather strategic cooperative partnership” between the two countries.

Despite Covid-19, China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) entered the new phase of high-quality development.

The two sides will continue to firmly advance CPEC, ensuring timely completion of the projects under construction, and focus on economic and social development.

On the invitation of his Malaysian counterpart, Prime Minister Imran Khan visited Malaysia.

The visit contributed to further strengthening of fraternal ties with Malaysia.

The Prime Minister also visited Qatar to meet the Amir of the State of Qatar.

The focus of the visit was on strengthening bilateral cooperation and exchanging views on regional developments.

On the invitation of President Ashraf Ghani, Prime Minister Imran Khan undertook his maiden visit to Afghanistan.

The “Shared Vision” document issued during the visit, laid the foundation for a forward-looking comprehensive bilateral partnership.

We also had some important visits to Pakistan during 2020.

At the highest level, President of Turkey; Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi; Chairman of the Presidency of Bosnia & Herzegovina; Secretary General of the United Nations; Chairman of the High Council for National Reconciliation (HCNR) of Afghanistan; President-elect of the 75th Session of the UN General Assembly; Speaker of Afghanistan’s Wolesi Jirga; Chinese State

Councilor and Minister of Defence; Foreign Minister of Iran; Commerce Minister of Afghanistan; Minister for Transport of Uzbekistan; President of the Parliament of Djibouti; and President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) visited Pakistan.

These visits are reflective of our active engagement with the global community.

During 2020, Pakistan also pursued a robust diplomatic engagement at the regional and international fora.

Prime Minister Imran Khan addressed the 75th Session of the UN General Assembly.

He effectively shared Pakistan's perspective on all major regional and international issues, including the COVID-19 pandemic; debt relief initiative for developing countries; Jammu and Kashmir dispute; treatment of minorities in India; Palestine issue; Afghan Peace Process; Illicit financial flows; climate change; Islamophobia; and the UN reform.

Prime Minister Imran Khan also attended the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos, Switzerland.

He shared Pakistan's vision and achievements in the areas of economy, peace & stability, and trade & investment.

The Prime Minister also participated in the 20th Shanghai Cooperation Organization – Council of the Heads of State (SCO-CHS).

He reaffirmed Pakistan's abiding commitment to the principles and objectives of the SCO.

Prime Minister also undertook a number of globally recognized initiatives.

Prime Minister Imran Khan was among the first world leaders to draw attention to the link between unsustainable debt and Covid-19 pandemic.

The Prime Minister launched his "Global Initiative for Debt Relief" for the developing countries.

The idea has resonated globally.

A Practical manifestation is the IMF emergency package, the debt relief by G-20 and relief by the IMF and the World Bank.

Prime Minister Imran Khan remained the most vocal advocate of the need for combating and confronting the rising tide of Islamophobia.

At the Prime Minister's initiative, it has been proposed to declare 15 March as annual International Day to Combat Islamophobia.

Pakistan also remained at the forefront of global campaign against climate change.

The Prime Minister was amongst the top 10 global leaders, chosen to showcase climate action at the high-level Climate Ambition Summit 2020, held on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Consistent with the Prime Minister's vision, Pakistan spearheaded efforts to counter illicit financial flows at the international level.

Despite Covid-19 pandemic, Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi remained engaged with his counterparts and interlocutors around the world.

The Foreign Minister visited Iran, Saudi Arabia, US and Qatar as part of our efforts to diffuse tensions and promote peace in the Middle East.

The Foreign Minister held virtual meetings and telephone conversations with his counterparts from more than 50 countries.

The Foreign Minister also met with his counterparts from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the State Minister of the UAE on the sidelines of 47th Session of OIC-CFM in Niamey Niger.

The Foreign Minister also called on the President of Niger.

During these meetings, important matters pertaining to bilateral relationship and regional cooperation came under discussion.

As part of our strategic engagement with the European Union, the 5th round of the EU-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue was held between Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi and Vice-President of the European Commission, Josep Borrell.

The two sides discussed the growing momentum of the Pakistan-EU relations and agreed to make efforts towards its comprehensive implementation in all areas of cooperation.

The Foreign Minister recently undertook a successful visit to the UAE.

During his meetings with the UAE leadership, they discussed whole range of issues including trade and investment and the welfare of Pakistani Diaspora in the UAE.

The Foreign Minister also undertook a number of key initiatives to meet the contemporary challenges and to further modernize and enhance efficacy of Pakistan's diplomatic apparatus in the fields of digital, public and economic diplomacy.

Advancing Pakistan's economic interests through economic diplomacy remained a high priority of the Foreign Office. The Foreign Minister hosted Envoys Conferences focusing exclusively on Economic Diplomacy.

Together with the Ministry of Commerce, Foreign Minister launched the Engage Africa Initiative aimed at deepening economic and commercial engagement with the African Continent.

As part of our "Engage Africa initiative", the Foreign Minister co-led Pakistan delegation to the first ever Pakistan-Africa Trade Development Conference in Kenya, inaugurated by the Kenyan President.

The Foreign Minister also held interactive sessions with the members of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI) and Business community.

The Foreign Minister established a dedicated Public Diplomacy Consultative Group to bring focused attention to the key area of public policy.

He also set up Digital Diplomacy Group to augment our outreach in the digital domain.

An Annual Foreign Minister's Honours List was launched to recognize the contribution and achievements of overseas Pakistanis.

In the wake of COVID-19, a permanent Crisis Management Unit (CMU) has been established at the Foreign Office, under the supervision of the Foreign Minister.

In the two yearly review of the Prime Minister's 'Pakistan Citizen Portal', the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stood out as the most responsive towards complaints registered on the portal.

Public satisfaction of this Ministry's performance is a matter of immense pride for the Foreign Office family.

Some of the other key diplomatic successes for Pakistan during 2020 were:

Pakistan's re-election to the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC), with an overwhelming majority.

Pakistan's election as the President of the UN Economic and Social Council.

Pakistan's election to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Hosting of an International Conference to mark '40 years of Afghan Refugees' Presence in Pakistan.

Unanimous adoption of the Pakistan sponsored resolution, "Universal Realization of the Right of Peoples to Self-Determination" by the UN General Assembly.

Decision at the 47th Session of the CFM in Niamey, that Pakistan will host the 48th Session of CFM in 2021.

Pakistan continued its full support to the ongoing Afghan Peace Process during 2020.

Pakistan played an important role in facilitating (a) the U.S. Taliban Peace Agreement signed in February 2020; (b) the commencement of Intra-Afghan Negotiations on 12 September 2020; and (c) the agreement on Rules and Procedures between the Afghan parties in Doha in December 2020.

Pakistan is the only country that has consistently maintained that there was no military solution to the conflict in Afghanistan and that dialogue and a political settlement was the only way forward for lasting peace and stability.

It is gratifying that the world has come around to this view and sees political settlement as the only way forward.

Since 5th August 2019, Pakistan has forcefully raised issue of Jammu and Kashmir dispute at all levels.

We have effectively highlighted the legal, human rights, and peace and security dimensions of the dispute.

Owing to Pakistan's efforts, the United Nations Security Council has discussed the Jammu & Kashmir dispute three times since 5th August 2019.

The UN Secretary General, during his visit to Pakistan, expressed “deep concern” over the disputed region of Jammu & Kashmir and called for India to respect “human rights and fundamental freedoms”.

During his visit to Pakistan, the OIC Secretary General’s Special Envoy for Jammu and Kashmir, emphasized that Jammu and Kashmir and Palestine remained the top most items of the OIC agenda.

On Pakistan’s call, three meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu & Kashmir were held since 5th August 2019.

World leaders, parliamentarians, international human rights organizations as well as the media have been unanimous in their condemnation of India’s illegal and inhuman actions in IIOJK.

In a major diplomatic success for our Kashmir diplomacy, the OIC reaffirmed its unequivocal support on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute during the 47th Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) held in Niamey, Niger.

The “Niamey Declaration” explicitly reiterated the OIC’s principled position on the Jammu & Kashmir dispute for a “peaceful settlement in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions.”

The CFM resolution on Jammu and Kashmir condemned in the strongest possible terms human rights violations being perpetrated by the Indian occupation forces in IIOJK.

The Resolution urged the international community to review their engagement with India.

To expose India as a state sponsor of terrorism, we released a Dossier, providing irrefutable evidence of India’s active planning, promoting, aiding, abetting, financing and executing terrorist activities in Pakistan.

The Publication of the recent report by EU DisinfoLab about India’s global disinformation campaign against Pakistan has further corroborated Pakistan’s position about Indian evil designs against Pakistan.

As for the situation in Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJK) during 2020, the Indian brutalization and oppression of innocent Kashmiris continued unabated throughout the year.

The military siege, communications blockade, media blackout, incarceration of Kashmiri leadership, and every possible violation of human rights of the Kashmiri people continue for 515 days since Indian's illegal and inhuman actions of 5th August 2019.

In their brazen acts of state terrorism, the Indian occupation forces martyred more than 300 innocent Kashmiris, including women and children, in “fake encounters” and staged “cordon-and-search” operations.

During the same period, 750 Kashmiris were critically injured, while 2,770 innocent Kashmiris were arbitrarily detained and 922 houses destroyed as part of collective punishment inflicted on the Kashmiri communities.

In pursuit of its agenda to convert the Muslim majority of IIOJK into a minority, the Indian government has issued more than 2 million fake domicile certificates to non-Kashmiris under the so called “Jammu and Kashmir Grant of Domicile Certificate (Procedure) Rules, 2020”.

Pakistan reiterates its call for a UN Commission of Inquiry, as recommended by the OHCHR in its two reports in 2018 and 2019.

The Commission should thoroughly investigate the Indian crimes against the Kashmiri people during the past three decades.

We reiterate deep concern over the health condition and continued incarceration of Kashmiri leadership, including founding leader of Kashmiri organization “Dukhtaran-i-Millat” and the “Iron Lady of Kashmir”, Ms. Asiya Andrabi; leader and founder of the Jammu & Kashmir Democratic Freedom Party, Mr. Shabbir Ahmed Shah; and prominent leaders such as Mr. Yasin Malik; Masarat Alam Bhat; Mohammad Ashraf Sehraie, Syed Ali Shah Geelani and Mirwaiz Umar Farooq.

Pakistan has approached the UN Secretary General and the UN Human Rights Commissioner, particularly highlighting the inhuman and illegal treatment of Ms. Andrabi.

To divert attention from its internal failings and the situation in IIOJK, India continued to escalate tensions along the Line of Control (LOC).

During 2020 alone, Indian occupation troops made 3,097 ceasefire violations, deliberately targeting the civilian populated areas.

In these unprovoked Indian violations, 28 innocent civilians embraced shahadat, while 257 sustained serious injuries.



In the end, let me once again remind the Indian Government that despite all its illegal and inhuman actions, India has failed and will continue to fail in breaking the will of the Kashmiri people.

The brutalization of innocent Kashmiris at the hands of Indian occupation troops, will only further strengthen their resolve for freedom from illegal Indian occupation.

Our Kashmiri brothers and sisters are not alone in their rightful struggle.

Pakistan will continue to stand with them till the realization of their inalienable right to self-determination.

#### Q4) Contemporary issues of pakistan

##### **Favoritism**

Partiality refers to the act of favoriting family members or friends, mainly through the offer of jobs. Nepotism is part of the type of fraud. Because of nepotism, worthy individuals cannot be acknowledged to universities or work. In the end, intelligent and talented people can't help the country in various fields. This is the reason Pakistan is behind in a lot of areas.

##### **Poverty**

Poverty is another major social problem in Pakistan. According to a report submitted by the Ministry of Planning and Development in the National Assembly of Pakistan, around 29.5% of Pakistani lived below the poverty line which translates into 55 million people. Moreover, the Economic Survey 2019-20 estimates that another 10 million people are likely to slip below the poverty line.

Devoid of resources to earn, people often turn to illegal ways like snatching, stealing, corruption, extortion, etc. for survival. Thus, it will be apt to say that poverty is the mother of various social evils. A review is conducted and carried out in the hands of the federal government of Pakistan, and that shows that the poverty rate has increased from 30 percent to 40 percent over the past 10 years. See that 40 percent of the people get under the poverty line. People are not provided with life needs, like food, medicine, shelter, learning, housing, and clothing needed to live.

##### **Illiteracy**

Literacy refers to people who are 15 or more who can "read" and "write." In this sense,

Pakistanis publicly report having a literacy rate of 50% in the country. However, even those classified as "Literate., Can only write and read, which is considered illiteracy in today's skills-focused world.

As per reports of Aug 2020, the literacy rate in Pakistan is 58 percent only. Illiteracy leads to inequality among the masses, class differences, social divisions, unemployment, poverty, etc. Illiteracy is the major reason why Pakistan is still a third-world developing country and lagging behind the world in various fields.

### **Civil Volatility**

Political flux and corruption are the prevailing social problems of Pakistan. A while ago, the people who were considered corrupt, with a sense of responsibility, were now able to rule us after a few years. And are welcomed by their new leaders with full arms. This is the main reason that the political structure in Pakistan isn't really.

### **Overpopulation, Inflation, Unemployment**

Inflation, Overpopulation, and unemployment are the main issues facing Pakistan. However, if the figures are accurate, they could be higher than the official stated facts. The government has an estimated growth rate of 2%. For a country with a population of 160 million, Pace is counting to be about 3.2 million annually. Around 40 percent of the population is currently living in poverty, and 5.6percent of the official statistics of the people are not employed. The Expanding number of people living in Pakistan only adds to the issues of the already under-pressure state.

### **Lawlessness**

In Pakistan, there is a lawlessness issue that is a social issue. On a smaller scale, the population does not respect traffic rules, i.e., breaking traffic signals. The 'one country, 2 rules' direction is tracked to a higher degree when influential people who commit vast sums of corruption get away scot-free. In comparison, the less fortunate are given a proper penalty for committing a minor offense. So, the lack of responsibility across the board and respect for the law is seriously tarnishing Pakistan's reputation on the international stage.

### **Favoritism**

Partiality refers to the act of favoriting family members or friends, mainly through the offer of jobs. Nepotism is part of the type of fraud. Because of nepotism, worthy individuals cannot be acknowledged to universities or work. In the end, intelligent and talented people can't help the country in various fields. This is the reason Pakistan is behind in a lot of areas.

### **Child labor**

Child labor is in inverse relationship to the literacy rate and development of the country. Due to poverty, children are often forced to earn for the family.

In Pakistan, many young boys are working in restaurants, workshops, as conductors in public transport, etc. These children without schooling often get involved in various social evils. Morality and character-building are something one can learn from his social circle, companions, and schools.

Thus, child labor gives rise to a number of other social issues.

### **Corruption**

Rampant corruption in almost every stratum of society in Pakistan is another social evil.

Corruption is widespread in every class of society. It leads to illiteracy when students fail to get admission where they deserve it. Moreover, it also leads to unemployment due to a lack of merit and nepotism.

Corruption also leads to economic downfall. It also leads to injustice. Moreover, corruption also gives rise to crimes and terrorism when people fail to get their rights.

### **Ferocity, Bombing**

Violence comes from corner to corner in Pakistan. Women are hurt the most by home cruelty.

Additionally, many violent cases in Madrassas or schools are told in the news. At the state level, activism and religious violence are typical examples. Sit-ins in Faizabad exchange Islamabad in Pakistan by TLP, and the damage of public property by some terrorist groups are significant examples of the violence of religion in Pakistan. Furthermore, Pakistan has kept on a terror target since 2001. However, the standards of terrorism have reduced considerably.

### **Gender Discrimination**

Judgment against genders has remained a major social problem of Pakistan. As a result, women are often left out of the economic and educational sector. There are many social problems for Pakistan girls and women, including forced or early marriages, public harassment, acid attacks, and rape. Other than that, due to mental illness, girls being thrown acid incidents are increasing each day.

### **Population**

Pakistan is going through a continuous non-stop population boom, with estimates ranging from 200 -240 million. The resources and the infrastructure just cannot cope with the tremendous stress and load.

### **Nutrition**

Nearly all the reports both local and international point out the worrisome and alarming nutrition condition in Pakistan, with stunting/wasting along with micro deficiencies a major humanitarian crisis which can lead to individuals suffering through this to lag in career, education etc, further escalating socio-economic.

## **Lack of competitiveness**

An honest evaluation of our industries will and has repeatedly pointed out that we are lagging in terms of competitiveness at the international and regional level. With countries/regions gearing up for industry 4.0 we are severely lagging behind and the status quo of persists, will lead to disastrous situations.

## **FEFEN**

Let's point out the pink elephant in the room, massive financial loopholes, shady businesses, cartels, drug mafias, smuggling mafias, terrorist organisations working in the guise of charity org(s) have put Pakistan in a financial grey area, where further sanctions can hamper the already very fragile economy.

## **Human Resource**

In terms of technical labour and capacity, there are some strong and huge loopholes that exists, our education sector is poor, leads to improper or poorly skilled labour, skill mismatch rises, gives way to unemployment, raises poverty level. There is also a debate of lack of basic soft skills in Pakistani's. Things as time-keeping, writing an application, reading a document, talking in a civil way are some of the very fundamental skills that most Pakistanis lag.

Not just labor at the bureaucratic, legislative, health sector, counter-terrorism, law enforcement etc level, our infrastructure is extremely fragile and lags the capacity to perform as per the needs of the system. Resulting in generation and safe havens for black-market economy, formation of cartels, radicalism and illegal cartels.

## **Education**

At the primary/secondary and higher secondary level our Public Education Sector is absolutely and completely incapable of generating minds and individuals with the required skill set to compete in the global market of today, let alone 10/15 years from now. Furthermore the education budget has been cut to 38 billion from the previously 43 billion. For a population of 20–24 billions it's peanuts. Now education is not something you get to land a job only, it is a philosophical, political and ethical framework the individual will utilise to conduct day-to-day activities. If you were to walk in a Pakistani city, or the rural areas you will come across problems which are of tribal nature honour killings, lack of civic understanding, absence of law and order, panchayat/jirga system, child abuse/molestation, pseudo sciences, conspiracy theories, violent tendencies and these problems are creating and leading towards a total retardation or mass hysteria, which to be honest is quite evident these days.

Weak Democracy Our history is a history of dictatorships or the rule of their stooges. This has resulted in malice such as corruption, nepotism, black market economy and a lack of national consensus on any matter whatsoever. Plus the recent suppression of dissent is a critical blow to the human rights conditions in Pakistan. All this can lead to the rise of Ultra Right politics or a soft/direct dictatorship.

## **Radicalism**

Regardless of what the news show, Pakistan is still fighting a battle of national perspective, years of fighting the Afghan jihad had ingrained a socio perspective; which once the war was over and the dynamics changed wasn't catered to and became a hydra sort of a situation. People trained for insurgency, weaponry, radicalization, trained to propagate, recruit and sabotage found themselves deprived of the perks they enjoyed while fighting the soviets. The natural inclination would have been to turn to illegal activities such as extortion, arms trade, drug peddling, land grabbing etc, generating a scenario where they became a self-sustaining guerrilla organization with tremendous power.

New versions of radicalism, new enemies etc. Only a "national" democratic party can deter the wrongdoings of the past, however ever since Benazir Bhuttos assassination in the last decade, we are still lacking a national leadership which can take a staunch stance against radicalism along with creating/giving an alternative narrative based on tolerance/peace/coexistence.

## **Violence, Terrorism & Extremism**

Violence exists in many forms in Pakistan. Most women suffer from domestic violence. Moreover, many cases of violence in Madrassahs and schools often surface on social media or in news. On the state level, religious violence and extremism are commonplace examples. Sit-ins at Faizabad interchange Islamabad by TLP and the destruction of public properties by some extremist elements are one example of religious violence in Pakistan.

Moreover, Pakistan has remained a target of terrorism since 2001. However, the incidents of terrorism have scaled down considerably.

## **Unemployment**

Unemployment is another major issue in Pakistan. As per reports, the unemployment rate in Pakistan was at approximately 4.45 percent in 2019. Recently, due to the recent pandemic, like in other countries, unemployment has obviously skyrocketed.

Often lack of meritocracy and illiteracy on a large scale are major factors behind unemployment. Furthermore, unemployment gives rise to various social issues like poverty, backwardness, economic downfall of the country, etc.

## **Health Sector**

If anyone makes a visit to a public hospital in any city of Pakistan on any given day, the person will come across a sight of extreme human misery. I mean any given day, it's a sad realisation that Nobody had the mind or will to invest on the fundamental infrastructure. The last government tried to solve the problem through reorganisation of THQ or DHQ hospitals and did fairly succeed to an extent at least in Punjab but still it's an absolute and sorry excuse for an healthcare system. But not just at the patient care level, in terms of lifestyle awareness, sexual

health awareness, lack of HR, absence of a viable public sector health sector laboratory system (A secretary health was working on it but he got pushed aside).

Food Agriculturally Pakistan is one of the biggest producers of essential crops (Rice, oats, fodder, pulses etc. However the quality of those produces and a whole lot of them is sent abroad. Pakistanis especially in the interior regions of Sindh/Baluchistan, Punjab and KPK suffer nourishment and even with such a tremendous amount of food production without a monitoring authority majority of the produce is exported or sent abroad. There is a huge monopoly of vegetable and produce whole sellers that has the potential power to bring the government on its knees.

### **Gender Discrimination**

In Pakistan, gender discrimination has remained a major social issue since independence.

Women are mostly sidelined from the educational and economic sector and confined to a domestic sphere with unpaid jobs. Undue restrictions are often placed on girls mostly in rural areas.

Furthermore, women and girls are not allowed to leave the house, thus barring them from jobs.

In fact, gender discrimination is a social problem in Pakistan. Pakistani society is predominantly a patriarchal society that places women in an inferior position to men.

Moreover, there are various other social problems and issues in Pakistan pertaining to women and girls that include early or forced marriages, public harassment, acid attacks, and rape.

Mostly, in rural areas, child marriage at an early age is very common. It leads to excessive childbearing and health deterioration. Moreover, girls remain uneducated which ultimately impacts the upbringing of children.

Moreover, in the urban sphere and cities, girls often face public harassment. Most of the girls are sexually harassed at their workplaces. Many relevant cases have been reported so far in Pakistan. Apart from these, cases of acid throwing at girls are also increasing day by day. Usually, when a girl rejects a proposal, considering this humiliation, the rejection is often avenged by acid thrown on the face of the girl leaving her disfigured for good and spoiling her future. Also, rape cases are also rampant in Pakistan. Almost every day we hear such news on television. Stringent law-making is the need of the hour to curb the issues pertaining to girls and women in Pakistan

### **Mafias**

Giant billionaires collaborate and come together to form mafias be it sugar mafia, agricultural mafia, land mafia, or any other mafia. They have a huge potential and power to even topple or alter decisions made by sitting governments.

### **Energy**

Pakistan hasn't given much thought to its energy requirements, what little has been done has been to get contracts of huge dams and to extract kickbacks etc. We have made a coal power plant a couple of years back, imagine that; in 2019 making a coal power plant! While there's

plenty of room here to switch to environmental friendly and less expensive power generating options such as solar/wind, but it's not that kickbacks savvy I guess.

## **Water**

Statistically Pakistan ranks poorly in terms water utilisation and preservation. Now, India has been swaying from the water treaty, which is a major crisis in itself, however the need to look into alternative water storage mechanisms and to conserve the disintegrating water canal network and create and introduce best water conservation practices at urban households and rural/agricultural sectors, would be a healthy start. We have floods and water crisis at the same time. Rationality would suggest that there is something drastically wrong. The answer lies in the absence of Grey water Utilisation. Just a few days back, there was flooding in the two metropolitan of Pakistan (Karachi and Lahore) I would step outside and see knee high levels of grey water on the streets. Water crisis is not an issue, this land is blessed with a tremendous amount of water reservoirs, underground storage and plenty of rain. It is just being managed with absolute stupidity.

## **Water Scarcity:**

The country faces acute water scarcity by 2025, and will be the most water-stressed country in South Asia within two decades. Almost 30 million Pakistanis have no access to clean water. But you may not know this because we have yet to articulate a compelling narrative about the water crisis.

One would think that the best way to spur discourse on water scarcity would be to focus on basic human rights: the right to access clean water, food and maintain hygiene. The UN recently reiterated that water shortages are affecting three billion people globally, and that billions face hunger. But in increasingly polarized, populist politics, such appeals fall on deaf ears.

Q5) Role of media in Pakistan. (Be specific about its role)

### **Types of Media**

- Electronic
- Print
- Interactive ( refers to products and services on digital computer-based systems which respond to the user's actions by presenting content such as text, graphics, animation, video, audio, games, etc.)

### **1. Role of media in Pakistan & Political Manipulation**

Both media sources, are affecting the lives of people at large scale. We come to know latest political conditions of Pakistan through media channels. It is also a main point to note that political interference in media can be a risky for a society. When a ruling party or opposition parties of a country wants to misuse the media through unlawful pressure then freedom of speech is crushed badly.

### **2. Role of media in Pakistan in Development Process**

Pakistan is a developing country, the role of media in the development process will play a key role. When international media observers look at the prevailing conditions through our media channels then they build an image of Pakistan which is based on our media channels.

That's why our media channels must feel the responsibility when they break any news. To get high rating sometimes media channels hide facts or alter the real conditions willingly or unwillingly. Journalism must be free from any kind of unlawful favor. Neutral reporting is the real beauty of media.

In Pakistan some channels are playing responsible role because they are trying to promote a positive image of Pakistan. When we try to spread confusion or sensation or sad news every time then there will be negative thoughts among people who watch the TV programs regularly.

### **3. Role of media in Pakistan in Talk Shows**

Another thing is our talk shows two parties' representatives, they sit in front of camera like a very respectable members or citizens of Pakistan. As they start discussion then all the good gesture start vanishing from the screen. Soon, you realize both members of parties start blaming each other. They keep shouting until the anchors request them to behave like a gentleman.

The questions or topics are 90% based on contradictions. Few people come and discuss on the solutions of problems. We know Pakistan is facing difficult time since 1947. Each new government makes promises in start but in the end majority of people get disappointed.



#### **4. Role of media in Pakistan to Appreciate Developments**

Some ruling parties did really positive and constructive efforts to raise the standard of lives in Pakistan. Here role of media in Pakistan become more sensitive and vital because it's the media that will appreciate such positive efforts. The purpose is, if media promotes constructive or developmental projects then we can attract the foreign investment in big quantity. In this way, it will be easy for general public to compare the performance of different governments.

#### **5. Role of media in Pakistan to Raise Education Standard**

Role of media in Pakistan is also important because it spreads awareness among people for emergency situations in the country. The education standard and trends to develop new things can be enhanced through positive media campaigns.

#### **6. Weaknesses and Strengths of Media of Pakistan**

Strength of electronic media is that it can make it difficult for govts and authorities to cover up misgovernance and abuse of power. It can also mobilize public opinion quickly in favour of reformist initiatives.

The weakness is that its nature of real-time operations can dilute the filtration process of verifying information. Real-time media can get sucked into a race for ratings which can result in sensationalist and hysterical media that can end up distorting perceptions about issues.

#### **7. Legal framework for Editorial Policy - Article 19 of the Constitution of Pakistan**

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

#### **8. Media protect the integrity of a nation**

**the role of media at the time of independence of Pakistan**  
**radio at the time of independence was used by freedom fighters to communicate with the mass public to inspire the struggle of independence**

media provides a positive guide on policies and health awareness example covid  
certain sections of social media are people to campaign and bring a problem to attention  
media had a rule of watchdog the government stops

The media is a puppet of the mainstream government as if talk against the setting government they will be attacked or their licence should be cancelled

## **Class Notes**

dictators always control the media in Pakistan

the fourth dictation enabled the concept of globalisation by bringing in private media houses to existing to existence

businesses are able to have a boom because of the growing media

many of the government projects that are just been initiated are as portrayed as achievements

there is a threat to journalist life for unbiased reporting

People don't have the Awareness to use the social media in Pakistan

Media houses are focused on the TRP and are doing in unethical journalism and coverage

Media plays the role of a surveillance on of the internal situation and the external situation of the world

Q6) There can be a question regarding mixed economy and what initiatives can government take to improve economy. Some thing relate population as well

Mixed Economy:

The mixed economic system is defined as an economic system that combines the elements of a market economy and the elements of a planned economy. It is a synthesis of socialism and capitalism, which contains both private enterprises and public enterprises. Most modern economies implement a mixed economic system. A mixed economic system brings the advantages of free markets and also government intervention. A mixed economic system takes on both the characteristics of a market economy and a planned economy. In the market economy, private enterprises are free to set up businesses and make profits.

### **Drawbacks of mixed economic system**

#### **Lack of government controls:**

If the economy is given too much freedom, disadvantaged groups will not receive sufficient support from the government. If the economy sees excessive government intervention, enterprises will be disincentivized to produce efficiently. It is crucial for a mixed economy to find a balance.

#### **2. Undue influence from private enterprises**

As private enterprises and government intervention are combined in the same system, large corporations may seek to lobby the government. They may influence legislation or activities to benefit themselves.

The economy, which was primarily agricultural at the time of independence, has become considerably diversified. Agriculture, now no longer the largest sector, contributes roughly one-fifth of GDP, while manufacturing provides about one-sixth. Trade and services, which combined constitute the largest component of the economy, have grown considerably. In terms of the structure of its economy, Pakistan resembles the middle-income countries of East and Southeast Asia more than the poorer countries of the Indian subcontinent. Economic performance compares favourably with that of many other developing countries; Pakistan has maintained a sustained and fairly steady annual growth rate since independence.

At the same time, there has been a relentless increase in population, so, despite real growth in the economy, output per capita has risen only slowly. This slow growth in per capita income has not coincided with a high incidence of absolute poverty, however, which has been considerably smaller in Pakistan than in other South Asian countries. Nonetheless, a significant proportion of the population lives below the poverty line, and the relative prosperity of the industrialized regions around Karachi and Lahore contrasts sharply with the poverty of the Punjab's barani areas, semiarid Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

### **Agriculture, forestry, and fishing**

Overall, approximately one-fourth of Pakistan is arable land, although only small fractions of that are in permanent crops (about 1 percent) or permanent pastures (6 percent). Roughly 5 percent of the country is forested. Nonetheless, agriculture, forestry, and fishing still provide employment for the single largest proportion of the labour force and a livelihood for an even larger segment of the population. Land-reform programs implemented in 1959, 1972, and 1977 began to deal with the problems of large-scale, often absentee ownership of land and the excessive fragmentation of small holdings by introducing maximum and minimum area limits. The commercialization of agriculture has also resulted in fairly large-scale transfers of land, concentrating its ownership among middle-class farmers.

The attention given to the agricultural sector in development plans has brought about some radical changes in centuries-old farming techniques. The construction of tube wells for irrigation and salinity control, the use of chemical fertilizers and scientifically selected seeds, and the gradual introduction of farm machinery have all contributed to the notable increase in productivity. As a consequence, Pakistan experienced what became known as the Green Revolution during the late 1960s, leaving a surplus that was partly shipped to East Pakistan (Bangladesh) and partly exported; self-sufficiency in wheat—the national staple—was achieved by about 1970. Cotton production also rose, which added to the domestic production of textiles and edible cottonseed oils. Rice is the second major food staple and one of the country's important export crops. Large domestic sugar subsidies have been primarily responsible for an increase in sugarcane production. Other crops include chickpeas, pearl millet (bajra), corn (maize), rapeseed, and mustard, as well as a variety of garden crops, including onions, peppers, and potatoes. Pakistan benefits greatly from having two growing seasons, rabi (spring harvest) and kharif (fall harvest).

The cultivation and transportation of illicit narcotics remains a large sector of the informal economy. Pakistan is one of the world's leading producers of opium poppy (for the production of heroin) and also produces or transports cannabis (as hashish) from Afghanistan for local markets and for reexport abroad.

Animal husbandry provides important domestic and export products. Livestock includes cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, camels, and poultry. These animals provide meat and dairy products for local consumption, as well as wool for the carpet industry and for export and hides and skins for the leather industry. The contribution of forestry to national income remains negligible, but that of fisheries has risen. Fishing activity is centred in Karachi, and part of the catch of lobster and other shellfish is exported.

River water is used in large parts of the country to irrigate agricultural areas. The Balochistan plateau has a remarkable indigenous method of irrigation called the qanāt (or kārīz) system, which consists of underground channels and galleries that collect subsoil water at the foot of hills and carry it to fields and villages. The water is drawn from the channels through shafts that are sunk into the fields at suitable intervals. Because the channels are underground, the loss of water by evaporation is minimized.

### **Minerals**

The exploration of Pakistan's mineral wealth is far from complete, but some two dozen different types of exploitable minerals have been located. Iron ore deposits are mostly of poor quality. The most extensive known reserves are situated in the Kalabagh region, in western Punjab. Other low-grade ore reserves have been found in Hazara, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Small reserves of high-grade iron ore have been identified in Chitral and in the Chilghazi area (located in northwestern Balochistan), as well as in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Deposits of copper ore equaling or surpassing the reserves of iron ore have been found, but most sites remain unexploited. There are enormous reserves of easily exploited limestone that form the basis of a growing cement industry, a major component of the manufacturing sector. Other minerals that are exploited include chromite (mostly for export), barite, celestine (strontium sulfate), antimony, aragonite (calcium carbonate), gypsum, rock salt, and marble and granite.

### **Hydrocarbons and power**

Pakistan has modest quantities of petroleum and some large natural gas fields. The first oil discovery was made in 1915. Pakistan intensified the search for oil and natural gas in the 1980s and was rewarded with the discovery of a number of new oil fields in the Potwar Plateau region and in Sindh. A number of fields have been developed, particularly near Badin, in Sindh. Despite the continued search for new and richer fields (including some offshore exploration and drilling), Pakistan has had to import increasing amounts of oil from abroad to satisfy growing consumption, making the country vulnerable to fluctuations in world oil markets. Most imports take the form of crude oil, which is refined into various products. Pakistan's refinery capacity well exceeds its domestic crude production. The oil sector is regulated by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, and international oil companies are authorized to operate in Pakistan in cooperation with domestic companies.

The largest natural gas deposits are at Sui (on the border between Balochistan and Punjab), discovered in 1953. A smaller field, at Mari, in northeast Sindh province, was found in 1957. A number of smaller natural gas fields subsequently have been discovered in various areas. A network of gas pipelines links the fields with the main consumption areas: Karachi, Lahore,

Multan, Faisalabad, and Islamabad. Although proven reserves are large, they have not kept pace with domestic consumption.

Coal mining is one of the country's oldest industries. The quality of the coal is poor, and the mines have been worked below capacity because of the difficulty of access; despite ample reserves, the country regularly imports coal.

Although energy production has grown faster than the economy as a whole, it has not kept pace with demand, and as a result there are shortages of fuel and electric power. The bulk of power requirements are provided by thermal plants (coal, oil, and natural gas), with most of the remainder provided by hydroelectric installations.

The generation, transmission, and distribution of power is the responsibility of the Pakistani Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), a public-sector corporation. WAPDA lost its monopoly over generation after Pakistan entered into an agreement in 1989 with a consortium of foreign firms to produce power from giant oil-fired plants located at Hub, near Karachi; the plants were completed in 1997.

Great progress, however, has been made in the development of the hydroelectric potential of Pakistan's rivers. A giant hydroelectric plant is in operation at the Mangla Dam, on the Jhelum River in Azad Kashmir (the part of Kashmir under Pakistani administration). Another such source is the giant Tarbela Dam, on the Indus River.

Pakistan has three nuclear power plants, the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (completed 1972), the Chashma Nuclear Power Plant-1 (2000), and the Chashma Nuclear Power Plant-2 (2011). The Chashma plants are at Kundian, Punjab. Nuclear power provides only a tiny proportion of the country's total energy production.

## **Manufacturing**

Mining and quarrying account for a small percentage of GDP and of total employment. Manufacturing, however, constitutes a healthy proportion. The beginning of the main industrialization effort dates to the cessation of trade between India and Pakistan in 1949, soon after the two countries gained independence. Initially it was based on the processing of raw agricultural materials for domestic consumption and for export. This led to the construction of cotton textile mills—a development that now accounts for a large part of the total employment in industry. Woolen textiles, sugar, paper, tobacco, and leather industries also provide many jobs for the industrial labour force.

The growing trade deficit in the mid-1950s compelled the government to cut down on imports, which encouraged the establishment of a number of import-substitution industries. At first these factories produced mainly consumer goods, but gradually they came to produce intermediate goods and a range of capital goods, including chemicals, fertilizers, and light engineering products. Nevertheless, Pakistan still has to import a large proportion of the capital equipment and raw materials required by industry. In the 1970s and early '80s Pakistan set up an

integrated iron and steel mill at Pipri, near Karachi, with the financial and technical assistance of the Soviet Union. A new port, Port Qāsim (officially Port Muḥammad Bin Qāsim), was built to bring iron ore and coal for the mill.

Initially Karachi was the centre of Pakistan's industrialization effort, but in the late 1960s and early '70s Lahore and the cities around it began to industrialize rapidly. Karachi's ethnic problems in the late 1980s and early '90s accelerated this process, and Punjab increasingly became Karachi's competitor in industrial output.

Major manufactured products include jute and cotton textiles, cement, vegetable ghee, cigarettes, and bicycles. Although the country still imports most of its motor vehicles, some Pakistani firms have entered into contracts with foreign companies to produce automobiles, motorcycles, and industrial tractors domestically.

### **Finance of Pakistan**

Finance contributes a relatively small value to GDP, though its growth rate in the late 20th and early 21st centuries has been considerable. Pakistan has a variety of state banks, state-run banks (though more-recent trends have been toward privatizing these), scheduled (i.e., commercial) banks, private banks, and foreign banks. Noteworthy has been the spread of banks that operate within the principles of Islamic law. A number of such institutions were established beginning in the 1980s, and, more recently, several established Western-style banks have opened up divisions offering Islamic banking services.

Pakistan has a fairly well-developed system of financial services. The State Bank of Pakistan (1948) has overall control of the banking sector, acts as banker to the central and provincial governments, and administers official monetary and credit policies, including exchange controls. It has the sole right to issue currency (the Pakistani rupee) and has custody of the country's gold and foreign-exchange reserves.

Pakistan has a number of commercial banks, called scheduled banks, which are subject to strict State Bank requirements as to paid-up capital and reserves. They account for the bulk of total deposits, collected through a network of branch offices. A few specialist financial institutions provide medium- and long-term credit for industrial, agricultural, and housing purposes and include the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (1957; since 2001, PICIC Commercial Bank, Ltd.), the Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan (1961), the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (1961), and the House Building Finance Corporation (1952). There are a number of private banks, many of which operate from Karachi. Habib Bank, Ltd., is one of the oldest. The Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) was founded in Pakistan in 1972; BCCI's collapse in 1991 precipitated a major international banking scandal.

The Karachi Stock Exchange (Guarantee) Limited (1947), Lahore Stock Exchange (Guarantee) Limited (1970), and Islamabad Stock Exchange (Guarantee) Limited (1989) are the largest such institutions in the country; each deals in stocks and shares of registered companies. The Investment Corporation of Pakistan (1966) and the National Investment Trust (1962) were

founded by the state to help channel domestic savings into the capital market; both have since been partly privatized. As part of the development of the “Islamic” economy, interest-free banking and financing practices have been instituted in many specialized banks.

## **Trade**

Trade has grown into one of the major sectors of the Pakistani economy and employs a significant proportion of the workforce. Although there has been a trend toward increasing exports, the country has had a chronic annual trade deficit, with imports often outstripping exports. Over the years, important changes have taken place in the composition of foreign trade. In particular, while the proportion of total exports from primary commodities, including raw cotton, has fallen, the share of manufactures has greatly increased. But the bulk of the manufactured products coming into the export trade consists of cotton goods, so that Pakistan remains as dependent as ever on its leading cash crop. The other manufactures exported come mostly from industries based on agriculture, such as leather and leather goods and carpets; exports of rice and petroleum products are also important. The shift toward manufactured agricultural exports, which have a higher added-value content than primary commodities, has been encouraged by the government. The trade deficits and shortages of foreign exchange have made it necessary for the government to restrict imports and to provide financial incentives to promote export trade. Major imports consist of machinery, chemicals and chemical products, crude oil, refined petroleum, food and edible oils, and motor vehicles. Pakistan’s most important trading partners are the United States, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, and China.

## **Services**

The government has traditionally been a major employer, and, just as in other former colonial countries with a well-developed civil service, government positions are coveted for the financial security that they offer. Combined with public administration, defense, construction, and public utilities, services account for roughly one-fourth of GDP and employ about one-fifth of the workforce. Tourism traditionally has contributed little to the economy, but the country has consistently attracted a number of tourists who engage in “adventure” tours, particularly in the high mountains of the north, where the Karakoram Highway provides access to some of the loftier peaks for hikers and climbers. Likewise, the ruins at Mohenjo-daro and Taxila—designated UNESCO World Heritage sites in 1980—attract a number of interested outsiders each year.

Remittances from workers abroad constitute a large (though extremely difficult to measure) source of revenue. At any given time there are several million Pakistanis working abroad, throughout the world; officially, the income that they send home (as well as money remitted by Pakistani immigrants abroad) amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Much income is likely transferred through unofficial channels—either by hand or through the services of the traditional system of money exchanges known as hawala—and the total amount of money remitted from abroad is likely much higher than official statements.

**Labour and taxation**

The trade union movement dates to the late 19th century, but, because Pakistan's industrial sector (inherited at independence) was so small, organized labour as a proportion of total employment is still in the minority. This has not prevented it from becoming an important political force. Before the 1971 civil war, there were considerably more than 1,000 registered unions, most of them organized within individual establishments. Countrywide unions based on a common craft or a particular industry were very few. Most of the unions were situated in the urban centres and were affiliated with one of three national labour confederations. After the civil war and the emergence of Bangladesh, the number of unions declined to a few hundred, affiliated with one umbrella organization, the Pakistan National Federation of Trade Unions.

Because of the country's relatively high rates of unemployment, employers have remained in a strong position, and many of them have been able to bypass working agreements and laws. Only the unions in the larger industries (e.g., cotton textiles) have had the necessary coherence to fight back. Labour laws introduced in 1972 met some of the demands (job security, social welfare, pensions) of organized labour but also sought to control political activity by industrial workers. Labour union activity was severely constrained by the military government of 1977–88 but was subsequently revived during the first administration (1988–91) of Benazir Bhutto.

Taxation accounts for the main source of government revenue: the government levies sales taxes, income taxes, customs duties, and excise taxes. Sales and income taxes account for the largest proportion of all revenues, with nontax receipts constituting a large portion of the balance. Government expenditures exceed revenues by a large amount. Income tax rates have been comparatively high, but the tax base has been so small that individual and corporate income tax revenues have remained substantially lower than excise, sales, and other indirect taxes. The government has been able to maintain heavy expenditures on development and defense because of the inflow of foreign aid and worker remittances.

**Transportation and telecommunications**

Buses and trucks have displaced rail as the principal long-distance carrier. A program of deregulation of the road transport industry was undertaken in 1970 and encouraged the entry of a large number of independent operators into the sector. Trucks and tractor-drawn trailers have largely displaced the traditional bullock cart for local transport of produce to markets, but in many rural areas animal power is still crucial to economic survival. Air transport of cargo and passengers has become increasingly important.

All the main cities are connected by major highways, and Pakistan is connected to each of its neighbours, including China, by road. The great majority of roads are paved. The country's main rail route runs more than 1,000 miles (1,600 km) north from Karachi to Peshawar, via Lahore and Rawalpindi. Another main line branches northwestward from Sukkur to Quetta.

Pakistan International Airlines (PIA), established in 1954, is the national carrier; until the mid-1990s it was the sole domestic carrier, but since then a number of small regional airlines



and charter services have been established. (PIA also runs international flights to Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and East Asia, as well as to neighbouring Afghanistan.) The principal airports are located at Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Quetta, and Peshawar. Karachi, Port Qāsim, and Gwadar are the principal port cities. Since 2012 management and modernization of Gwadar's port have been handled by a Chinese state-owned firm. A number of small harbours along the Makran Coast handle the small boats that ply between Pakistan and the Persian Gulf states. In the early 1990s the limitations of the transportation system emerged as a major constraint on the modernization of the economy, prompting the government to undertake large-scale investments in the highway sector. Private entrepreneurs were invited to participate on the basis of a "build-operate-transfer" (BOT) approach, which subsequently became popular in other developing countries. (In the BOT system, private entrepreneurs build and operate infrastructure facilities such as ports, highways, and power plants and then recover their costs by charging tariffs from the users. Once the investors have recovered their outlay, the facility created is transferred to the government.)

Pakistan's telephone system has developed and expanded since the first years of independence. Since 1988 the government has stimulated investment in telecommunications and prompted the development of an efficient national system. Pakistan Telecommunications Company, Ltd.—originally founded in 1947 as the state-run Pakistan Posts and Telegraph Department and partly privatized in 1994—is the country's largest carrier. Despite increasing capacity, standard telephone service is generally sparse, with only a fraction of households having a landline and rural areas generally still without any standard services. Mobile phone usage, however, has increased dramatically. Pakistani networks are connected with the outside world via satellite and by fibre-optic lines. At the beginning of the 21st century, personal computer ownership was almost nonexistent and Internet access was sparse. Since that time, however, Pakistan experienced significant growth: by the end of the decade, the proportion of households with a personal computer had grown to almost one-tenth. While Internet access through home computers remained very limited, Internet penetration in general reached about one-tenth of the population, partly due to the popularity of shared portals such as Internet cafés.

### **Initiatives can government take to improve economy:**

Here are my top ten most important things for the government of Pakistan to get right in order to have sustained economic growth. This is by no means an exhaustive list. I acknowledge that I have had to leave some really important issues out.

The government should have a clearly defined understanding of the problems in these areas, develop critical key performance indicators (KPIs) to track its own performance, and provide periodic progress updates to the public to ensure better accountability.

#### **1. Introduce market-based reforms in the energy sector.**

The government needs to introduce market-based reforms in the energy sector – for both electricity and natural gas – based on a transfer of control over the distribution infrastructure to provinces.

The government should also bring market-based reforms in the petroleum sector. Currently, the government of Pakistan sets the wellhead price, the retail price, refining margins, as well as investor returns, all of which incentivises rent seeking behaviour and poor resource allocation. This has also caused Pakistan to have the highest electricity rates in the region at 12 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) as well as reduced annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth by 2%.

The government has to move away from actively participating in markets to a role of a regulator of markets through empowered institutions that encourage competition.

## **2. Establish world class science based academic institutions in partnership with Chinese.**

These knowledge spillovers will be critical to support long-term productivity growth. We also need the government to support e-learning and upgrade the primary and secondary school curriculum to include problem solving (logic/mathematics), critical thinking/reasoning (science/philosophy), creative expression (art and humanities) and principle-based decision making (values/ethics).

## **3. Price water usage and stop agriculture support prices, especially for sugar cane.**

About 90% of water in Pakistan is used to generate only about 5% of the GDP. And GDP productivity is only \$1.5 per cubic metre of water, versus the global average of \$8 per cubic metre. Water is already scarce – we have less than 1000 cubic metres per capita in Pakistan – yet we are producing water thirsty, low value-added crops which can easily be imported, and yet at the same time we are importing water value added crops like vegetables and legumes. Fun fact about Pakistan: agricultural productivity actually increases during droughts due to lower “market failure” as farmers switch to more water productive crops

## **4. Increase the tax net through proper documentation whilst reducing taxes on the formal sector.**

This will help access to formal financing for the small and medium enterprise (SME) sector, which currently accounts for only 5% of bank financing. The government also needs to push for the elimination of the practice of double book-keeping, as well as encouraging greater use of technology-based solutions, which will lead to more productivity gains.

In addition, the government of Pakistan must take immediate and meaningful steps to increase credit to the private sector – such as through tax incentives. Private sector credit in Pakistan is currently at just 18.8% of GDP, versus 50% in India. More credit to the private sector will have a multiplier impact on GDP growth.

**5. Diversify and expand the export base through new products, new services, and new markets.**

Our exports have not changed much since the Indus Valley Civilisation traded cotton and grain with Mesopotamian empires over 5,000 years ago. Cotton textiles and foods still account for over 70% of Pakistan's exports. We need the government to create specialised industrial zones that will be based on manufacturing of goods to export but for new products and markets (such as engineering, chemicals, electronics and food products).

Also, the government needs to support the development of formalised information technology services export sector – IT consultancies, business process outsourcing (BPO), etc. – through a cluster approach. No country has ever gone from developing to developed without exports. and we need to target having an exports-to-import ratio of 2, from the current 0.5.

**6. Encourage the development of a digital infrastructure in order to bridge the digital divide and democratise learning and market access.**

Every 10% increase in broadband penetration increases GDP growth by 1.2%. Fixed-line broadband penetration – the most reliable and high-quality kind – is still only 0.25% of the population. Over 50 million people live in areas that have 3G or 4G cellular coverage but still do not have access to a smartphone. This needs to change.

**7. Introduce market-based reforms and investment in the transport industry, especially high-speed rail, port infrastructure and intra-city transport.**

Currently, about 92% of all land transport is through trucks, which is among the highest in the world. Poor logistical efficiency leads to a loss of competitiveness for local industries, poor city planning, environmental degradation, and poorer living standards.

#### **8. Encourage local and international tourism.**

The potential for large scale employment and foreign exchange inflows through tourism is enormous. Plus, it gives the country a softer image and allows for more exchange of ideas and capabilities. There is a tremendous opportunity in this sector, given Pakistan's natural, historical, religious, and cultural assets. Yet a total of 17,823 tourists visited Pakistan in 2019 compared to 1.9 million visiting Sri Lanka, 10 million in India, and 39 million in Thailand.

#### **9. Reduce the propensity for real estate to be used to park black money.**

This artificially increases asset prices, thereby reducing the ability for people to buy homes through mortgages. Pakistan has one of the highest home price-to-annual income ratio at 11:1 versus 8.35 for the UK, even though interest rates are much lower there. Loans to bank employees are more than the entire mortgage market of the country. Also, the government should consider federal insurance schemes to kick start mortgage-based financing, which will substantially increase private sector credit and create demand for many ancillary local industries.

#### **10. Invest in environmental and social assets.**

Pakistan is the 7th most vulnerable country to the effects of climate change and has one of the lowest forest cover, currently at 2% of our land area. Furthermore, the health impact of a poor environment is large due to poor water and air quality-related medical issues, especially amongst the most vulnerable segments of the population. About 75% of medical issues in children in Pakistan are due to water- and airborne diseases.

In addition, greater involvement of women in the labour force will also drive economic growth. The female labour force participation rate in Pakistan is 18% versus 59% in Thailand

### **TOURISM**

There are other areas that need simultaneous attention to boost the economy. Keeping in view the great potential of tourism, it has to be given top priority. Improvement in the overall security

situation is the first requirement for attracting visitors. For tourism to succeed, the current visa policy will have to be reviewed. It should be made less bureaucratic and cumbersome and prospective visitors should be able to get visas in a relatively shorter period. The current visa policy is illogical by any standards. In fact, it is a two-visa policy—one to enter Pakistan and specific to a city or place. The second visa is given to allow the visitor, tourist, official member of the diplomatic community to visit only dedicated places and mostly under scrutiny. This is self-defeating and demeaning and suggests a paranoia mindset. For one wonders what exactly do our officials fear from citizens of Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Thailand or Germany, France or Russia, Norway or Sweden and say Turkey, Indonesia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and Iran! For them only an official engagement, business interest or a strong tourist passion to visit the beauty of Northern Areas or historical sites will bring them to Pakistan. They would otherwise have least interest in Pakistan. If any of the countries were to fight their proxy wars in Pakistan, their people would generally not come through official channels. And as experience shows that category of applicant is easily identified by our intelligence agencies. Even for citizens of India, we need to relax the visa regime. Businessmen, ordinary citizens, relatives and tourists from India should have greater freedom to visit Pakistan. The processing of a visa should not take that long. Travel restrictions imposed by Pakistan on US diplomats are a major source of friction between the countries. This has resulted in Washington imposing similar restrictions on our diplomatic staff.

## **INDUSTRIES.**

Adopting a “Make in Pakistan” approach to strengthen domestic industry would create the much needed jobs as well as value-added exports and import substitution. The role of manufacturing in the economy has declined over the years and its growth is well below that of India, Bangladesh and Vietnam. Pakistan is rapidly losing its share in world exports, whilst Bangladesh has more than doubled its share in the last 15 years. We must identify and reverse the factors undermining domestic industry to drive up value-added exports and promote import substitution. A market of over 200 million people provides domestic manufacturing (and service industries) the opportunity to acquire scale and become competitive. With this advantage, Pakistan can reduce its reliance on imports and find markets for value-added exports abroad.

## **Improve taxation and tax collection**

Any sound economic system is based on revenue collection, i.e. taxes. Very few people in Pakistan pay taxes and most of the taxes collected are via indirect taxes (which is not enough). Without a sound and reliable tax collection stream from the government, the economy would have a tough time improving. Taxation allows government to reduce borrowing, improve various aspects of the state (external debt, infrastructure, poverty alleviation, etc.)

## **ENERGY CRISES**

Out of all the problems we face as a country, energy seems to be the one that annoys us the most. It's not that other issues are not important or are somehow less annoying; it is just that every single person in Pakistan uses energy in one form or another and hence is directly affected by it at a very personal level. Even though I would have personally preferred the perspective economic plans to be put forward first, but a start on an issue like energy strategy

seems to be pretty good too. This is a national issue and we need all the alternative policies we can get to finally craft a solid national policy and in that regard, political parties putting forward their workable strategies is something the people have longed for. And in that spirit, I would like to present a few ideas that can help with our energy crisis.

1. Replacing thermal power fuel
2. Moving past the myth of Thar coal
3. Improved energy mix
4. Stand alone power projects
5. Dismantle the national grid

### **3. Exports of Fresh and Dry Fruits**

There are a lot of things which are produced in Pakistan and have unique flavor like no one else in the world. Pakistani dry fruits and Fresh Fruits are best in the world. A little management is required to export best quality stuff, it will affect very positively to improve our economy.

### **Pakistan Agriculture & Live Stock**

Pakistan's agriculture, livestock and dairy potential is vast but yield and quality are below global standards. This denies farmers adequate returns. The government's support price for sugar-cane and wheat results in uneconomic surpluses of both sugar and wheat, at the expense of cotton, which the textile industry needs for value-added exports. We also need to encourage the growth of oil-seeds. The country spends billions in importing edible oil. A heavily taxed broadband internet limits penetration and growth of e-commerce and the digital economy, marring the potential for jobs and exports.

### **Pakistan Agriculture**

Economy of every state depends on three sectors i.e. agriculture, industry and commerce. These three are interrelated with each other as the progress or retrogress of one sector affects the other two. Pakistan is an agricultural state thus agriculture gains are of much importance than any other sector. Importance of this sector is manifold as it feeds people, provides raw material for industry and is a base for foreign trade. Foreign exchange earned from merchandise exports is 45% of total exports of Pakistan. It contributes 26% of GDP and 52% of the total populace is getting its livelihood from it. 67.5% people are living in the rural areas of Pakistan and are directly involved in it. Solutions For Agricultural Problems In Pakistan: Feudalism should be abolished. Taxes should be levied on Agricultural income but not without devising limit of land holdings should take responsible steps in approving seeds. A new Agricultural policy must be framed in which following steps should be focussed on:- Small farmer must be focused. The major problems of small farmers should be solved first.- Consumer friendly policy must be projected.- Productivity enhancement programme must be constituted to adjust and support prices.- Different Agricultural zones should be introduced. Latest machinery should be provided to the farmers. Modern techniques of irrigation can solve the problems of irrigation in Pakistan. More dams should be constructed.

## **EDUCATION SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN**

It is clear in this Era of Technology and progress that Education plays a vital role in progress and development of a country and nation. As Pakistan is an under developed country, Education is Extremely important for its Children and youngsters as well. We are watching that standard of Education system in Pakistan is worst of its kind and if it will not change, Economy of Pakistan will go down daily and Pakistan cannot become Fully developed country until the System and structure of Education is improved or totally changed. Today I am here with some suggestions for the Improvement in the current Education of Pakistan for a Better future because according to the Article of 25-A of constitution of Pakistan: THE STATE SHALL PROVIDE FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION TO ALL CHILDREN OF THE AGE OF FIVE TO SIXTEEN YEARS IN SUCH A MANNER AS MAY BE DETERMINED BY LAW. But as we see today in Pakistan that the condition of schools and colleges of Govt. sector is worst as compared to Private schools and colleges, This is mainly due to the syllabus and the method of teaching in both Govt. and Private sector. We ourselves have created double standards for education like different education levels for different classes of people (i.e: middle class, lower class and upper class people), because lower class people could not afford such costly fees of private sectors. Let me highlight some main points for improvement of Education system in Pakistan:

Career Counseling

Change the system:

Equality and Quality in Syllabus:

Training for Teachers

Reasons for Population growth:

A very high birth rate has led to a growth rate of 2.1 % in Pakistani population. As we know that per capita income derives by dividing national income on total population. Low per capita income shows the population explosion. Per capita income in Pakistan is about \$ 1254. Another symbol of overpopulation is unemployment and it becomes difficult to adjust the huge population in economic activities. The rate of unemployment in Pakistan is 5.6 %. Several factors are responsible for this population explosion in Pakistan:

- A single person cannot support his family in developing countries like Pakistan. He assumes that if he has more children there will be more earning hands to support the family.
- Due to illiteracy, people are not aware of the economic problems caused by a high birth rate. Lack of thorough religious knowledge and some self-made beliefs also contribute.
- Family planning available in Pakistan isn't that effective. Most of the people are not familiar with the methods of family planning further they feel hesitation to consult for that as well.
- Getting married at an early age like between 16 to 22 years in Pakistanis in fact increases the duration for re-productivity in a woman's life.
- Sometimes competition among the family members in accordance with the family size especially in the joint family system is one of the causes.

- Polygamy is the condition or practice of having more than one wife at one time. The existence of polygamy also contributes to the increase in population. People feel the pride to have a large family.
- Lack of recreational facilities and employment opportunities in Pakistan is also a contributing factor. The only recreational activity a couple can have is passing time together.

<https://contentgenerate.com/factors-responsible-for-high-population-growth-of-pakistan/>

### Class Notes

Impact of a population growth on national development is directly linked with the growing population of illiterate skilled people

#### Reason for growth

desire for a male child

early marriage, child marriages awareness like China has one child policy so if a household has more than one child there is a heavy penalty therefore the child is disowned

Illiteracy

sanitization cleanliness hospitals

polygamy people justifying the reason to getting married more than once

the death rate has reduced because of the advancement of medicine

Migration from rural to urban areas because of job or education prospect

Refugee like the Afghan refugees

#### Cons

infrastructure does not support the housing for so many people as well as sanitation and water unemployment and poverty

agriculture growth rate is slow so that people are by greater from rural to urban areas

no saving low investment as families have only one breadwinner

Inflation

lack of financial literacy

pollution like land air noise water

backward social infrastructure like education health and transport water power

#### Corruption

criminal activity increase because of people lacking employment for being unable to fulfill their needs

luxuries are given priority over the necessities

#### Pros

manpower will increase

technologically advanced generation would be created

GDP will increase

number of people earning in the family wouldn't increase



manpower for army it would also increase  
Foreign exchange rate increase  
investment potential will also increase

Ways to control population  
Control the birth rate  
late marriages  
high literacy rate  
women employment  
family planning  
Increase in employment

Reason for bad and positives economic situation and  
Changing government  
initially we were agricultural country but we have tourism and textile  
Our People educated are also going below poverty line  
Are imports increasing because our people have high living standard  
IT industry is also growing  
It has affected the tourism industry  
Terrorism has impacted foreign investment  
Small to medium businesses like cotton sewing cotton yarn boosted the economy  
child labour in Pakistan has affected the sports industry  
we are facing the competition in sports industry and surgical industry from Japan and Russia

how to improve economy  
restrict the imports but it will affect our exports so have policy with our partners improve the  
improve quality of Exports  
abolish child labour  
improve the tourism industry by building and structure  
improve your relationships with other countries  
offer incentive to people that bring on Foreign Exchange