

Lecture No. 10 CONTEMPORARY PAKISTAN

ETHNIC CONFLICTS

Complex combination of people with similar races, cultures and historical background. Mass of people live together in group is above terms, called ethnicity.

There are few factors of Ethnic conflicts, let's take a brief account on these factors.

Economic factor

In Economic factor, there are few causes which give birth to the conflicts, such as.

- Absence of socio-economic justice (socio-economic justice means fundamental rights i.e. proper housing and food. If groups will be deprived from these rights. It will lead to the ethnic conflicts.
- In a society, majority groups are dominant on minority groups. This dominancy is also one of factors that strengthen ethnic conflicts.
- Imbalance development and modernization is also cause, such that Baluchistan is deprived of modernization. Kalat, Makran, Karan are least developed cities of Baluchistan, these are under the SARDARS. If modernization fails it leads to the relative deprivation (Relative deprivation means dissatisfaction from economic disparities).

Political factor

In political factor, there are few causes which give birth to the conflicts, such as.

- When all groups does not get representation and power of decision making. It also leads to the distributive system. In this groups demand separate government where they can fulfil their power desires.
- Migration and urbanization. (a large scale of people migrates into urban areas, it became also the factor of ethnic conflict, such as muhajir. Currently Sindhi and Muhajir conflicts is going on and 1.3M Afghanis are living in Pakistan and Pashtuns are demanding separate homeland as pakhtunistan.
- Bengal, Bengal was part of Pakistan from 1947-1971. Due to ethnic conflicts Pakistan has lost its Eastern wing forever. This is the best example of ethnic conflict.

National Integration

National integration is the way by which people are brought together so that they became unite by the leadership. Pakistani society is full of discrimination according to class, cast, creed, color and wealth, these things has dis-integrated Pakistani society,

There are some measure that can integrate Pakistan society.

Promotion of nationalism:

We should promote nationalism, each should be patriotic. Pakistan ideology deals the principle of love and devotion, so people should be unite.

Good governess:

Pakistan is facing leadership crisis since its inception. Pakistan has faced dictators, corrupt leaders and instability, so these causes splited Pakistan, in 1971, Bhutto's ego lost east wing. Like this, incompetent leaders will lose Pakistan as dis-integrated

Equitable economic system

Pakistani poor masses people are facing the economic exploitation by feudal and capitalists. Poor people fought for freedom dreaming of a just economic order, where there could be no chance of poverty, they thought, they could get independence of national prosperity, but here poor masses are suffering from deprivations millions of people are living in poverty line.

CULTURE AND SOCIETY OF PAKISTAN

CULTURE

Culture is the way of people to live together, those people who had same history and language.

The simplest and the shortest definition if culture is that "it is a social heritage" or "it is the totality of way of life of the people".

There are some important points respected to culture.

1. Culture teaches behaviorism.
2. Culture is social, not individual heritage of man.

SOCIETY

Society is the combination of different type of cultures.

When different types of people who belong to different cultures live together and share their experiences according to life then the society formed.

To build society, we need three important things.

1. **People.**
2. **Communication.**
3. **Culture.**

The cultures and societies of Pakistan are very similar to each other, it is very difficult to identify them separately.

The Culture and society of Pakistan contains:-

- **Religious uniformity:-**

Pakistan is established to give the Muslim of this region a national and culture identity. Or to give them the basic distinction of society which are piety, righteousness and good conduct. Therefore, the 95% population of Pakistan is Muslim and 5% are Non-muslims,

- **Urdu as national language:-**

Pakistan is a multi-lingual country. Urdu, Punjabi,

Sindhi, Pushto, Balochi, Brahavi are the most important languages in Pakistan. But Urdu is the state language of Pakistan.

- **Dressing:-**

Pakistanis wear different dresses different in colors, design, and fashion. Men wear shalwar-qameez or kurta. Which are made of different cloths and fabrics.

Women wear shalwar-qameez and dupatta. They prefer bright colors and rich design.

- **Male Dominancy:**

The family life in Pakistan is male oriented, with the authority vested in the elder male member of the family, who is husband or father of the children.

The head of the family is authoritarian in his power. The opinion of the head of family is decisive in every matter, however, he consults the other members of the family.

- **Education:-**

In Pakistan there are two types of educational systems. First one is *traditional educational system* and second one is *introduced by the British modern education*. In traditional system children learn religion, Urdu, Arabic, and some Persian. While the British system is divided into parts according to class. Middle class people got the intermediate education system and high class people get the *A and O level* educational system because it is expensive than intermediate education system.

- **Religious festivals:-**

Pakistan is hybrid culture, people belong to different religions and cultures.

They all have their own festivals according to their religion. Therefore, Pakistan is also rich in festivals.

The main Muslim festivals are :-

1:- Eid-ul-Azha

2:- Eid-ul-Fitr

3:- Eid Milad al-Nabi

The Hindu community also celebrates their festivals also like:-

- Holi
- Rakshabandhan
- Diwali

Lecture No. 11 Foreign Policy of Pakistan

States are bound to maintain, restore, and develop relations with other states, Foreign Policies drafted to upkeep their relations, the principles and objectives of states are mentioned in states.

Lord Palmer Stone:

“In International relations, there are no permanent friend no permanent enemy, but the national interest remains permanent”.

Principles of Foreign Policy

Peaceful Co-Existence:

Pakistan believes in peaceful co-existence and respects the liberty, freedom, and sovereignty of others, and expects the same from others. Pakistan doesn't interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Non-Alignment:

Pakistan has adopted the policy of non-alignments by making changes in foreign policy. In 1954 and 1955 Pakistan had signed SEATO and CENTO, but in 1979 Pakistan became the member of non-alignment movement.

United Nations Charter:

Pakistan is a member of the United Nations and follows its charter strictly, therefore Pakistan has supported every action of the United Nations and provided military assistance to implement its decision.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation:

Pakistan is supported of Nuclear free world and had suggested for the De-Weaponization of South Asia, but India has not shown a positive response.

Islamic World:

Pakistan maintains good relations with the Muslim countries and admirer of the unity of the Islamic world. Pakistan is a member of OIC.

International and Regional Cooperation:

Pakistan is the active member of UN, NAM, OIC, SAARC, and SCO. Engagement of Pakistan at regional and international levels relates that Pakistan believe in cooperation, and coordination with countries, Pakistan has participated in UN in a military operation for peace and stability.

Phases of Foreign Policy of Pakistan

Pakistan's foreign Policy is divided into six phases.

1. The era of Neutrality (1947-53)
2. The era of Alliances (1954-62)
3. The era of Bilateralism (1963-78)
4. The era of Non-Alignment (1979-89)
5. The era of Post-Cold-War (1990-2001)

6. The era of Global Antiterrorism (2001- till present)

The era of Neutrality (1947-53)

Pakistan was newly born country, it could not alliance with Russia and America because Kashmir and water issue was deteriorating its economic conditions. Afghanistan refused to accept Pakistan as an independent country and demanded Pakhtunistan within Pakistan state. Russia and US were forcing Pakistan to join alliances but it remained neutral and didn't join any alliance in this period.

The era of Alliances (1954-62)

During the initial phase of the Era of Pakistan was passing through an economic crisis and looking for foreign aid in the form of grant loan or alliances. The US was looking for Pakistan to gain support against communist influence which was spreading in South Asia, this Pakistan signed SEATO 1954, CENTO 1955 and in 1959 Pakistan signed a defense pact with the US against any attack from the communist bloc. Pakistan gained aid from the US and tried to modernize and equip its military with modern weapons.

Era of Bilateralism (1963-78)

Bilateralism is the conduct of Political, economic or cultural relations between two sovereign states, bilateralism is very opposed to unilateralism and multilateralism. During this period Pakistan quit dependency on the western alliance system and develops close relations with China to muster support against India. Pakistan had signed CENTO and SEATO for support, but US didn't supported with military to Pakistan during Indo-Pakistan war 1965. Pakistan responded to Russian friendship offer, Russia played vital role in arranging Tashkent Agreement. Pakistan restored relations with Arab countries and condemned Arab Israel war of 1967. In 1964 Pakistan resorted relations with Arab countries and also setting up of O.I.C with subsequently inviting its session at Lahore.

The era of Non-Alignment (1979-89)

Pakistan had fed up from alliances in 1979 Iran left the CENTO and immediately Pakistan also withdrew from it, because the pacts had lost their gravity. Now the path was clear for Pakistan to join non-alignment movement at the Havana summit of September 1979 Pakistan joined NAM because of certain reasons. Pakistan's wished to develop its nuclear programme but Russian invasion forced the U.S to reorient its relations with Pakistan.

The era of Post-Cold-War (1990-2001)

Cold war against Russian ended in 1990, Soviet disunion resulted in the emergence of 15 sovereign state (6 Muslims, 9 non-Muslims)

Pakistan tested it's nuclear which disturbed the balance of power. Pakistan was pressurized to rollback its nuclear programme, the US suspended military aid to Pakistan. The U.S imposed sanctions on Pakistan through Pressler Amendments. The same year the intensification of the freedom movement in occupied Kashmir led to the massive developments in India troops in occupied Kashmir.

The era of Global Antiterrorism (2001- till present)

An episode of 9/11 total changed the policy of Pakistan it forced her to discard Taliban, discard Islamic Jihad and became a partner in the American military intervention in Afghanistan. Pakistan joined this international coalition against the war on terrorism. The U.S removed Taliban government and installed government under Karzai. In 2003 U.S and Britain forces invaded Iraq and dissolved Saddam's government, Pakistan has lost life and property in this war against terrorism.

Introduction to International Organizations.

NAM: Non-Alignment Movement: Non-Alignment is a political states, in which state doesn't join any alliances or set free from military pacts, thus state avoid taking part in cold wars and doesn't allow its territory to be used for military basis of superpowers after second world war many African and Asian countries got independence they were facing a challenge of alignment with one or other bloc to solve this problem. Leaders of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Egypt, and Yugoslavia gathered in Sri Lanka they decided upon not like part in any of the blocs but to remain non-aligned thus it resulted in setting up of NAM in on 24 April 1955 at Bandung (Indonesia) Conference, Pakistan had aligned with US under SEATO and CENTO in 1954 and 1955 later on in 1972(SEATO) and in 1979(CENTO) left the aligned accords and joined NAM in 6th summit at Havana Conference on 30 September 1979.

SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation: Seven States of South Asia, i.e. India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh already engaged in international organizations such UN, NAM and commonwealth, but there was a need for the organization at the regional level. The idea for such a regional organization was put forward by Zia-ur-Rehman President of Bangladesh, he sent letters to above states of South Asian government held on 7-8 December 1985 at Dhaka in which SAARC was set up, its first head was president of Bangladesh Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

NAM: Non-Alignment Movement: NAM set up in 1961, member states don't make a military alliance with other states. It support independence of nations. Pakistan joined NAM in 1979 at Havana summit, because initially Pakistan was member of SEATO and CENTO, an American Alliance to push back communist influence from South Asia. NAM members avoid multilateral military agreements and alliances especially against any Great Power in favor of another Great Power. Bilateral military agreements are allowed with a great power or with a state.

ECO: Economic Cooperation Organization: ECO is the new name to RCD, it stands for Regional Cooperation Development set up in 1964. Three Muslim countries, namely Pakistan, Iran Turkey established it for cooperation in economic affairs. It is a trilateral agreement between above mentioned three states. Name RCD was replaced in 1979 with the Economic Cooperation Organization.

International Issues

Palestine: Palestine an Arab state has now been bifurcated into two states, namely Israel and Palestine. United Nations in 1946 ordered to set up two sovereign independent states in the Palestine for Muslims and Jews. Palestine, where Jerusalem exist is a holy place to three religions, Islam, Christianity, and Zionism. As Kashmir is the bone of contention between India and Pakistan similarly Gaza is between Palestine and Israel. Jews are killing Muslim Arabs. Donald Trump by recognizing Jerusalem as capital of Israel has added fuel to fire to this burning issue.

Terrorism: War on Terror started aftermath of 9/11 incident, Bush administration baffled on this incident which killed more 3 thousand American persons as result and to take revenge US coalition forces invaded Afghanistan and forced Pakistan to support her in on the war on terror. Pakistan has lost 75000 innocent, civilians, military official and bureaucrats. Different terrorist organizations spread terror in Pakistan, mostly come from Afghanistan and commit cross-border terrorism. After 16 December 2014 massacre of Peshawar School government successfully launched Operation Zarb-e-Azb and rooted out terrorist's sanctuaries and hideouts.

Kashmir: Kashmir is considered by India as her integral part while Pakistan terms it as a disputed region. Both countries have waged war on this region to hold their supremacy on the Kashmir. Kashmir is the main source of water to Pakistan and India. The ebb of water makes it controversial between India and Pakistan. Kashmir disputed is the product of British unjust policies during the partition of sub-continent, although United Nation has passed a resolution of the referendum but has failed to implement in the region due to American pressure or Indian influence. Since independence Indian forces have been killing Kashmiris on one pretext or the other. Freedom fighter and some freedom agitation or working in Kashmir but the strength of Indian forces show the vested interest of India in Kashmir. The world community should take effective measures to counter Indian influence.

Lecture No. 12 Socio-economic problems in Pakistan

Pakistan is suffering numerous socio-economic challenges since its inception, such as issue of law and order, long military rule, poverty, corruption, foreign aid, leadership crisis and water crisis are on the peak.

Let's take a brief account on these issue one by one.

Social issue

1. Corruption: Corruption is the most severe issue of third world countries. The case of Pakistan is unique, **Transparency international survey** ranked Pakistan as the second most corrupt country in 1996. Like other South Asian countries the case of Pakistan in terms of corruption is unexampled. There is a general perception that the corruption is widely spreaded in the departments, which are established to control corruption as an anti-corruption department. At one point of history, Pakistan has been declared as the most corrupt country in the world. It is generally believed that in terms of frequency, the incidents of corruption are highest in law enforcement agencies. In terms of the amount of corruption money changing hands, taxation departments.

2. Poverty in Pakistan: Poverty has become a great challenge to the contemporary world. Taking into account the world community is taking steps as good governance and sustainable Human Development. The unfinished business of the 21 century is the eradication of poverty. According to World Bank report **1.3B** peoples are living below the poverty line across the globe, Private sector research tells us that over 80% Pakistani's is spending **180B** per month on food, clothes and utilities alone. Less than **1/3** of the population of Pakistan are poor, almost **2/3** of the overall adult population is illiterate. Half of the population is deprived of basic facilities as primary health care and safe drinking water. There are some crucial causes of poverty in Pakistan as high defense budget, political instability and long military rules, high external debt and distribution of resources. Poverty during the 1990s remained a remarkable factor, it increased from **29.3% to 36.3%** from 1993-99.

3. Inflation: Inflation has become the most serious issue of Pakistan. Political instability, and international economic crisis are responsible for higher inflation in Pakistan. The rate of inflation has been increasing since 2003 in Pakistan. Inflation increase due to **wider money growth**, Due to monetary growth, inflation increase in great deal. The heavy taxes on the poor have charged on the economic development. The poor are desperate to deal with high inflation rates. Because the poor don't have many resources in the form of cash and having low savings. And **foreign aid** is one of the main reasons in increasing inflation in Pakistan. **Importation** is also one of the factors, because their rates increases by the taxes. Pakistan should manufacture its own products.

4. Patriarchy: Patriarchy is a social system in which families and societies are dominant on females. For women Pakistan is full of challenges. Pakistan is unfortunately, third most dangerous country for women in the world where more than 1000 women and girls are murdered in the name of honor every year. Due to male dominancy, females have been deprived from fundamentals rights, such as.

- Proper or higher education
- Employment
- Freedom
- Abduction
- Domestic violence
- Force and child marriage
- Gender discrimination

5. Feminism: Feminism is movement in Pakistan refers to defend the fundamental rights of women that we have discussed in patriarchy. And it also refer to political and economic independence where they can live freely like men do. This is movement is against male biased society.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

1. Economic Challenges in Pakistan (1990-2008): At the start of the last decade of 20th century, Pakistan got severe setbacks to its economy. There were two factors that have largely affected the economic progress of Pakistan. First, there was the withdrawal of **US aid** to Pakistan at the end of cold war. Second, Pakistan couldn't get the fruits of the **Globalization** 'due to political instability. The era of 1980 was better than the 1990s in term of economic records and poverty alleviation During 1990s the inflation reached at high level and poverty almost double and debt burden increased..

2. Lack of Direct Investment: Direct investment play important role in the economy of a country. The globalization has enhanced the fact of direct investment. The role of **FDI** (foreign direct investment), It progressively enhances the capital, technology, management and infrastructure. The general principle of foreign direct investment is that the investors, if get benefit they will invest their profit. Situations admire the level of investment confidence in a country. Pakistan long military rule has deprived it from FDI.

3. Governance Issue: The issue of bad governance is reason of a great impediment to the economic and other public policies and their implementation. The governance is a significant factor, technique, skill of providing benefits to the local residents, indeed the good governing countries are enhancing the investors to come. Good governance is cardinal for attracting investment in the welfare programs, poverty elevation and betterment of society.

4. Debt Reduction: Debt reduction is one of the greatest challenges of the economy of Pakistan. The country failed to establish the policy of self-reliance because of political instability, interests of the army, and authoritarian rule in the country.

Lecture No. 13 ENVIROMENTAL ISSUE IN PAKISTAN

Natural Resources in Pakistan: Pakistan is rich in diverse natural resources. Pakistan has an abundance of natural resources. Nature has blessed the country with many types of fossil fuels which if utilized properly can reshape the country and put the country on a path to prosperity. However, political instability, corruption and lack of law and order in the country has prevented full use of such resources. Following are some of the details of natural resources of Pakistan which are needed to be utilized for the economic boom in the country

Mining in Pakistan: Mining is an important industry in Pakistan. Pakistan has deposits of several minerals including coal, copper, gold,, mineral salt, and several other minerals. The Pakistan mineral development corporation (PMDC) is the responsible authority for the support and development of the mining industry. Baluchistan province is the richest in mineral resources available in Pakistan. While recently Sindh discovered coal deposits in Thar. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is rich in gems. Most of the mineral gems found in Pakistan exist here. Major mineral found through the mining.

1. Coal.
2. Natural Gas.
3. Crude Oil etc.

Coal: We have not yet discovered coal which can be used in engines. It is mostly used in manufacturing Calcium Carbonate and bricks. Some coal is also used in homes. We have got coal from various spots places but it is not of good quality. It fulfils 10% of our needs.

Mineral Oil: Minerals oil is very important in modern age. It is used in factories, industries and transport. Motorcars, tractors, train truck etc. depending upon this oil. It is also used in homes. Average production of oil in Pakistan cannot fulfil its needs. We are getting 10% oil for our needs and the rest of the oil is imported on which we spend a large amount of foreign exchange. Experts say that at certain we can get oil from the sea. For this purpose we started digging in 1985 at the coast of our sea in Karachi. At certain other places are digging our earth. If we succeed we shall satisfy our need of oil from our own resources.

Mineral salt: Salt has been mined in the region since 320 BC. The khewra salt mines are among the world's oldest and biggest salt mines. Salt is mined at Khewra in an underground area of about 110 sq. KM. Khewra salt mine has an estimated total of **220 million** tons. The current production from the mine is **325,000** tons of salt per annum.

Natural Gas: Natural gas is an important discovery. We meet 35% of our need of energy from this gas. This gas is brought in Lahore, Karachi, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Peshawar and other cities by means of pipelines. This gas is used in Industries and also in our homes as fuel. This gas is also used in manufacturing Chemical materials.

Copper: It is used in manufacturing electric goods especially electric wires. In past it was only used in making coins and utensils.

Land: About 28% of Pakistan's total land area is under cultivation. Pakistan boasts one of the largest irrigation systems in the world. The most important crops are cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, maize, pulses, oil seeds, fruits and vegetables, which together account for more than 75% of the value of total crop output. The fertile lands of Punjab are ready to feed a population twice that of current Pakistan.

Pakistan is rich in natural resources but poor in their management: Pakistan is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of natural resources but also one of the poorest among them in their management. The country is abundant in the vital resources including that of energy, agriculture, minerals, population, and geographical position, but unlike the developed countries, these have not been properly utilized due to poor management since its inception. Pakistan is dependent on foreign aids and debt, it is facing deficit in trade and water stress for agriculture.

Pakistan's environmental issues: Pakistan's environment is surrounded with full of challenges. Let's take overview on these.

1. **Global warming:** The rise of average temperature of earth's atmosphere and the oceans is called global warming. There are many factors that leads to the global warming. Such as, emission of **co₂** and **methane gas**, burning **fossil fuels**, **deforestation**, **acid rain**, **pollution** and **waste disposal**, these are the major causes of global warming. These harms our environment and became the causes of global warming.
2. **Deforestation:** Is the purposeful cleaning of forestall land. In Pakistan forestall lands are being finished to make space for agriculture or for colonies to make houses due to urbanization. Forests are the main source of absorbing the co₂ and releasing the fresh oxygen.
3. **Acid rain:** It is normal rain but made acidic due to certain pollutants such as co₂ and few poisonous gases that include in water vapors and became harmful for fishes and trees, it also give asthma disease.
4. **Over-population:** Pakistan is one of the most growing and populated countries in the world. Due to this, urbanization is taking its root and we all are aware of this that urbanization is the one of the factors of Global warming, people are diminishing the forest for industries and agriculture fields for making colonies.

