

Chapter 1

Two nation theory

The ideology of Pakistan stems from the instinct of the Muslim community of South Asia to maintain their individuality by resisting all attempts by the Hindu society to absorb it. Muslims of South Asia believe that Islam and Hinduism are not only two religions, but also two social orders that have given birth to two distinct cultures with no similarities. A deep study of the history of this land proves that the differences between Hindus and Muslims were not confined to the struggle for political supremacy, but were also manifested in the clash of two social orders. Despite living together for more than a thousand years, they continued to develop different cultures and traditions. Their eating habits, music, architecture and script, are all poles apart. Even the language they speak and the dresses they wear are entirely different.

The ideology of Pakistan took shape through an evolutionary process. Historical experience provided the base; with Sir Syed Ahmad Khan began the period of Muslim self-awakening; Allamah Iqbal provided the philosophical explanation; Quaid-i-Azam translated it into a political reality; and the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, by passing Objectives Resolution in March 1949, gave it legal sanction. It was due to the realization of Muslims of South Asia that they are different from the Hindus that they demanded separate electorates. When they realized that their future in a 'Democratic India' dominated by Hindu majority was not safe; they put forward their demand for a separate state.

The Muslims of South Asia believe that they are a nation in the modern sense of the word. The basis of their nationhood is neither territorial, racial, linguistic nor ethnic; rather they are a nation because they belong to the same faith, Islam. On this basis they consider it their fundamental right to be entitled to self-determination. They demanded that areas where they were in majority should be constituted into a sovereign state, wherein they would be enabled to order their lives in individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings of Holy Quran and Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (S. A. W.). They further want their state to strengthen the bonds of unity among Muslim countries.

As early as in the beginning of the 11th century, Al-Biruni observed that Hindus differed from the Muslims in all matters and habits. He further elaborated his argument by writing that the Hindus considered Muslims "Mlachha", or impure. And they forbid having any connection with them, be it intermarriage or any other bond of relationship. They even avoid sitting, eating and drinking with them, because they feel "polluted". The speech made by Quaid-i-Azam at Minto Park, Lahore on March 22, 1940 was very similar to Al-Biruni's thesis in theme and tone. In this speech, he stated that Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, with different social customs and literature. They neither intermarry, nor eat together, and indeed belong to two different civilizations whose very foundations are based on conflicting ideas and concepts. Their outlook on life and of life is different. He emphasized that in

spite of the passage of about 1,000 years the relations between the Hindus and Muslims could not attain the level of cordiality. The only difference between the writing of Al-Biruni and the speech of Quaid-i-Azam was that Al-Biruni made calculated predictions, while Quaid-i-Azam had history behind him to support his argument.

The Ideology of Pakistan has its roots deep in history. The history of South Asia is largely a history of rivalry and conflict between the Hindus and Muslims of the region. Both communities have been living together in the same area since the early 8th century, since the advent of Islam in India. Yet, the two have failed to develop harmonious relations. In the beginning, one could find the Muslims and Hindus struggling for supremacy in the battlefield. Starting with the war between Muhammad bin Qasim and Raja Dahir in 712, armed conflicts between Hindus and Muslims run in thousands. Clashes between Mahmud of Ghazni and Jaypal, Muhammad Ghuri and Prithvi Raj, Babur and Rana Sanga and Aurangzeb and Shivaji are cases in point.

When the Hindus of South Asia failed to establish Hindu Padshahi through force, they opted for back door conspiracies. Bhakti Movement with the desire to merge Islam and Hinduism was one of the biggest attacks on the ideology of the Muslims of the region. Akbar's diversion from the main stream Islamic ideology was one of the Hindus' greatest success stories. However, due to the immediate counterattack by Mujaddid Alf Sani and his pupils, this era proved to be a short one. Muslims once again proved their separate identity during the regimes of Jehangir, Shah Jehan and particularly Aurangzeb. The attempts to bring the two communities close could not succeed because the differences between the two are fundamental and have no meeting point. At the root of the problem lies the difference between the two religions. So long as the two people want to lead their lives according to their respective faith, they cannot be one.

With the advent of the British rule in India in 1858, Hindu-Muslim relations entered a new phase. The British brought with them a new political philosophy commonly known as 'territorial nationalism'. Before the coming of the British, there was no concept of a 'nation' in South Asia and the region had never been a single political unit. The British attempt to weld the two communities in to a 'nation' failed. The British concept of a nation did not fit the religious-social system of South Asia. Similarly, the British political system did not suite the political culture of South Asia. The British political system, commonly known as 'democracy', gave majority the right to rule. But unlike Britain, the basis of majority and minority in South Asia was not political but religious and ethnic. The attempt to enforce the British political model in South Asia, instead of solving the political problems, only served to make the situation more complex. The Hindus supported the idea while it was strongly opposed by the Muslims. The Muslims knew that implementation of the new order would mean the end of their separate identity and endless rule of the Hindu majority in the name of nationalism and democracy. The Muslims refused to go the British way. They claimed that they were a separate nation and the basis of their nation was the common religion Islam. They refused to accept a political system that would reduce them to a permanent minority. They first demanded separate electorates and later a separate state. Religious and cultural differences between Hindus and Muslims increased due to political rivalry under the British rule.

On March 24, 1940, the Muslims finally abandoned the idea of federalism and defined a separate homeland as their target. Quaid-i-Azam considered the creation of Pakistan a means to an end and not the end in itself. He wanted Pakistan to be an Islamic and democratic state. According to his wishes and in accordance with the inspirations of the people of Pakistan, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan passed the Objectives Resolution. The adoption of Objectives Resolution removed all doubts, if there were any, about the ideology of Pakistan. The Muslims of Pakistan decided once and for all to make Pakistan a state wherein the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in their individual and collective spheres, in accordance to the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

Quaid-e-Azam and the demand of Pakistan

Initially Quaid-e-Azam was a Congressite, but when he saw the uncompromising attitude of the Hindus, he left the Congress, and the joined Muslim League; finally, he became staunch supporter of the Two Nation theory. His firm belief in the Two Nation theory, formed the basis of Pakistan Ideology. During the 2nd World War efforts were made that the Muslims could agree to one united India, promising some safeguards to the Muslims; but the Quaid did not agree on the basis of his experiences. He explained,

“By a separate homeland I mean a country where the Muslims of Sub-continent would be able to fashion their lives according to the dictates of the Holy Quran and Sunnah.”

The Muslims of Sub-continent passed the Pakistan resolution at the historic session of All-India Muslim League held at Lahore in March 1940.

In his presidential address, he declared that the Muslims of India stood unequivocally for the freedom of India but it must be freedom for all India and not for one section only. The resolution provided that no constitutional plan would be workable and acceptable to the Muslims unless it was designed on the principle that geographically contiguous units were demarcated into regions; that the areas in which the Muslims were numerically in a majority, were grouped to constitute independent states.

The Quaid-e-Azam remarked in Ahmadabad in December 1940:

“India should be partitioned so that Hindus & Muslims may live as friends and good neighbours

and develop according to their own genius.”

During the course of his presidential address to the Punjab Muslim Students Federation, on March 2, 1941, the Quaid-e-Azam said,

“If we lose in the struggle all is lost. Let our motto be as the Dutch proverb says:

Money is lost nothing is lost;

Courage is lost much is lost;

Honour is lost most is lost;

Soul is lost all is lost.”

The Cabinet Mission in 1946 chalked out a plan to reconcile Hindus & Muslims and held general elections to set up an Interim Government. Muslim leaguers secured an overwhelming victory at polls. Mr. Bolitho, the celebrated English author writes:

“The victory of Muslim League at the polls (1946) was overwhelming, both in the provinces

and in the Central Assembly, this was Jinnah’s glorious hour; his arduous political campaigns,

his robust beliefs and claims were at last justified.”

In June, the Muslim League council agreed under Jinnah’s direction, that in as much as the basis and the foundation of Pakistan, were inherent in the Cabinet Mission Plan, they would accept the plan in the hope that it would ultimately result in the establishment of complete sovereign Pakistan. The Congress however, put such a distorted interpretation of the scheme that Jinnah was forced to withdraw his acceptance: He said,

“We offered this unequivocal sacrifice at the altar of Congress; but the compromise has been

treated defiance and contempt We have learned a bitter lesson, the bitterest I think

so far. Now there is no room left for compromise. Let us march on.”

Thus, it was one of the great achievements of Quaid-e-Azam that he created the conception of Pakistan and worked passionately, until he carried it to a successful result.

Topic 1: Geophysical conditions: -

Pakistan is situated between the latitudes of 23 & 36 degrees North and between the longitudes of 61 & 75 degrees East. The country has an area of 796095 sq. Kms. The region changes from coastal beaches and creeks in the south to deserts, plateaus, fertile plains, middle and high mountains, snow covered peaks and glaciers in the north.

The landscape of Pakistan can be divided into six major regions:

1. The Northern high mountainous region
2. The western low mountainous region
3. Potohar Plateau and salt range
4. The Punjab plain
5. The Sindh plain
6. The Baluchistan plain

1. THE NORTHERN HIGH MOUNTAINOUS REGION: -

Stretching in the north from east to west are a series of high mountainous ranges, which separate Pakistan from China, Tajikistan and Afghanistan. These include Himalayas, Karakorums and Hindukush. Many peaks in the region are higher than 7925 meters and the highest peak of Pakistan is K-2 (8611 m) which is second to the highest peak in the world Everest. Technically K-2 is more difficult to climb than the Everest.

The ranges lose their height gradually towards south and settle down finally in Margalla Hills in the vicinity of Islamabad and Swat, Chitral hills and in the north of river Kabul.

Out of 50 highest peaks in the world, 40 are in Pakistan. The country has 5 peaks, which are above 8000 meters.

Pakistan has more glaciers than any other land outside the North and South poles. Pakistani glacier area covers about 13680 sq kms.

2. THE WESTERN LOW MOUNTAINOUS REGION: -

The western low mountainous region spreads from swat-chitral hills in north-south directions and covers a large portion of the province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Altitudes of these mountains range from 5000 to 6000 ft in Mahmand and Malakand hills.

The most significant ranges in western Pakistan are Suleman and Waziristan mountains. Passes through these mountains are of special geographical and historical interest. From North to South these are Khyber Pass, Kurram Pass, Tochi Pass, Gomal Pass and Bolan Pass. Khyber Pass is sufficiently wide for the passage of troops. Its highest point Landikotal is only 1067 m high and leads to the fertile valley of

Peshawar. Kurram Pass connects Pakistan and Afghanistan near Parachinar. Tochi Pass connects Ghazni in Afghanistan with Bannu in Pakistan. Gomal Pass provides a route from Afghanistan to Dera Ismail Khan. Bolan Pass connects Kachhi-Sibbi plain with Quetta. From Quetta a route leads to Chaman on Pak-Afghan border and then to Qandhar.

3. POTOHAR PLATEAU AND SALT RANGE: -

The Potohar plateau varies in height from 300 to 600 meters and covers an area of 18000 sq kms. It is bounded on the East by Jehlum, on the West by Indus, on the North by Kalachitta ranges and Margalla hills and on the South by Salt range.

The salt range starts from Jehlum district in Jogi Tilla and Bakralla ridges. It crosses the Indus near Kalabagh and continues southwards into the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. Average height of the ranges is 671 m and Sakesar peak is 1525 m high. The range contains huge quantities of rock salt, gypsum and coal.

4. THE PUNJAB PLAIN: -

The Punjab plain comprises mainly the province of Punjab. It is the gift of river Indus and its five tributaries, Jehlum, Chanab, Ravi, Satlaj and Beas. The plain spreads from South of Potohar Plateau up to Mithankot where Suleman ranges approach the river Indus. The Punjab Plain is almost a featureless plain with a gentle slope averaging 1 ft per kilometer.

The Southeastern section of the region, known as Cholistan, is a desert and the area remains under the grip of extremely hot winds. The surface of this desert consists of a succession of sand dunes rising to a height of 500 ft.

5. THE SINDH PLAIN: -

The Sindh plain comprises mainly the province of Sindh and stretches between the Punjab plain and Arabian Sea. River Indus flows here as a single river and the plain comprises a vast fertile area. On the right bank towards west of the river, there is a narrow strip of flood plain and on the left bank towards east there is a vast desert (Thar).

There are many lakes in Sindh, which attracts thousands of migratory birds during winter from central Asia. Manchar Lake is the largest with an area of 200 sq miles.

There are 15 large creeks in the Indus delta, which are 10 to 30 kms long. The seaport of Pakistan, Port Qasim, is situated in Phitty creek in which Korangi and Gharo creek joins. All the creeks of the Indus delta are full of natural beauty. At the extreme northwestern end of the Indus delta is the largest city of Pakistan, Karachi, which is also a seaport for the country.

6. THE BALOCHISTAN PLATEAU: -

Balochistan plateau consists of dry valleys, saline lakes and a vast area of desert with dry hills, generally running from Northwest to Southeast. The plateau has an average altitude of over 600 m. Between Suleman and Tobakakar ranges is Zhob Valley, which slopes down to the North and joins D.I.Khan. It is bounded on the south by Bugti and Marri Hills, below which runs the Bolan River. In the south lies the desert plateau, which is divisible into two smaller zones, the central Makran and Brohi Hills. In the Northwest there is a Salt Lake Hamun-e-Mushkhel into which several small rivers fall. Along the coast there are large areas of leveled mud lands forming the coastal plain bordered by sandstone ridges.

Topic 2: Geo-political situation and its importance: -

Territorially Pakistan's situation in the world is important from a Strategic as well as from an economic point of view. It is located at the junction of China, India, Central Asia and Iran. Its location at the head of the Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden and Arabian Sea attracts the United States towards it. Secondly, Pakistan has been very close to one of the super powers, that is why both super powers had given it a great importance in their defense policies.

Thirdly, Pakistan is situated near the areas that are the main source of oil supply to the west.

Fourthly, Pakistan is close to Northeast Africa, West Asia and Indian Ocean that were significant for the U.S. and former U.S.S.R. Finally, Pakistan is geographically and regionally a part of continuation of Muslim West Asia and Southwest Asia. Pakistan's membership of CENTO explains this geographical fact.

In the North and Northeast of Kashmir there are Chinese territories of Sinkiang and Tibet. Pakistan-China border is 620 Km long. On the west, low and dry hills separate Pakistan from Afghanistan. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is known as Durand Line. It is about 2334 km long. To the southwest in Balochistan, Pakistan has a common border with Iran, which is 833 km long. In the East, the Indian territories of the Punjab and Rajhistan bound Pakistan. Pak-India border is 1517 km long, for the most part of which there are no natural features like rivers and mountains to form the boundary and this situation explains the border disputes that have taken place so far.

The U.S. was interested in Pakistan because of its strategic location. Pakistan could serve as an ideal spy and military base for the U.S. from where it could keep a check on communist powers like China and the U.S.S.R and also to safeguard its oil interests in the Persian Gulf.

Due to its Geographical location, Pakistan has faced many threats to its security from both the East and the West. As the cold war period has passed, Pakistan's location could enable it to serve as a linchpin for trade, communication and other forms of co-operation among the three adjacent regions of South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia. In the new world order that is emerging, economy will have greater prominence than politics.

The emergence of five newly independent central Asian states has created a new geographical situation for the country, because it offers the landlocked central Asian states, the shortest outlet to the sea. In return, Pakistan can gain immense economic and strategic advantages.

Pakistan has a great potential for maritime security, a self-reliant and self-sustained economy not only sufficient to itself but also to the E.C.O community. Pakistan's coasts have now acquired a new importance. The construction work for a naval base at Ormara has already been started which will be followed by the construction of a commercial port there. Another important seaport is Gwadar, capable of being developed into a deep seaport. Gwadar is ideally located to serve as a gateway to boost international import and export trade and traffic for the E.C.O region. Gwadar has both natural resources and geo-strategic location. Other ports in the region are on the wrong side of the Gulf i.e., incapable of satisfactory commercial service to Central Asian States and landlocked Afghanistan. Other ports in the region are not only congested, most of them are located in war zones, with vulnerable political situations and interstate conflicts such as Iran, Iraq and Kuwait. Dubai is about 500NM away from Gwadar. A ship will take about 30hrs more to reach Dubai with extra running expenses of about \$100,000 for a 20,000-ton ship. In this way Gwadar is the best choice because it offers ideal conditions for building a deep seaport and secondly it is less vulnerable to Indian naval blockade which Pakistan faced during 1971. Gwadar is located in open sea, outside the Strait of Hormuz, hence it would not become congested. It has easy direct road access to India, China, Afghanistan and Iran and a secondary road access to all Central Asian States. The network

of roads will finally connect it with China. With the construction of a deep seaport, Gawadar could, very well, be connected with the E.C.O highway for overland trade.

Pakistan's railway network can be connected with the central Asian network to the immense benefit of Pakistan and Afghanistan. This has since long been a well-studied feasible project to connect central Asia by railway from Caspian Sea to Sinkiang and down to Karachi.

The flying time from Islamabad to the capitals of five of the six Muslim republics, Astana (Kazakhstan), Dushunbe (Tajikistan), Ashkabad (Turkemanistan), Tashkent (Uzbekistan) and Bishkek (Kirghistan) is less than that from Islamabad to Karachi while Baku (Azerbaijan) is another half an hour distant.

The opening up of various trade routes with central Asia through and around Afghanistan by road, by rail and by air can provide Pakistan with safe lines of communications. After losing the support of western alliances, Pakistan has a unique opportunity to create a powerful new bloc in the heart of Asia. Once again Pakistan's geography can determine a new direction for the country.

Topic 3: Natural resources and Minerals: -

MINERAL RESOURCES: -

Exploration and development of mineral resources is essential to meet the increasing need for inputs such as fuels and raw materials for steel, petrochemicals, fertilizers, cement and other industries. Geological survey of Pakistan, foreign oil companies and other agencies have explored five regions, which are comparatively rich in minerals:

1. The salt range and Makerwal region (rock salt, gypsum and coal)
2. The Potohar Plateau (oil)
3. North Eastern Baluchistan and adjacent parts of Waziristan (natural gas, coal, chromite and marble)
4. Lower Indus Plain (natural gas and coal)
5. Chitral (iron)

IMPORTANT MINERALS FOUND IN PAKISTAN: -

NATURAL GAS: - It is a valuable natural resource found in Pakistan. Natural gas is comparatively cheap and a very efficient source of energy in the country. Total estimated reserves are 1585 billion cubic ft. The natural gas of Pakistan has high methane content, usually 70 to 90%. The first gas field was discovered at Sui in 1952 while drilling for oil. It is one of the largest gas fields in the world.

OIL: - The search for oil in the areas of Pakistan started in 1868 when the first test hole was drilled at Kundal near Mianwali and continues up to the present day. Parts of Pakistan adjacent to the oil and gas producing fields of Iran have similar geological history. Traces of oil occur at several other places and exploration continues in the Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan.

COAL: - Coal is one of the principal minerals found in Pakistan. The largest coal reserves are found in Sindh, measuring approximately 175 billion tonnes. Sizeable deposits of coal exist in Balochistan, salt range and Sindh. Thar coal reserves are one of the largest coal reserves in the world.

The coal found in Pakistan is of low quality with high ash and sulphur contents having low heat value. Coal is mainly used in brick burning, ceramics, ginning mills and for firing the boilers of power stations and steam locomotives.

IRON: - Iron ore deposits occur in many areas of Pakistan. The most important are Kalabagh, Dommel Nisar, Abbotabad and Chilghazi.

The deposits of Kalabagh are the largest deposits of iron ore in Pakistan. Reserves are estimated at 300 million tons. But the ore is of low grade (30 - 35% iron).

The deposits of Dommel Nisar are in south of Chitral. Iron content in the deposits is 55 – 65%. The reserves are estimated at 3 million tons.

Abbotabad deposits occur on the eastern side of the city. Iron content varies from 14 – 46%. Total reserves are estimated to be over 100 million tones.

Chilghazi iron ore deposits are in Chaghi district. Reserves of high-grade iron ore (55% or more) are estimated to be over 3 million tons and of low-grade ore (25 – 30% iron) at 20 million tones.

CHROMITE: - Large deposits of chromite occur in Muslim bagh area of Zhob valley. These are the best-known chromite deposits in Pakistan. Chromite is used in making stainless steel, high-speed tools, dyes and in photography.

ROCK SALT AND BRINE: - All the rock salt deposits in Pakistan occur in salt range. The most important mines are at Khewra, Warachha, Kalabagh and Jatta. Khewra is the most extensively worked area with seams attaining thickness of about 18 meters. The deposits have been working since 1872.

Salt is also obtained from brine and salt lakes but the amount obtained from these sources is relatively small when compared with that of rock salt. Salt is found in Tharparkar where a 2-meter-thick layer covers an extensive area. It is also obtained by evaporating seawater at Maripur and along the coast of Makran.

GYPSUM: - Gypsum deposits occur in western mountains of Pakistan. Those at Khewra and Daudkhel are the best known. The deposits vary in color, light gray to white and reddish pink are most common. Gypsum is used in the manufacture of cement, plaster of Paris and fertilizers. Reserves are estimated at 350 million tons.

LIMESTONE: - Limestone is widely spread in Pakistan but some areas have more concentrated deposits. These include Kohat, Naushehra, Salt range, Potohar plateau, Margalla hills, Manghopeer and Daudkhel. Total annual production is about 3.5 million tones. Lime is the main ingredient of cement and is also used by glass factories and chemical industries.

MARBLE: - Good quality marble in a wide range of colors is found in many parts of Pakistan. The best-known deposits are in Khyber agency, Mardan, Naushehra, Swat and Chaghi. Valuable deposits also occur in Azad Kashmir and Attock. In Khyber agency, the workable marble is in the lower section of the quarry and is over 30 meters thick. The white marble of Pakistan compares well with the famous Italian marble. The marble of Mardan and Swat is white crystalline and is of uniform texture. In Chaghi, there are vast flat terraces of marble. Its production is hindered by the problems of transportation and shortage of water. In Pakistan, marble is one of the principal foreign exchange earning minerals.

Copper & Gold: -

Major reserves of copper and gold have been recently discovered in Rekodiq area of Balochistan. It is estimated that the reserves would contribute about \$1.25bn annually to the national economy. This is a major discovery by all international standards.

The Rekodiq mining area has estimated reserves of 20bn tons of copper and 20m oz of gold (1 oz =28.34gms). Estimated value of the deposits is about \$65 bn tons, which would generate thousands of jobs. The discovery has ranked Rekodiq among the top seven copper reserves.

The Rekodiq project is estimated to produce 200,000 tons of copper and 400,000oz of gold per year. The project will however require about \$1bn investment to start commercial production.

Lithium: -

According to an agreement signed on 10th Nov, 2022, Pakistan and China will collaborate on the research and application of lithium resources in Pakistan. Lithium reserves have emerged as an important source in the Electric Vehicle (EV) industry around the world including Pakistan. Pakistan has the capacity to produce 1-3 million tons of lithium per annum currently priced at 10,000-12,000 USD per ton. These reserves are located in Northern Areas at Shigar Valley, Sakardu, Dasu and Gilgit.

MISCELLANIOUS MINERALS: -

China clay deposits occur in the Tharparkar district, Hazara district and Swat. Antimony is mined in small quantities in Chitral. Traces of radioactive minerals have been found in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Dera Ghazi Khan. Asbestos is found in north of Muslim Bagh, sulphur in Chaghi, bauxite in Hazara and manganese in Lasbella and Kohat. Copper deposits have been located in Saindak and Chaghi districts. Reserves are estimated at 412 million tones. To explore and expand the gemstone industry, the gemstone co-operation was established in 1979.

WATER RESOURCES: -

THE INDUS SYSTEM: - The Indus system includes a large number of tributaries but the most important rivers are Jehlum, Chanab, Ravi, Satlaj and Bias. Two of these combine in India, Satlaj and Bias, before entering into Pakistan. The Indus and its tributaries traverse long distances through Himalayas and capture most of their flow before entering into the plains of Pakistan.

The volume of water in the rivers is subjected to vast seasonal fluctuations. It is small in winter and increases gradually with the approach of summer as the snow in mountainous catchments begins to melt. The volume of water in the rivers in early summer months varies with their size, altitude and situation with respect to monsoons.

In Indus, Jehlum and Chanab, the volume of water increases after March but this increase comes later in the eastern rivers. The approach of the rainy season at the end of June or early July is marked by a great increase in flow. The period of high flow comes to an end in September but continues for another month in the eastern rivers. The decrease in flow after the peak months is as sharp or even sharper than the risk before it. Floods generally occur in the early part of the rainy season in western rivers. As 60% of the flow in the Indus system is concentrated in the three rainy months, there is a great need for reservoirs and dams to regulate the flow, to reduce floods, to provide more water for irrigation and to prevent loss to sea. Further the flow of Ravi, Satlaj and Bias has been lost to India and must be replaced from other sources.

DRAINAGE PATTERN OF BALOCHISTAN: - The rivers of Balochistan flow only during rainy season and smaller rivers are dried not only for greater part of year but also for several consecutive years. Some of the rivers are perennial only in their lower reaches. Some rivers for example, Hingol and Bolan flow intermittently above and below the ground and disappear into the limestone region.

Power Resources

Power Generation Capacity in Pakistan

The total installed power generation capacity in Pakistan is approximately 41000 MW and requirement is approximately 91000 MW

The main sources of electricity generation in Pakistan are hydel, oil, gas, coal and nuclear power. Among these, hydel power is the only renewable source of energy; the others are mainly fossil fuels. At present hydel power is also the least expensive form of electricity. The potential of hydropower generation in Pakistan is around 60,000 MW.

Hydro power Generation Projects

There are five major hydropower generation projects in Pakistan; namely, Tarbela, Mangla, Warsak, Chashma and Ghazi Brotha. There are also several smaller hydel schemes and their combined capacity is about 108 MW.

The generation cost of hydel energy is the lowest among all options but it also has more variations due to seasonal changes in the flow of water. Therefore, there is a higher tendency of cost fluctuation in hydel energy as compared to thermal and nuclear energy.

The capacities of the three existing reservoirs of the Indus Basin; Tarbela, Mangla, and Chashma are declining due to sedimentation. The live storage capacity of these three reservoirs has been reportedly reduced by about 20%. WAPDA has announced plans to undertake studies for a number of storage projects on the Indus and its tributaries, in the Vision 2025 programme.

Thermal Power Generation Projects

In Pakistan thermal power stations are operated by three major institutions; WAPDA operates 11 stations, KE operates 4 stations, and IPPs (Independent Power Producers) run their private power stations which are at least 14 in number.

Nuclear Power Generation Projects

There are three nuclear power plants in Pakistan, namely KANUPP, Chashma -1 and

Chashma- 2. Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) celebrated its 49th anniversary of safe operation on 30th Dec. 2021. Two more nuclear power plants, Chashma-3 and Chashma-4 are currently under construction.

In the 21st century nuclear power plants are not considered a very favourable option due to huge costs of decommissioning (putting an installation out of service) and catastrophes of national scale in case of accident.

Solar Energy

Solar energy supports all life on earth and is the basis of almost all forms of energy, which we use. Amount of solar energy that falls on earth is enormous. It will be surprising to note that all energy stored in earth's reserves of coal, oil and natural gas is just equivalent to energy from 20 days of sunshine. Yet solar energy accounts for only 1% of global energy sources.

Solar energy is the most abundant, widely spread and very clean source of energy. It has a wide range of applications. This is an excellent alternative to fossil fuels, particularly for such developing countries as Pakistan that receive high levels of solar radiation.

Pakistan is ideally located in the Sunbelt to take advantage of solar energy technologies. This energy source is widely distributed and abundantly available in the country. Balochistan province is particularly rich in solar energy. It has the highest annual mean sunshine duration in the world. Every day the country receives an average of about 19 mega-joules per square metre of solar energy. The development and adaptation of solar energy technologies in Pakistan can bring a revolution in the life & living standards of people.

Wind Power

Pakistan has about 800KM of coastline where the speed of wind is extremely suitable for generation of electricity. On 24th Dec. 2012, a 50MW windmill project was inaugurated in Jhampir near Thatta. The wind map developed by National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), USA in collaboration with USAID, has indicated a potential of 346,000 MW in Pakistan.

Bio-Gas

Pakistan breeds sufficient livestock to produce enough animal waste for the production of bio-gas. There is a huge potential of using bio-gas as rural energy throughout the country by a network of community bio-gas plants.

Pakistan, like other developing countries of the region, is facing a serious challenge of energy deficit. Renewable energy sources can play an important role to meet this challenge.

CHAPTER III CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS HS-(105)

Constitution is a set of fundamental principles according to which a state is governed.

Topic 1: Early efforts to make constitution, problems and issues: -

In accordance with the independence act of 1947, the central legislative assembly was split up into two parts. Provincial assemblies on the basis of separate electorates had elected this assembly in 1946. The first constituent assembly consisted of those members who represented those regions, which constituted Pakistan.

The process of constitution making did not start in the life of Quaid-e-Azam. He died on 11th September 1948. Nearly six months later, Liaquat Ali Khan took the task of constitution making and proposed the objectives resolution on 13th March 1949. The assembly approved it. It laid down certain fundamentals:

- 1. Sovereignty belongs to God Almighty and is to be exercised by elected representatives of the people.**
- 2. Pakistan is to be a federal republic founded on Islamic principles of justice, tolerance and equality.**
- 3. Its judiciary is to be independent.**
- 4. Its minorities are to be protected.**
- 5. Its Muslim population is to be enabled to live a life in accordance with the principles of Quran and Sunnat.**

The constituent assembly had set up a committee known as Basic Principles Committee to frame a draft constitution. The committee's report presented at the end of September 1950, recommended a parliamentary form of government with a bicameral legislature and a cabinet responsible to the parliament. East Pakistan did not like the proposed powers of central government, therefore the report had to be shelved and the committee was instructed to explore the constitutional issue afresh.

On 16th October 1951, Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated and Khawaja Nazimuddin became the next prime minister. He took the task of constitution making and constituted a board of Ulema to advise the government on constitutional question.

Only 16 out of 29 members signed the second report of basic principles committee. The only outcome was the recognition of Bengali as one of the two state languages of Pakistan. In April 1953, governor general Ghulam Muhammad dismissed Prime Minister Nazimuddin. Muhammad Ali Bogra was the next prime minister. Surprisingly, more than half of the cabinet members joined the new cabinet of talent formed by the new prime minister.

The working of the constituent assembly was not satisfactory. It was facing severe criticism mainly from East Pakistan. To check the growth of opposition, it was decided to merge all the West Pakistan's administrative units into one unit. But the constituents' assembly rejected the proposal. The assembly voted in favor of six provinces in West Pakistan. Simultaneously, the assembly passed a law to curtail the power of governor general but on 24th of October 1954, governor general Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the constituents' assembly and announced the emergency.

On 21st June 1955, elections were held for the 2nd constituent assembly. These elections were indirect i.e., the representatives were elected by local legislative bodies. The assembly had 80 representatives i.e., 40 from East Pakistan and 40 from West Pakistan.

The 2nd constituent assembly produced quicker results than its predecessors. It started working in July 1955 and on 8th January 1956, it presented a draft constitution to the country, which after certain amendments was finally approved on 29th February 1956. On 23rd March 1956, the first constitution of Pakistan was enforced and replaced the government of India act 1935.

Topic 2: Constitution of 1956 and its abrogation: -

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION: -

1. The constitution of 1956 was a written constitution.
2. Parliamentary form of government was adopted in the constitution.
3. According to the constitution, Pakistan was to be a federal republic named as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
4. Fundamental rights were granted to the citizens and equality before law was guaranteed in the constitution.
5. Freedom of religion was granted.
6. Head of the state was president, elected for 5 years by members of national assembly (MNA) and members of provincial assemblies (MPA). President was to be a Muslim not younger than 40 years, could not hold office for more than 2 terms, and could be removed from office by impeachment on charges of violating the constitution.
7. Unicameral legislature was introduced in the country. The national parliament was to comprise of one house of 300 members equally representing East Pakistan and West Pakistan. The prime minister and cabinet were responsible to the parliament with provinces exercising only reserve powers.

ABROGATION: -

Former premier of NWFP, Dr. Khan Sahib, was invited by Muslim league to become chief minister of the new one unit of West Pakistan. Soon after taking office, Khan Sahib was faced with a revolt against his leadership in Muslim league. But he adroitly controlled the situation. By forming a new group, the Republican Party, out of the dissident Muslim league assemblymen. In the national assembly

also, members adopted the republican's ticket and Prime Minister Chowdhry Muhammad Ali found himself without majority. He resigned in September 1956. Iskandar Mirza, the president, was compelled to accept Awami League government headed by Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi, but dependent upon the republican support to retain office. For some time the combination worked, but the flimsy consensus of Pakistani politics soon began to dissolve into factionalism, sectarianism and regionalism. Dr Khan Sahib found his hold slipping over West Pakistan's legislature, he advised the president to suspend the constitution. The East Pakistan's legislature voted unanimously for autonomy in all matters except defense, foreign affairs and currency. The country was to hold its first complete general elections in 1958, but a dispute over the basis of constituencies led to Suharwardi's resignation. His successors proved ineffective and the legislative process came to a halt.

On 7th October 1958, a presidential proclamation announced that political parties were abolished, the constitution was abrogated and the country was placed under martial law with General Muhammad Ayub Khan as C.M.L.A (Chief martial law administrator). President Iskandar Mirza announced that martial law period would be brief and that the new constitution would be drafted. But he was removed from office within three weeks and the army chief General Ayub Khan became president and C.M.L.A.

Topic 3: Constitution of 1962 and its annulment: -

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION: -

1. According to the constitution, the name of the state was Republic of Pakistan, which was later on changed to Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
2. According to the constitution, Pakistan was a federal republic consisting of two provinces East Pakistan and West Pakistan.
3. Powers between center and provinces were distributed in such a way that there was a list of powers of center and all the residuary powers were given to the provinces. Railway was a provincial subject.
4. Like the first constitution, it was also a rigid constitution.
5. Unlike the constitution of 1956, in the constitution of 1962, presidential form of government was introduced in the country.
6. Unicameral legislature was adopted in the country. In the national assembly there was equal distribution of seats between the provinces and in the provincial assemblies, the number of seats were based on the population of the province.
7. The elections of president and MNA's and MPA's were made indirect i.e., they were elected by B.D (basic democratic) members. The Electoral College numbered 80,000 members i.e., 40,000 from each province. In 1967, 8th amendment increased the number by 1,20,000.
8. According to the constitution president had vast executive, legislative and judicial powers.

ABROGATION: -

Although the ruling period of Ayub Khan was longer than his predecessors but his constitutional system did not represent people. In 1968 students, labourers and farmers started a movement against Ayub Khan's government, which spread all over the country. To meet the crisis, the president called a conference of 21 heads of political parties. Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman, who was in jail in case of Agartala conspiracy, was also invited in the conference. In the conference, it was decided that next general elections would be held on the basis of one person, one vote. Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-rehman was insisting on his six points, which were rejected by the political parties of West Pakistan. As a result, law and order situation became worse and Ayub Khan handed over power to C-in-C (Commander in Chief) general Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan. On 25th March 1969, general yahya khan announced martial law and became Chief martial law administrator.

Topic 4: Constitutional and Political Crisis of 1971: -

During the political agitations of 1968-1969, one of the principal demands raised was the re-introduction of parliamentary form of government. During the election campaign of 1970, all the major political parties promised parliamentary form of government to the nation. In December 1970, general elections were held under legal framework order (L.F.O) of 1969, on the basis of parliamentary form of government. After the elections, which were accepted as fair and impartial, certain very unfortunate events followed resulting in breaking of Pakistan in December of 1971. General Yahya Khan resigned and handed over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whose political party had majority in the constituent assembly from West Pakistan. He continued Martial law till April 1972 when interim constitution was enforced and martial law was lifted. The interim constitution of 1972 was also presidential in nature and was replaced by the permanent constitution in August 1973.

Topic 5: Constitution of 1973: -

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION: -

1. Pakistan shall be a federal republic to be known as Islamic republic of Pakistan.
2. The constitution shall apply to the following territories:
3. The provinces of Balochistan and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, the Punjab and Sindh
 - a) The Islamabad capital territory
 - b) F.A.T.A (federal administered tribal areas)
 - c) Such states and territories as are included in Pakistan whether by accession or otherwise
4. Islam is declared as state religion and it is clearly mentioned that all the existing laws shall be brought in conformity with Islamic injunctions as described in Quran and Sunat and no law shall be made which is against such injunctions.
5. The constitution of 1973 is a rigid constitution.
6. According to this constitution, Pakistan has a parliamentary form of government.

7. Every citizen has the right to have protection of law and at the same time loyalty to the state is made basic duty of every citizen. No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed of the grounds of such arrest as soon as may be nor the person shall be denied to the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his own choice.
8. Freedom of movement, freedom of speech, assembly and association and freedom of religion are granted in the constitution.
9. The constitution proclaims equality of all citizens before law and prohibits forced labor and employment of children under the age of 14 on hazardous jobs.
10. For the first time in Pakistan, bicameral legislature was adopted in the country.
11. In the present constitution, direct method of elections has been adopted. According to it, members of provincial assemblies shall be elected by direct and free vote in accordance with law.
12. National language of Pakistan is Urdu and arrangements will be made for the use of Urdu in place of English as official language within 15 years.
13. Head of the state will be president, a Muslim not younger than 45 years. The term of office of the president is 5 years. No person can hold the office for more than two consecutive terms. The president has the right to make many higher appointments, for example, provincial governors, chiefs of staffs of the three services, chief election commissioner and members of election commission. The president summons either house or both houses and may dissolve the lower house before the expiration of its term. All bills passed by the parliament required approval of the president. The president may also declare emergency. In performance of his functions, the president must act in accordance with the advice of prime minister and such advice was binding on him.
14. The senate shall consist of 104 members.
15. Any person who abrogates or attempts to abrogate the constitution by unconstitutional means shall be guilty of high treason.

Topic 6: Recent Constitutional Developments: -

The constitution of 1973 was amended repeatedly with the result that much of its original phase and structure has gone.

1. First amendment introduced three changes in constitution, which were necessary because of recognition of Bangladesh.
2. Second amendment declared Ahmadi's as non-Muslim.
3. Third amendment extended the period of detention from 1 month to 3 months at a time and also extended the period for communication of grounds of detention from 7 days to 15 days.
4. Fourth amendment reduced the power of high courts on exercise of writ jurisdiction in such a way that neither they could prohibit preventive detention nor could they grant bail to the detainee under preventive detention.
5. Fifth amendment was related to the judiciary. It allowed inter-provincial transfers of judges of high courts.
6. Under sixth amendment, a chief justice could continue his office and complete his term of office even after he had reached the age of superannuation.
7. Seventh amendment empowered the prime minister to submit any matter for referendum before the nation.
8. In eighth amendment, a number of articles were added, varied or omitted.

Important points of 8th amendment: -

- i) The president to be elected after expiration term shall be elected by members of an electoral college (voters) consisting of a) members of both houses b) members of provincial assemblies.
 - ii) In exercise of his functions, the president shall act in accordance with the advice of cabinet, prime minister or appropriate minister.
 - iii) The president shall act in his discretion in respect of any matter of which he is empowered by that constitution.
 - iv) If any question arises, whether any matter is or is not a matter in respect of which the president is empowered by the constitution, the decision of the president shall be final.
 - v) At any time, the president in his discretion or on the advice of prime minister, can refer any matter of national importance to referendum in form of a question capable of being answered either by yes or no.
- vii) For the removal of doubt, it is declared that there is no limitation on the powers of Majlis-e-Shoora (parliament) to amend by way of addition, modification or repeal (cancel) any of the provisions of this constitution.
9. Ninth amendment bill was introduced but it was not passed. It was about Islamic injunctions.
10. Tenth amendment dealt with the rules and regulations about summoning and prorogation of parliamentary sessions.
11. Eleventh amendment bill was about women's seat but it was not passed
12. Twelfth amendment was about special courts.
13. Thirteenth amendment has amended four articles of the constitution. Firstly, it has deleted article 58(ii) b, which had empowered the president to dissolve national assembly at his discretion. Secondly article 42(ii) b has also been dropped. It had empowered governors to dissolve provincial assemblies. Thirdly clause 1 of article 101 has also been amended to bind the president to appoint governors on the advice of prime minister. Fourthly president's powers to appoint chiefs of three forces under article 112(ii) b have also been curtailed. Now he would appoint them on the advice of prime minister instead of consulting with prime minister.
14. 14th amendment empowered a party chief to disqualify any of the dissenting party members.
15. 15th amendment was about shariat bill which was not passed.
16. 16th amendment extends quota system up to 2013.
17. The amendment endorses the LFO, inserted the article 58 (2)b which gives the president, powers to remove the prime minister & dissolve the National Assembly. It provides for one time vote of confidence to be taken by Gen. Musharraf from parliament and the 4 provincial assemblies. It also allows him to remain as army chief for one more year.

It provides that in case of dissolution of national assembly or of a provincial assembly, a reference will be made to the Supreme Court for a decision about the justification of the action.

18th Amendment

The bill repeals the 17th Amendment, Legal Framework Order (LFO) and Article 58(2b) barring the president from dissolving the National Assembly on his/her own.

The bill also renames NWFP as Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, provides for the reconstitution of the Council of Common Interests with the prime minister as its chairman and changes the procedure for the appointment of judges to superior courts.

19th Amendment

The 19th Amendment Bill, while envisaging a new system for appointments in the superior courts, aims at neutralizing a probable source of conflict between the judiciary and the executive.

The amendment also raises the number of senior judges as members of the Judicial Commission from two to four.

Under the amendment, recommendations for the appointments of ad hoc judges in the superior courts will be made by the Chief Justice of Pakistan in consultation with the Judicial Commission.

Moreover, the bill proposes that in case of the National Assembly's dissolution, members of the parliamentary committee will be from the Senate only.

20th Amendment

The amendment validated the election of 28 law makers through bye-polls during the past two years, whose membership was suspended by the Supreme Court, because of incomplete election commission.

The amendment also provided for constituting eight-member committee each at center and provinces to nominate the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers respectively along with their cabinets.

Chapter IV

PAKISTANI SOCIETY AND CULTURE-BROAD FEATURES

DEFINITION OF SOCIETY: - Large group of people living together in an organized way, making decisions about how to do things and sharing the work that needs to be done.

DEFINITION OF CULTURE: -

Culture is defined as the integrated pattern of human knowledge, belief and behavior. Culture thus defined, consists of languages, ideas, customs, taboos, codes, institutions, tools, techniques, work of arts, rituals, ceremonies and other related components.

CONTENTS AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS OF PAKISTANI SOCIETY & CULTURE

The culture of Pakistan is multidimensional, which is developed through absorptions and merging with cultures that came into this land since ancient times. Evolution of these cultures however came winged with conquests and trade, where blood and gore mingled with creativity, music, art, literature and cuisine.

Later in 1947, fresh influxes moved in, at this time due to ideals and nationhood. The new immigrant culture is most apparent in urban areas particularly in Karachi. The second urban area is Lahore, where the culture developed by Mughals from Central Asia, Iran and Turkey flowered. This richness is constantly renewed by the local giants in poetry and literature like Allama Iqbal, Faiz and a number of luminaries that embellish the rich cultural heritage of the country.

Historically, Pakistan maintains a cultural heritage in dress, which comes from Sassanian period. The prefix and suffix 'Shah' is used till today with great self importance by Syed's of Pakistan as was used by pre-Islamic Sassanians to address their kings and other royalty.

After the conquest of Sindh by Mohammad Bin Qasim and the arrival of great Sufi saints and poets, the advent of Islam gave a vast dimension to the culture. Islam supplied Ethical formation to the culture that had already existed. Along with the march of a series of civilizations from Central Asia, Arabia, Iran and later the Mughals, our culture inherited an amazing richness of some of the greatest cultures that ever flourished in the world.

The main manifestation of our culture is revealed in music, literature, arts & crafts, architecture, in cuisine, in dresses and in fabulous folk heritage that reaches classical heights.

Arabs initially enriched our music with their variety of musical instruments. They loved and practiced music as Arab rulers patronized it and our people shared the Arab view on music despite of religious circles who regarded cultivation of music as corrupt pleasure.

In Pakistan, melody of voice and instruments is exercised with great beauty and virtuosity in reciting Holy Quran and Naat. Of course, Qawwali is a tremendous spiritual expression. Some schools of Sufi's have allowed music instruments centuries ago. In their, school the harmony and synthesis of Arabian, Iranian, Central Asians and indigenous folk has given us the melody in form of Ghazal, Geet and Pahari raag in classical music.

Hazrat Ameer Khusro's great and dominant place in our cultural heritage is most significant in music, poetry and language. He spent some of the most fruitful years of his life in the provinces that now comprise Pakistan. In that period, Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhatai, the great Sufi of Sindh, created Sindhi Kafi and developed music with great magnificence.

There have been great poets in Pakistan – Shah Hussain, Baba Bulleh Shah, Baba Fareed, Hazrat Sachal Sarmast, Khushal Khan Khatak, Rehman Baba and Jam Durrak are some of them.

Pakistan is blessed with a school of calligraphy. There are at least 100 famous artists who excel in this art. The fantastic calligraphy in Fresco and Canvas, of our national artists like Sadeqain, Guljee and Nayyar Ahsan, adorn the public buildings of Pakistan and other world capitals.

The other significant aspect of our rich cultural heritage involves the gifted peoples of our provinces who produce the most beautiful arts & crafts in woodwork, wood carving, ivory damascene, in ceramics, hand-loom fabrics in silk & cotton, in gold & silver ornaments & jewellery, in carpets, in Bronze & Brass, in screen printing, in block printing and in Chundri.

Historical evidences are there that cotton handloom fabrics were exported from here thousands of years ago.

Pakistan is famous the world over for its cuisine, hospitality and friendship. Almost every capital in the world has Pakistani restaurants. There are many more never-ending aspects of Pakistani culture.

b) Citizenship national and international

The concept of citizen is an old one. It is the state of being native of a country and having rights and duties because of it.

Over the last few centuries, citizenship has come to take many shapes and forms even while the core values have stayed the same

Citizen has all of the rights granted to people in a given state. These are expressed in rules which specify what an individual may or may not do, and what the State may or may not do. They are usually defined in constitutions or other basic legislation. At a world level they are found in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, one of the first links between the international system and the individual.

Citizens have responsibilities as well. They are expected to vote, pay taxes, obey the law, and perform voluntary public service like serving on juries or military service. Some of these are codified in law, but most are part of the normal expectations of behavior. While international responsibilities are less clear than national ones, they increasingly involve expectations of behavior: as a tourist, one should not pollute or write graffiti on national monuments; one should recycle in the interest of a global good; one should not SPAM on the Internet.

Citizens also have authority. This is the central pillar in the architecture. Slaves may have rights and responsibilities, only citizens have authority over their governments. They provide the legitimacy to most governments (absolute monarchies based on Divine Right aside), based on the principle of consent of the governed. They may change government leaders and may determine what constitutes the common good. This idea of legitimacy that was posited by Max Weber as the most effective and least expensive form of power underlies democratic government. Citizen authority has, until recently, extended only as far as the nation-state; it has not reached the international system except on delegation to representatives of states.

International Citizenship

There is an increasing need to construct citizenship about issues that are now dealt with globally, but it will be a new type of citizenship, limited in scope and segmented. It can be a new anchor for identity, displacing in some ways the identity built on the Nation-State. A citizen of the world would be one who senses an ability to influence global decisions and accepts behaviour that is congruent with those decisions.

It would also include issues related to phenomena that cross-national boundaries in such a way that they cannot be regulated by national action, such as global warming, pandemics like HIV/AIDS, bandwidths and stationary orbit slots. It would encompass issues where, because of technology, the porous nature of borders and the interdependence of the global economy that need international solutions, including examples like regulation of the internet, control of international financial transfers, prevention of trafficking in illicit drugs and adjudication of trade disputes based on international norms. Increasingly it involves international enforcement of universal human rights norms as reflected in the work of international tribunals. The environmental area is where the emergence of a world citizenship is beginning to be seen, in the concepts of civil society and global governance. There is no doubt that the process is made possible by the communications revolution. "The Internet does allow previously disenfranchised groups to communicate cheaply without geographic limitation.

It is possible for persons concerned with a given issue to exchange information easily and steadily. So, World citizenship is A new global paradigm of rights, responsibilities and authority.

C) Literacy and education in Pakistan

State of Science and Technology in Pakistan:

The importance of technology lies in the benefits of technology on society. The positive effects of technology on society are many. The advancements in technology have revolutionized human life. It has provided a great impetus to the computer and the telecommunication industry. The developments in the communication technology have made the world a smaller place.

It is now universally recognized that science and technology are the major agents of economic and socio-cultural development of a country. An extensive application of science and technology is required to solve the problems of diseases, illiteracy, energy, communications, industrial development and rational utilization of natural resources.

(PCSIR)

Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR)

was established in 1953. The PCSIR being the foremost industrial R & D organization is the largest producer of indigenous technologies in an organized fashion. The prime objective of setting up research establishments in various parts of the country is to undertake scientific research for the utilization of the indigenous raw materials and also on problems faced by the country's nascent industries. **PCSIR has laboratory establishments in the federal and all the four provincial capitals.** Trained manpower requirements of the industrial sector are met through two Centres in Karachi and Quetta, namely, Pak-Swiss Technical Centre for middle-level technicians, and the national Institute of Industrial Electronics & Engineering producing high quality graduates.

PCST

Pakistan Council for Science and Technology (PCST) is responsible to advise the Government on S&T policies and plans and suggest measures for the promotion, development and application of science and technology in the country. For seeking expert opinion and advice in different S&T areas the Council constitutes "Think Tanks / Expert Committees" as and when required.

PCRWR

The Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) was established in 1964, under a resolution and named as Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control Research Council (IDFCRC) within the Ministry of Natural Resources. The Council was renamed as Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) in 1985. The PCRWR is an apex autonomous body established with the objective to conduct, organize, coordinate and promote research in all aspects of water resources. Since its inception, PCRWR has played its role as a national research organisation by undertaking and promoting applied as well as basic research in various disciplines of water sector, more specifically, irrigation, drainage, surface and groundwater management, groundwater recharge, watershed management, desertification

control, rainwater harvesting, , water quality assessment and monitoring, and development of innovative water resource management, conservation and quality improvement technologies, etc.

Pakistan Science Foundation

Pakistan Science Foundation(PSF) is the apex body for promotion and funding of scientific and technological research and popularization of science in the country. PSF has two subsidiary organizations i.e. Pakistan Museum of Natural History (PMNH) and Pakistan Scientific and Technological Information Center (PASTIC).

Pakistan Atomic Energy commission (PAEC)

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission is charged with promotion of research work on peaceful uses of atomic energy in the fields of agriculture, medicine and industry as well as in execution of projects involving nuclear power stations and generation of electricity. In pursuance of its programmes, following organizations have been established.

1) Pakistan Institute of Nuclear science & Technology (PINSTEC) 2) Atomic Energy Minerals centre

3) Atomic Energy Agricultural Research Centres. 4) Atomic Energy Medical Centres

5) Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) 6) Chashma Nuclear Power Plant (CHASHNUPP)

CWHR (Council for Works & Housing Research) aims at promoting and conducting quality research connected with buildings and building materials. The council's activities are presently concentrated on low cost housing using new building materials and innovative construction techniques, for example rice husks, ash cement, pre-cast light weight cellular panels, pre- fabricated hollow slab roofs and ferro-cement hollow box roof slabs.

PCRET (Pakistan Council of Renewable Energy Technologies) has been established by merging National Institute of Silicon Technology (NIST) and Pakistan Council of Appropriate technologies. PCRET has been assigned responsibilities for research and development, dissemination, providing training, and to promote renewable energy technologies in the country. Main fields of the council are: 1) Photovoltaic (solar electricity) 2) solar thermal appliances (solar cooker, solar dyers, solar water heaters, solar desalination plants) 3) Micro Hydel 4) Wind Energy 5) Bio – energy (Bio-gas, Bio-oil, & other Bio-fuels) 6) Geo- Thermal Energy 7) Ocean Waves Energy.

PEC (Pakistan Engineering Council) is a statutory (created by law or rule) body constituted in 1976. It was established to regulate engineering profession in the country such that it shall function as a key driving force for achieving rapid and sustainable growth in all national economic and social fields. Its main statutory function includes registration of engineers, constructors / operators and accreditation (authorise) of engineering programmes run by universities / institutions, ensuring and managing of continuing professional development, assisting federal govt. as a think tank, establishing standards for engineering products & services besides safeguarding the interests of its members.

Communications: On 27th June 2005, a fault played havoc with our internet connections, which was detected in south of Karachi in SE-ME-WE-3 submarine cable (39000 KM, 39 landing points in 33 countries). This cable was the only link of Pakistan with the online world (The link was fully restored after 2 months). On 2nd Jan, 2006, the high capacity & high speed SE-ME-WE-4 link was inaugurated in Pakistan. SMW-4 has provided a reliable link to the world (20,000KM from Singapore to France, linking 16 countries). It has increased Pakistan's IT competitiveness through reliability, better security & high speed. Access to good and speedy broad band has opened a lot of opportunities for new business and for faster communications.

Pakistan won the GSM (Global system of mobile phones) country leadership award on 13th Feb. 2006. Pakistan was chosen as the most progressive economy in establishing a fast-growing communication sector in the past three years. The award had been launched by GSMA (GSM Association) to recognize exceptional work in the field of mobile communications policy. The proportion of Pakistanis with a mobile phone had grown from 1% in the year 2000 to 13% in 2005, representing an increase from less than 2million to over 20 million customers in 2005. The mobile subscriber market in Pakistan has crossed the **100 million mark** in February 2011 with millions more to follow.

Pakistan's 'first' advanced **communications satellite** PAKSAT-1R, as a part of Pakistan's Space Programme 2040, was launched on 11th Aug. 2011 on board China's Satellite Launch Vehicle from the Xichang Satellite Launch Centre in Sichuan province.

SUPARCO (Space & Upper Atmospheric Research Commission) was established to promote peaceful exploration of space science & technology. Besides initiating a programme of rocket launching & establishing instrumentation & engineering laboratories, experiments in ionosphere are conducted through ground stations located in Karachi and Islamabad.

Remote Sensing Applications Division is engaged in analysis of earth resources survey satellite pictures for identifying mineral deposits, monitoring areas under water logging and salinity, determination of desertification and forestation.

Higher Education: HEC had approved Rs. 35 m for initiating a scheme to provide high speed international bandwidth to universities connected with PERN (Pakistan Educational Research Network). Through this scheme the Universities connected with PERN would get at least 2MB of international bandwidth. Higher bandwidth on PERN would enable collective research through the use of internet & intranet resources & fast access to 56 universities of Pakistan.

Comparison with other countries with special reference to the Muslim World

Present age is an age of scientific innovations and technological advancement. In the knowledge-based societies of the 21st century only those nations could take a lead which excels in science and technology. Muslim scholars were the pioneers in the field of science and medicine for 600 years. That glorious period of creative scientific activity ceased as the Islamic Ummah lost the intellectual (ability to think & understand in an intelligent way) leadership. While the collective Gross National Product of the all-Muslim countries stood at \$1,200bn that of Germany alone is \$2,500bn and that of Japan \$5,500bn. One of the main reasons for this disparity was that none of the Muslim countries had ever paid any attention to educational and scientific development.

Muslim countries account for 70 percent of total energy resources of the world. The Islamic world also claims 11 percent of global trade. Most Muslim countries have geostrategic importance as well as rich natural resources. Many economists and scholars freely admit that the world economy depends upon the Islamic world's oil and gas exports, in particular those of the Persian Gulf.

Despite enormous human and material resources, the Muslim world is still counted amongst the backward nations due to lack of scientific and technological advancement. Muslim countries are internally involved in conflicts and perceived by the outside world as terrorists.

OIC is a collection of 57 nations. Among them some countries are technologically more advanced in certain fields than others. For example, Malaysia is advanced in Electronics, Turkey in Telecommunication, Aviation, Pakistan in nuclear science, Middle Eastern and CIS countries in the field of petroleum and so on. If OIC countries share their knowledge and skill with one another, development will be optimum with low cost and less time.

(iii) Environmental issues **Hazards of atmospheric pollution** (Topic a)

The idea that human beings have misused the earth's natural resources & environment is not new in origin. The earliest writings suggesting concern for the environment date back to the time of ancient Greeks, when Plato described the effects of soil degradation on the peninsula of Attica (Athens).

Environment means surroundings; it includes all external conditions and factors that affect life.

In order to have a clear concept of Environmental Degradation, we must have to understand the term SUSTAINED YIELD.

The highest rate, at which a renewable natural resource can be used without decreasing its potential for renewal, is called sustained yield.

Environmental Degradation:

Exceeding the sustained yield can cause a resource to become non-renewable or non-existent. This is also called Environmental Degradation.

When the resources are over consumed the population experiences a decline in the number of individuals because resource scarcity leads to starvation & death.

The use of technology has greatly extended the earth's capacity for human beings. Some scientists believe that the Earth may not be able to maintain the increasing size of population in future because of environmental degradation. Many of the technologies that have allowed for expansion of human population are unsustainable in the long term. When these unsustainable technologies fail, the capacity of earth for humans will be reduced e.g. fossil fuels have been responsible for much of increase in world's ability.

But fossil fuels are finite in quantity and a reduction in their availability may cause reduced earth's capacity resulting in starvation & death.

Modern industrialized societies use and create a variety of substances, which are hazardous & toxic. If these substances escape into environment they can cause a variety of problems to human beings & other forms of life. Potential effects of these substances range from short-term discomfort to health problems as serious as cancer, birth defects & even premature death.

Air pollution may affect humans directly causing smarting of eyes or cough. Exhaust fumes from engines of automobiles contain a number of polluting substances including carbon monoxide, a variety of complex hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides & other compounds. When acted upon by sunlight these substances undergo a change in composition producing brown photochemical smog (mixture of smoke & fog). Air pollution has a serious effect upon forests and causes respiratory problems.

One form of pollution in industrialized societies is noise. Excessive noise of industries, hammers, jet planes & loud music can cause permanent loss of hearing. In addition there is some evidence that noise can produce other harmful effects on human health & on work performance. The problem has received much attention with the advent of supersonic jet planes. The sonic booms of supersonic jet planes can damage building structures.

Another effect of pollution is acid rain, which occurs when SO₂ & nitrogen oxides from burning of fossil fuels combine with water vapours in atmosphere. The resulting precipitation is damaging to water, forests & soil resources. Acid rain results in disappearance of fish in lakes; it can corrode buildings & is hazardous to human health.

In industrialized societies huge quantities of hazardous gases are produced by agriculture, transport & industry which results in environment pollution & increased green house effect. The increased green house effect leads to increased temperature of earth. Chloroflouro carbons used by cooling industry & aerosols damage the ozone layer. This damage may cause skin cancer. The poisonous waste thrown in rivers & sea destroys marine life & toxifies marine food. Radiation is also a type of pollution it causes birth defects & a number of other health problems. Efforts are being made to minimize the production of hazardous wastes. Despite these efforts our industrialized societies still produce large quantities of these substances.

In Canada & the United states the average citizen produces about 700 to 850kg of waste per year which is more than twice the quantity generated by individuals living in Japan

& Europe. In developing countries the average quantity of waste per person is 100 to 200kg per year.

Electromagnetic pollution

All electrical appliances and electronic devices produce damaging electromagnetic fields (EMFs) or radiations, which we can't see or feel. These interfere with the body's own electromagnetic operating system thus causing stress. Headaches are signs indicating that the body is under stress. This stress, of course, can have many reasons. However, people often don't realize that it could be due to EMFs. Mobile phones can be particularly damaging, because they are carried in close contact with the body and even the brain, whilst telephoning. Furthermore, the radiation emitted is of microwave frequency, which more and more research is showing to be particularly damaging to human health. Computer monitors have cathode ray tubes in them, which actually emit a variety of frequencies ranging from extremely low to X-rays. The real danger here is from long term exposure, i.e. people working several hours a day at the computer.

Today with abundant fossil fuels, growing amounts of nuclear energy & advanced tools and machines, it is possible to quickly change the entire landscapes, changing long established natural patterns into new patterns with new purposes. The opportunity to enhance the material welfare & general wellbeing of great number of people is now available, as is the opportunity to cause a great damage to the capacity of earth to support life.

Solutions

The task of cleaning up the environment is difficult but not impossible. Use of fuels that are low in pollutants such as low sulphur forms of petroleum; more complete burning of fossil fuels; recycling of pollutants & the shift to less polluting forms of power generation such as solar energy in place of fossil fuels. All these methods can be used for controlling pollution.

_Attempts to control pollution resulted in successful elimination of such sources of pollution as industrial poisonous waste & the outdoor burning of trash & debris. Efforts to reduce pollution from automobile engines & to develop pollution free engines may eliminate the more serious pollution problems.

The international scope of the problem has led to signing of international agreements on the limitation of sulphur & nitrogen oxide emissions. Atmospheric testing of nuclear bombs was stopped in the USA & Soviet Union & the radioactive fallout from this source has declined.

The ultimate control of pollution will involve the decision not to allow the escape of harmful substances into the environment. Pollution control, therefore, does not mean an abandonment of existing productive human activities but their reordering so as to guarantee that their side effects do not outweigh their advantages. Environment

planning must precede development. A highly technological society requires an abundant & reliable source of energy. Research on nuclear fusion as a power source, indicates that this process could replace nuclear fission as a power source in some areas. Solar energy in its various modified forms may be more universally available source of power.

Apart from the development of major new sources of power, the greatest solution for prevention of pollution lies in new technologies involving recycling and reuse of waste products. Demand for new minerals; will be greatly reduced when those already available in population centres can be reused. If development of technologies for recycling & reutilization continues, many of the existing problems of environmental pollution will be solved.

In general the disposal practices for solid & hazardous waste products have not been satisfactory. One of the most important solutions to this problem is to produce less waste. When compared to Japan, Canada & the US produce 2 to 3 times more waste per person, despite having similar levels of prosperity. A number of different techniques can be used to reduce the production of waste. In the past few decades, significant progress has been made recycling materials like glass, metals, plastics and paper. Governments can also create stronger legislation to reduce the production of both solid and hazardous wastes.

In addition to the introduction of new varieties of crop plants, the development of agricultural disease and pest control techniques, those do not involve release of poisonous chemicals into environment. This process holds promise for the production of increased quantities of from smaller areas of earth surface. Two of such techniques are mixed cropping, in which different crops are planted with in an area and to control the spread of pests in an integrated pest management, in which as many as possible pest control methods are used in an ecologically harmonious manner to keep insects and diseases with in manageable limits. Much more intensive development of aqua-culture (cultivation of natural products of water) can also produce much higher food yields from smaller areas. As a result of these advances in intensive food production more land and aquatic areas would be spared for the support of wild species as well as for recreation of mankind.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN PAKISTAN: GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND MEASURES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT (TOPIC B)

The environmental concerns of Pakistan are associated primarily with the adverse impact of un-sustainable social-economic development. High population growth rate, lack of public awareness of environment related education, mismanagement of natural resources, widely unplanned urban and industrial expansions are the core hard issues. These are further compounded with the rapid urbanization. Average population density of 222 persons per sq km in Pakistan is higher than many other developing countries. In Pakistan 37 percent people live in urban areas and 63 percent in rural areas. There is a

high rate of migration to urban centers which has made the cities dysfunctional, over crowded and very congested. Rapid urbanization is putting the available insufficient infrastructure under enormous pressure and causing environmental problems of great magnitude. Serious risks of irreversible damages are present due to air and water pollution, mismanagement of solid waste and destruction of fragile ecosystems. Urban air pollution remains one of the most significant environmental problems, faced by the cities.

CNG was promoted as an alternate motor fuel for Pakistan's market to reduce pressure on petroleum imports and to curb air pollution. Presently about, 3329 CNG stations are operating in the country and approximately 2.5 million vehicles are using CNG as fuel. Use of CNG as fuel in transport sector has observed a quantum leap, replacing traditional fuels. National Environment Quality Standard (NEQS) for Motor Vehicle Exhaust & Noise (Amended), 2010 has been approved to control the vehicular emissions. It has been decided that: (i) all petrol driven vehicles imported or manufactured locally will comply with Euro-II emission standards with effect from July 2009. Existing models if not complying with Euro-II emission standards will have to switch over to Euro-II models within three years (ii) all diesel driven vehicles imported or manufactured locally will comply with Euro-II emission standards with effect from July, 2012.

The National Standards for Drinking Water Quality (NSDWQ) were approved to improve the water quality and to provide the public with the safe drinking water. Pakistan is committed to achieve the target of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe and improved sanitation, by 2015.

Climate change is one of the most complex challenges of the new century; Pakistan like other developing countries remained extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The most serious concerns are the threat to water and food security of the country and the vulnerability of its coastal areas. Other climate change related concerns include increased risks in extreme events like floods, droughts, earthquakes & cyclones have adverse impact on forests, biodiversity human health etc. Implementation of the climate change programme will be carried out through coordinated efforts of the relevant ministries to secure ample resources and their effective utilization.

Pakistan's Role in Preservation of Nature through International Conventions /Treaties (Topic c)

Montreal Protocol (MP)

The UN Environment programme began negotiations to develop multilateral protection measures for the ozone layer in 1981. These negotiations were concluded in Vienna Convention for the protection of Ozone layer in March 1985 which led to signing of Montreal Protocol relating to phasing out (eliminate gradually) ozone depleting (use up or exhaust) substances (ODS) in September 1987.

Pakistan became a party to the Montreal Protocol & its London Amendments on 18th December 1992. The subsequent amendments known as Copenhagen Amendments, which accelerate the phase out dates, were ratified in January 1995.

The use of ODS in Pakistan is mainly in deep freezers, refrigerators, air conditioners, foam, dry-cleaning, fire extinguishers & solvents etc. ODS consumption in Pakistan is about 0.02kg per capita. Keeping in view Pakistan's commitments to the international community, an ozone cell under the project entitled, "International strengthening for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the phase out of ozone depleting substances" with financial assistance of Multilateral Fund of Montreal Protocol, has been established in the Ministry of Environment. Total cost of the project is \$259000, which is being provided by Multilateral Fund for implementation of Montreal Protocol (MFMP), through UN development programme (UNDP). Ozone cell became operational in Pakistan in January 1996. There are about 22 industrial units in Pakistan which will receive the funds & help in reducing 1293 tons of ODS. The World Bank & United Nations Industrial Development organisation (UNIDO) are implementing these projects.

Convention on Biological Diversity

Bio-diversity is defined as "the variability among living organisms from all sources including inter alia terrestrial, marine & other aquatic ecosystems & ecological complexes. This includes diversity within species, between species & of ecosystems." (CBD 1992).

Pakistan ratified the convention in 1994 & is a member of CBD. This convention recognises the intrinsic (inherent, belonging to, natural) value of biological diversity & ecological, genetic, social, economic, cultural, educational, recreational, & aesthetic values of bio-diversity & its components.

Pakistan is also a signatory to the convention on international trade in endangered species (CITES), the convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals (Bonn) & world heritage convention. All these conventions aim at protection & conservation of components of biological diversity.

A bio-diversity action plan has been prepared using financial assistance provided by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Convention to Combat Desertification

Desertification is defined as land degradation in arid semi-arid areas resulting from various factors including climatic variations & human activities.

This convention was ratified by Pakistan in 1996. Desertification is affecting more than 100 countries of the world resulting in environmental degradation, loss of soil fertility and reduction in land productivity.

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF MILITARY OR ANY OTHER USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES (CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION)

The Convention defines environmental modification techniques as changing – through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes – dynamics, composition or structure

of the earth, including its biota, lithosphere, hydro-sphere, and atmosphere or of outer space. Changes in weather or climate patterns, in ocean currents, or in the state of ozone layer or ionosphere, or an upset in the ecological balance of a region are some of the effects, which might result from the use of environmental modification techniques. Pakistan acceded to the convention on 27th Feb. 1986.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC or FCCC) is an international environmental treaty produced at United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) , informally known as the Earth Summit , held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The treaty aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gas in order to combat global warming. The convention was signed by Pakistan on 13th June 1992.

The treaty as originally framed set no mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual nations and contained no enforcement provisions; it is therefore considered legally non-binding.

This treaty includes provisions for updates (called “protocols”) that would set mandatory emissions limits. The principal update is the Kyoto Protocol, which has become much better known than the UNFCCC itself.

Kyoto Protocol The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted in Dec. 1997 in Kyoto Japan, after intensive negotiations. Most industrialized nations and some central European economies agreed to legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions of an average of 6 to 8% below 1990 levels between the years 2008-2012, defined as the first emissions budget however, the Bush administration refused to ratify the protocol.

Some 141 countries, accounting for 55% of greenhouse gas emissions, have ratified the treaty, which pledges to cut these emissions by 5.2% by 2012. Pakistan ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 11th Jan. 2005.

Hazardous wastes Convention (Basel convention)

The Basel Convention (Basel Convention on the control of trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal) is an international treaty that was designed to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations and specifically to prevent transfer of hazardous waste from developed to less developed countries (LDCs). It does not however address the movement of radioactive waste. The convention is also intended to minimize the amount and toxicity of wastes generated, to ensure their environmentally sound management as closely as possible to the source of generation, and to assist LDCs in environmentally sound management of the hazardous and other wastes they generate.

The Convention was opened for signature on March 22, 1989, and entered into force on May 5, 1992. Pakistan acceded to the convention on July 26, 1994.

United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea (UNCLOS, also called simply the Law of the Sea or LOS)

It refers to several United Nations events and one treaty. The term events refers to the 1st United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea, the 2nd United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea and the 3rd United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea. The treaty resulting from the Third United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea also bears the name United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea. It is the most recent major development in international law governing the oceans. The treaty provided new universal legal controls for the management of marine natural resources and the control of pollution. Pakistan signed the convention on 26th Feb. 1997.

Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972

Commonly called the “London Convention” or “LC-72” and also abbreviated as Marine Dumping, is an agreement to control pollution of the sea by dumping and to encourage regional agreements supplementary to the Convention. It covers the deliberate disposal at sea, of wastes or other matter from vessels, aircrafts and platforms. It does not cover discharges from land-based sources such as pipes and outfalls, wastes generated incidental to normal operation of vessels, or placement of materials for purposes other than mere disposal, providing such disposal is not contrary to aims of the Convention. It entered into force in 1975. Pakistan signed the convention on 9th March 1995.

Wetlands Convention (Ramsar Convention)

The Ramsar Convention is an International treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands, i.e. to control progressive encroachment and loss of wetlands now and in the futures, recognizing the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value.

The official title is “The Convention n Wetlands of International Importance, especially as waterfowl Habitat”.

The Convention was developed and adopted by participating nations at a meeting in Ramsar, Iran on February 2, 1971 and came into force on December 21, 1975.

The Ramsar list of wetlands of International Importance now includes over 1,550 sites (known as Ramsar sites) covering around 13,39,000 sq.KM, up from 1,021 in the year 2000. The nation with highest number of sites is the United Kingdom with 163 sites; the nation with the greatest area of listed wetlands is Canada with over 1,30,000 sq.KM. Pakistan signed the convention on 3rd July 1976.

Explanation of difficult words and terms

Biota →	All the plant and animal life of a particular region.
Lithosphere →	The solid part of the earth surface.
Hydrosphere →	The watery layer of the earth surface.
Atmosphere →	The mass of air surrounding the Earth.
Ionosphere →	The outer of the earth’s atmosphere; contains a high concentration of free electrons.
Ecology →	The relationship of air, land, water, animals, plants etc., usually of a particular area.
Ecosystem →	All living things in an area and the way they affect each other and the environment.
Ramsar →	A city of Iran.

CHAPTER V

FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign policy is often confused with diplomacy but the two terms are not similar in meanings.

Definition of Diplomacy: -

In the past, diplomacy referred to official relations between sovereign states but in 20th century, it has expanded to cover summits, international conferences and activities of such institutions as the U.N.O, Red Cross, Red Crescent and N.A.T.O (North Atlantic treaty Organization) etc.

Definition of Foreign Policy: -

Foreign policy is publicly stated diplomacy. On the other hand, it is generally conducted in secret, though its results are often made public.

Pakistan's foreign Policy

Pakistan's foreign policy has gone through different phases.

FIRST PHASE: (1947-1954) PERIOD OF NEUTRALITY: -

Between 1947-54, the country followed a non-aligned foreign policy. It voted in the U.N mostly like any non-aligned country. In fact, Pakistan's voting pattern in international conferences was not different from India except of course on bilaterally disputed matters and the resolution of Kashmir dispute became the prime task of all the earlier governments of Pakistan.

SECOND PHASE: (1954-1962) ERA OF ALLIANCE: -

In this phase, Pakistan entered into a series of US-sponsored treaties. One set of these constituted S.E.A.T.O in 1954 and in 1955 was Baghdad pact, which was later, renamed as CEN.T.O after Iraq's defection.

Pakistan received \$3 billion worth of military and economic aid, a notable part of which in the earlier stages was grant. But the U.S did not support Pakistan in solving the Kashmir problem. The hope of American aid and support on Kashmir led to a crisis in Pak-US relations in 1962 when India-China war broke out.

THIRD PHASE: (1962-1979) BILATERALISM: -

After 1962, the new point was friendship with China and bilateralism. China overwhelmed Pakistani public opinion with its total and unconditional support on Kashmir. Relations with Washington were not so good as they were in the past resulting in suspension of aid in 1964 and its complete stoppage in 1965. But China assisted Pakistan by equipping two new divisions of Pakistan Army and helping defense

production. China also helped Pakistan economically by frequently lifting the unsold bales of cotton and jute.

In this period, for the second time Pakistan could vote with the rest of third world countries in international conferences. In 1967, the United States lifted its embargo on economic and military aid. In 1968, Pakistan began receiving military aid from the U.S.S.R, but the U.S influence in Islamabad had again become supreme quite like 1950's. In this period, Islamabad accomplished a great achievement of its diplomacy in the shape of rapprochement between China and the United States. On the other hand, U.S.S.R finally signed a treaty with India in 1971 and fully supported it in 1971 war. But the United States did not send its seventh fleet to help Pakistan.

Pakistan withdrew from Commonwealth, S.E.A.T.O and recognized the socialist governments of North Korea and Vietnam in 1972. On the other hand, Pakistan remained a firm supporter of the West, CEN.T.O was reactivated and American aid resumed. Economic, military and political support of China continued but in a different manner. Now China desired Pak-India reconciliation mainly against the U.S.S.R. In 1974, Pakistan played a vital role in holding Islamic Summit at Lahore.

FOURTH PHASE: (1979-1990) PERIOD ON NON-ALIGNMENT: -

In April 1979, the United States stopped aid to Pakistan to punish the country for continuing its nuclear program. On the other hand, U.S military, economic and political influence ended in Iran after the fall of Raza Shah Pahelvi. After the revolution, Iran announced its withdrawal from CEN.T.O. After Iran's withdrawal, Pakistan also decided to quit CEN.T.O. Now there was no technical hindrance for the country to join non-aligned movement (N.A.M).

FIFTH PHASE: (1990-1998) POST COLD WAR PERIOD: -

After the end of cold war and the disintegration of U.S.S.R, analysts in the United States and Europe began to look at the Islamic world as the next threat to the West. Pakistan was seen as a potential adversary and the United States cut off its military and economic aid to Pakistan.

In this period, Pakistan stood firmly with Iran without upsetting Saudi Arabia and the United States. The country supported the independence of six Muslim republics of Central Asia without antagonizing Russia. On the other hand, Pakistan strengthened the E.C.O and had tried to establish peace in the Afghanistan. In March '97, the country became member of an organization D-8 (Developing Eight).

The country played an active constructive role on behalf of Bosnia in O.I C (as chairman of O.I.C contact group). As the world's largest contributor to the peacekeeping forces in the U.N, whether in Somalia, Bosnia or Cambodia, our forces have earned respect and goodwill for their courage and competence.

SIXTH PHASE: (1998 & onwards) PAKISTAN AS A MEMBER OF NUCLEAR CLUB: -

On 11th May 1998, India conducted a series of nuclear tests. Pakistan waited for 17 days but the world community took no action against India. In these conditions, Pakistan was facing serious threats to its security. On 28th May 1998, Pakistan was compelled to test its nuclear devices and became the seventh member of nuclear club. Pakistan is the first Muslim country having nuclear power.

The nuclear status brought a series of challenges including economic problems to be faced by the nation as the price for taking the decision of going nuclear against world pressure. In this way, Pakistan restored the strategic balance in South Asian region, which was disturbed by Indian nuclear tests.

Pakistan has no designs against any country and is following the guiding principles of foreign policy like ideology, security, national interests, peaceful co-existence and friendly relations with the Muslim world.

The terrorist attacks in the U.S. on September 11, 2001 had far reaching implications for the international system. Pakistan joined the international community in its counterterrorism drive. Pakistan's decision was also influenced by the UN General Assembly resolutions which called upon its members to support the global efforts for combating terrorism.

The United Nations in Aug.2010 launched an immediate appeal for 460 million dollars to cover the next 90 days and UN chief Ban Ki-moon visited Pakistan at the weekend, calling on the world to quicken its aid pledges.

Pakistan has no designs against any country and is following the guiding principles of foreign policy like ideology, security, national interests, peaceful coexistence & friendly relations with the Muslim countries.

Pakistan-Iran Relations

The friendly relations between Pakistan and Iran have usually been attributed to the historical ties existing between the two countries. The two countries are linked by geographic, by history and by the ties of religion and culture. For centuries, the language of Muslim literature in India was Persian. Persian was not only the court language of Mughal India but was also the official language in parts of India including the Punjab till a late period during the British rule.

Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan. Unlike India and Afghanistan, Iran had no territorial claims over Pakistan and vice versa. Iran was also helpful for

Pakistan from defense point of view. Pakistani government acknowledged this in an announcement in 1973. The announcement stated “Collaboration with Iran is essential to Pakistan’s defense strategy because Pakistan lacks depth and the only country which can provide this depth is Iran”.

One of the characteristic small power behaviors is to have closer relations with one of the super powers, so as to guard its security interests. Both countries had been members of Western defense pacts CEN.T.O and Pakistan remained member of CEN.T.O till Iran left after the fall of Shah.

Iran gave diplomatic support to Pakistan over Kashmir. In 1962, Iran volunteered to act as a mediator between India and Pakistan. A small state has possibilities for defending its interests against great powers in bilateral relationships. The Regional Co-operation for Development (R.C.D) is tripartite among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, was signed in 1964.

In 1965 Indo-Pak war, Iran supported Pakistan. In February 1966, Pakistan obtained \$54 million aid from Iran. Pakistan received military and diplomatic support from Iran again in 1971 Indo-Pak war. Iran declared India as an aggressor and the Indian action as interference in Pakistan’s internal affairs. The Shah of Iran, in an interview to a Paris paper, declared “we are opposed to all interference in Pakistan’s internal affairs, we are 100% supporting Pakistan”.

Pakistan as a member of “Ummah Peace Committee”, had actively tried to end Iran-Iraq war. Pakistan and Iran had convergent stand on Afghan issue. In 1985, Pakistan, Iran and turkey agreed on establishing the E.C.O (Economic Co=operation Organization).

On 12th September 1991, Pakistan’s president made a four-day visit to Iran and addressed Iranian Majlis (Islamic Consultative Assembly). The two countries have agreed to co-operate in the fields of railways, road construction, communications, postal co-operation, oil and gas.

Bilaterally in the context of regional co-operation, relations with Iran were further cemented during the year 1992, particularly in economic field. Receiving Iran’s firm support on Kashmir, Pakistan backed Iranian stand on Armenia-Azerbaijan dispute. Besides agreeing to enhance defense co-operation, both countries decided to revive Iran-Pakistan textile mills, establish a refinery in Pakistan and co-operate in the transport and communication fields.

Pakistan’s chief of Army staff made a good-will visit to Iran from 14th to 18th January 1994 on the invitation of his Iranian counterpart. During his stay in Iran, he held wide-ranging talks with important defense personnel there.

The Iranian and Pakistani warships and submarines held ten days of joint exercises in Pakistani waters from 23rd February 1994. Code-named ‘Zulfiqar’, these were the first joint exercises of Iran with a foreign force since Iran’s 1979 Islamic revolution.

Pakistan opposed the U.S. action to clamp trade sanctions against Iran in 1995 and hoped that the two countries would resolve their differences through consultations and negotiations. In the same month, Pakistan signed an agreement to purchase 1000 bulldozers from Iran costing about \$170 million. On 31st December 1995, Pakistan expressed concern over the secret budgetary allocation of \$20 million by the U.S. administration to destabilize Iranian government.

On 3rd Sept. 1998, five Iranian nationals were taken prisoners during Talibans capture of Northern Afghanistan. They were released by Afghan govt. Their release became possible as a result of Pakistan’s intense diplomatic efforts.

On 12th Sep. 2010 the Supreme Leader of Iran Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, called the devastating floods in Pakistan which have left about 20 million homeless the most urgent issue of the Islamic world and called for an immediate humanitarian assistance to Pakistan by Muslim nations and governments including Iran.

On 5th Sept. 2010, Pakistan’s President expressed his profound gratitude to the Iranian government and people for providing help to the flood-stricken people of Pakistan in these words “Iran was one of the first countries that rushed to deliver aid to the flood-stricken people in Pakistan”. So far, Iran has sent over 500 tons of humanitarian assistance to Pakistan, including tents, blankets, medicine, and food.

On 13th Jan. 2011, Pakistan and Iran agreed to formulate a five-year strategic plan for tripling the bilateral trade volume from the existing \$1.2 billion through reduction in duty and taxes on more items under the operational preferential trade agreement.

Pak-China Relations

Pakistan is the 1st Muslim country to recognize communist China. Pakistan supported the admission of China to the UN and opposed the claim of Chiang-Kai-shek to speak for China.

In 1951, when the UN General Assembly wanted to pass a US backed resolution declaring China as an aggressor, Pakistan had abstained. Pakistan and China signed a border agreement on 2nd March 1963. As a result Pakistan gained 750 sq.miles of territory which had been under actual possession of China.

In 1965 China condemned the Indian aggression against Pakistan and accused the United States and the USSR of showing partiality towards India. When there was danger of attack on East Pakistan China issued an ultimatum to India on 16th September to remove all military installations from China-Sikkim border within three days or face grave consequences. This timely support of China to Pakistan not only

stopped India to attack East Pakistan but also reduced military pressure on the borders of West Pakistan. On 19th September, China issued a second ultimatum to India and just after three days a cease-fire was agreed between India and Pakistan and the USSR offered its offices to the parties to settle the conflict.

Following the US arms embargo China became Pakistan's principal arms supplier. China proved to be a reliable source of arms supply while the flow of arms from the United States & other western countries stopped from time to time for some reason or the other.

Pakistan & China signed the first agreement of military assistance of \$120m in July 1966. Within two years China supplied Pakistan 100 T-59 tanks, 80 Mig19s and 10 Ilyshin 28 bombers. By 1970, the tanks supplied by China were 25% of Pakistan's entire tank force. The aircrafts supplied by China were 33% of Pakistan Airforce's 270 planes, 65% of all interceptor bombers and 99% of Pakistan's first line modern fighter planes.

By arranging Henry Kissinger's secret trip to China in 1970, Pakistan played an important role in normalization of relations between China and the United States.

A significant contribution of China, to Pakistan's defense needs, is the establishment of a mechanical complex, heavy foundry & forge near Taxila. China has also offered a 300MW nuclear power plant to Pakistan to meet the energy shortage. The two countries are also cooperating in the field of space exploration and Pakistan's 1st satellite Badr-I was launched with Chinese assistance in July 1990. China is also providing technical and financial assistance in developing Saindak gold copper project in Balochistan.

In 1993 friendship with China was exposed to the new realities of a unipolar world. After the US sanctions were imposed, China reviewed its policy of missile supply to Pakistan. The better relations of China with India have not disturbed Pak-China friendship. China continued to support Pakistan's stand on Kashmir. When a Chinese ship was harassed by the US forces in the Gulf on charges of carrying chemical weapons for Iran, Pakistan expressed concern over the incident.

The credit facilities of China for the purchase of defense equipment, its willingness to supply T-85 tanks and transfer tank manufacturing technology plus its offer to sell frigates at concessional rates, spoke of their military cooperation.

In December 1993 Pakistan announced that it would resist all pressures against China on human rights issue and any other move that questioned China's integrity. The two countries signed four agreements, which further cemented their time-tested friendship and cooperation. The agreements signed were for cooperation in science & technology, declaring the provinces of the Punjab & Sian as sister provinces, border trade and transport agreement and a loan agreement.

On 17th March 1995 Pakistan and China agreed to collaborate in production of a combat aircraft called super-7 which is an upgraded version of Chinese F-7 aircraft. On

11th April 1995 China expressed its willingness to help setup \$2.5 billion ‘Ghazi Brotha’ dam and the expansion of Pakistan steel mill by providing substantial suppliers credit and transfer of technology.

On 23rd April 1996, Chinese govt. expressed thanks to Pakistan in the words, “Chinese govt. is grateful to Pakistan govt. for its strong support on the issues of human rights, Taiwan, Tibet, Honk Kong etc”.

On 21st August 1997, China decided to export a new developed nuclear power plant computer system to Pakistan for use in Chinese built Chashma 300MW nuclear power plant. This ‘distributed control system’ manufactured by Beijing Heliski Automatic Engineering Company is the first large-scale high-tech product exported from China.

On 17th Dec. 2010, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao made a three-day visit to Pakistan that included the first-ever address by a Chinese leader to a joint session of parliament.

The year 2011 was declared as the ‘Pak-China Friendship Year’ during the recent visit of Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao to Pakistan, the two governments decided to celebrate 60th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Pak diplomatic relations with full fervor.

Pak-Afghan Relations

When Pakistan’s application for admission to the UN came up in General Assembly on 30th September 1947, the Afghan representative cast the only opposing vote. But on 20th October Afghanistan withdrew the negative vote.

AFGHANISTAN’S ARGUMENTS AND THEIR VALIDITY

1ST ARGUMENT: - The Durand line was established under duress.

Validity: - The Durand line agreement was negotiated at the request of Ameer Abdur Rehman himself, by a British officer of Ameer’s own choice & that the Ameer and his advisors publicly accepted it and declared themselves satisfied with it. For half a century afterwards each and every Afghan ruler reaffirmed the validity of Durand line as agreed frontier between Afghanistan & British India.

2ND ARGUMENT: - As the British govt. in India has ceased to exist, the Anglo-Afghan treaty is not valid.

Validity: - It is well settled statement of international law that treaties of extinct states concerning boundary lines remain valid and all rights and duties arising from such treaties of extinct states, are binding on the absorbing state.

3rd ARGUMENT: - The inhabitants of Pakhtunistan are one nation and the Durand line arbitrarily divides the nation into two.

Validity: - In the first place Durand line was not arbitrarily drawn. It generally follows tribal boundaries separating those tribes, which go to market in Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Tank & Quetta from those with economic links with Khurasan, having Kabul, Ghazni, & Qandhar as their market towns.

Secondly Afghanistan's concern for the unity of Pakhtuns is not genuine because it does not include pakhtuns on its own side of line in the proposed state of Pakhtunintan. Pakhtuns would therefore continue to be divided into two sovereign states. As 67% of all Pakhtuns live in Pakistan and only 33% in Afghanistan, it would appear more logical for the minority to join the majority.

Thirdly any attempt to redraw political boundaries of Afghanistan on linguistic lines might cause Afghanistan's govt. to fall. The northern areas would then join Central Asian Republics, the western with Iran and the rest with Pakistan's present Pushto speaking areas.

Other factors in Pak-Afghan relations

In 1995 Afghanistan condemned the bombing on civilian population by India during September 1965 Indo-Pak war. In 1967 king Zahir shah visited Pakistan and put the ties on firmer footings.

A conference of foreign ministers from 36 Islamic countries was held in Islamabad from 26th to 29th January 1980. The foreign ministers unanimously denounced the Soviet invasion on Afghanistan as violation of UN and Islamic Conference's charters. They demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan & suspended the membership of Afghanistan in OIC. The foreign ministers also urged all states & people throughout the world to consider boycott of Moscow Olympic Games.

After long negotiations Geneva Accord was signed between Pakistan and Afghan Soviet Authorities on 14th April 1988.

On 8th September 1995 Pakistan evacuated all members of its diplomatic staff from Kabul mission who were severely in an attack by an unruly mob on Embassy building. On 22nd September & 18th October 95, Pakistan declared 13 Afghan diplomats and 11 Afghan nationals respectively as 'persona-non-grata' and asked them to leave the country within 48 hours. Pakistan also blamed Kabul for a series of bomb blasts in NWFP including the big explosion in Peshawar on 21st December in which more than 40 persons were killed.

On 17th Aug. 2010 Afghanistan donated one million dollars to help the victims of unprecedented floods in Pakistan.

On 31 March 2011 Parliamentarians from Afghanistan and Pakistan in Islamabad, vowed to continue working together to bring the two brotherly countries further closer by playing their role in resolving the issues affecting the bilateral relations.

Pak-India Relations

Pak-India relations are based on the following factors.

HISTORICAL, CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS LEGACIES:

The two-nation theory, the bitterness in partition and Hindu-Muslim riots is the historical factors in Pak-India relations. It is said that Indian leadership has not truly recognized Pakistan and would like to destabilize this country by exploiting political and ethnic issues. The Indian role in 1971 is an example of Indian designs against Pakistan.

MILITARY SUPPLIES:

At the time of partition, the responsibility for the movement of military supplies was entrusted to Field Marshall Auchinlek (C-in-C of British Indian Army) and his command was to last till 1st April 1948. But in the joint defense council, India promised to give Pakistan its due share. The headquarters of Supreme Commander were closed on 30th November 1947 but Pakistan could not get its due share.

EVACUEE PROPERTY:

In the beginning, the defense over evacuee property created much ill will, a number of conferences were held to solve this problem. After gradual settlement of refugees on both sides, the matter was not raised by either side.

INDUS WATERS:

In immediate terms, the most intolerable for Pakistan was the waters of Indus Basin. The matter was settled in September 1960, when Pakistan's president and Indian prime minister signed the Indus basin development fund agreement at Karachi.

CASH BALANCES:

Pakistan and India came to an agreement that Pakistan would get Rs.750 crore as its share. Rs.200 million were paid to Pakistan, as an interim installment and Rs.550 crore remained outstanding. Soon afterwards, India threatened that implementation of the agreement would depend upon settlement of Kashmir issue. On 17th January 1948, the reserved bank of India was authorized to pay Pakistan Rs.500 crore retaining a balance of Rs.50 crore.

PRINCELY STATES

HYDERABAD DACCAN:

The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted complete freedom of his state like Pakistan and India but in case of failure, he preferred to join Pakistan. Hyderabad was surrounded by India with 85% Hindu population. On 13th Sept. 1948, Indian army invaded the state and subdued opposition.

JUNAGARH:

The ruler of Junagarh was a Muslim but his subjects were 80% Hindus. On 15th August 1947, the government of Junagarh announced that the state has acceded to Pakistan. In November 1947, India invaded the state and conducted a plebiscite. It was announced that majority had voted in favor of India.

KASHMIR:

The state of Kashmir had an overall Muslim majority of 78% in its most desirable parts, the vale of Kashmir, Muslims numbered 93%. The Raja of Kashmir, Hari Singh wanted complete freedom of its state. In southern parts of Kashmir, farmers of Poonchh sector revolted against the Raja. Hari Singh wanted to crush this revolt by his forces but people from tribal areas of Pakistan reached to help the farmers and Hari Singh had to leave Sri-Nagar and stayed in Jammu. After the tribal invasion, India deployed its troops in Kashmir and pressurized Hari Singh to sign the documents of accession. In reply of Indian troops, Quaid-e-Azam ordered the British Commander in Chief of Pakistan army to deploy troops in Kashmir. But the C-in-C refused to obey the orders and Indian forces occupied the valley of Kashmir.

In 1972, Shimla agreement was signed to settle the dispute through peaceful means but even after 29 years the matter has not been solved.

DEVALUATION OF INDIAN RUPEE:

Pak –India trade was stopped when British pound sterling and American dollar were devalued by 30.5% in Sept. 1949. India similarly devalued its currency and Pakistan did not.

The strongest single factor, which saved Pakistan from the possible disaster, was one, which no one could have seen at the time of currency crisis. In the summer of 1950, Korean War suddenly broke out and gave an unexpected boost to the prices of raw materials that Pakistan produced and saved the situation.

SIACHAN-GLACIER:

The dispute took its practical dimensions in 1984 when Indian forces tried to occupy that strategic place. It should be noted that Siachan glacier has been under Pakistan's control since 1949.

Other FACTORS:

On 7th December 1992, the federal cabinet of Pakistan at an emergency meeting expressed deep anguish and grave concern over the destruction of Babari Mosque and as a mark of protest, called the nation to keep all business suspended and offices closed.

On 20th Feb. 1999 Indian Prime Minister visited Pakistan and met his Pakistani counterpart. Both leaders expressed their determination to intensify efforts for an early resolution of all issues including Kashmir. The resolve is contained in Lahore declaration, signed on 21 Feb 1999.

In May 1999 tension had increased on the line of control, which was intensified after violation of Pakistan's airspace and consequent shooting down of two Indian war planes on 27th May 1999. Both countries were close to war. In these conditions Pakistan demonstrated its good faith & respect for the line of control, by fulfilling its promise to ask mujahideen to withdraw from their positions in Kargil.

But on 10th Aug. 1999, India targeted Pak Navy's unarmed surveillance aircraft during a routine training mission near Badin, well inside Pakistani territory. Consequently 16 precious lives of officers and sailors were lost.

On 30th March 2011 Pakistan's Prime Minister visited India on the invitation of his Indian counterpart for the event of cricket world cup semi-final. Pakistan's prime minister said, "Winning or losing a game did not matter as much as its quality and the team spirit in fact, it is the success of both the teams". He conveyed special felicitations to the Indian team for showing better performance and determination.

PAK-U.S RELATIONS:

Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan visited the United States in May 1950. He had visited there in preference to the U.S.S.R. Liaqat Ali Khan's main anxiety was to ensure the survival of a particularly unarmed Pakistan in the threats of war from a much stronger neighbor. He realized that if Pakistan wanted outside material and moral support, it had to lean on one side or other and all-practical and ideological considerations pointed in the directions of the United States. In concrete terms, Pakistan provided 5000 tons of wheat to the U.N. effort in Korea. In 1961, President Kennedy, welcoming president Ayub to the United States, said: "During the difficult days which faced our country at the time of war in Korea, one of the first to offer us assistance was your country"

In December 1953, American vice president Nixon visited Pakistan and urged that the ring around the USSR must be closed by creating a military crescent. He also recommended military aid to Pakistan.

Pakistan for its own defense against India became member of the S.E.A.T.O. and C.E.N.T.O. in 1954 and 1955 respectively. Later on Pakistan signed a bilateral agreement with the United States in 1959.

Pak-U.S. relations suffered a tremendous setback when the United States decided to provide India with military aid in the aftermath of Indo-China war in 1962.

During 1965 Indo-Pak war, the United States treated an ally and a non-aligned country equally by suspending arms supply to both countries. In 1971, the USSR supported India but the United States remained a silent spectator for all practical purposes.

United States was the single most important contributor to the projects like Mangla and Tarbela dams, two of the major achievements of Indus Basin project along with the introduction of chemical fertilizers and new varieties of grain. U.S.A.I.D. s (United States Agency For International Development) role in this green revolution has been central.

A second major objective of U.S.A.I.D. program is to build institutions. Pakistan's ongoing program in agriculture and irrigation research, malaria control, family planning and primary health care, all these come from earlier assistance programs. The United States has supported some of the major institutions of Pakistan. These include Agricultural University Faisalabad, the Institute of Business Administration (I.B.A.) at University of Karachi, the National Agricultural Research Center, near Islamabad and N.I.P.A. at Lahore.

In 1985, there was significant improvement in Pak-U.S. relations. In addition to some other weapons, Pakistan received 25 F-16 aircrafts from the United States during the year and 15 in 1986. Pakistan wanted to obtain A.W.A.C.S. (Airborne Warning and Control System) from the U.S.A. against the regular violations by Afghan Air Force. Washington recognized the validity of Pakistan's problems but offered less developed aircrafts, which were not acceptable to Pakistan. In 1988, the U.S congress approved for Pakistan, one of the largest U.S.A.I.D. programs anywhere in the world.

In October 1990, the U.S. military and economic assistance to Pakistan was suspended of Pressler amendment. According to Pakistan, its position for non-proliferation was clear that if India signs the N.P.T. Pakistan would also sign it.

In 1991, Pakistan supported the United States during the Gulf war on the basis of shared principle that a large country should not invade a smaller one because of sanctity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

On 25th March 2000, the US president visited Pakistan and addressed Pakistani Nation on PTV. He called for easing tension with India.

On 11th Sep. 2001, when there were terrorist attacks on the USA, Pakistan's president expressed his grief in the words, "...At this moment of shock and tragedy I convey to you and grieved families and the American people our most profound sympathy and condolences"

On June 16, 2004, US President officially designated Pakistan a major non-NATO ally of the United States. A major non-NATO ally is exempted from the suspension of US military assistance and qualifies to receive surplus defence material from US stockpiles.

In June 2005 Pakistan and the United States held a week long joint naval exercise, “Inspired Union 2005”, in the north Arabian Sea. A number of surface, subsurface and air units from both the navies actively participated in the exercise.

Up to 14th Sep 2010, the U.S. has provided other civilian and military in-kind assistance in the form of halal meals, pre-fabricated steel bridges and other infrastructure support, as well as air support to and within Pakistan to transport goods and rescue people, valued at approximately \$40 million.

In 2011, US-Pakistan ties had become tense after a string of diplomatic disputes this year, including a massive drone strike in March and the case of Raymond Davis, a CIA contractor who shot dead two Pakistanis on Jan 27.

Pakistan-US relations have seen many ups and downs. The strength of this relationship obviously will depend on the convergence of the national interests of the two countries: the greater the convergence, the stronger will this relationship be.

PAKISTAN AND THE MUSLIM WORLD

Pakistan is an ideological country, which has always supported freedom and autonomy of Muslim countries. To achieve this objective, Pakistan organized several conferences of Muslim countries. The World Muslim Congress was re-activated in February 1949 and a conference was held at Karachi.

During Indo-Pak of 1965, the entire Muslim world supported Pakistan except the U.A.R. (United Arab Republics) and Yemen, which were neutral. But Malaysia was the only Muslim country, which favored India. During 1971 Indo-Pak war, the Muslim states of Middle East felt specially conserved with the danger that Pakistan faced from India. Saudi-Arabia lent Pakistan 15 warplanes in October 1971 and Jordan sent 10 during the war.

There was significant progress towards Muslim world unity after Arab-Israel conflict of 1973. At this time; the initiative was taken by Saudi-Arabia and Pakistan. The Muslim world responded positively and agreed to participate in the proposed summit, which was held at Lahore on 22nd February 1974 and 38 Muslim countries participating in the conference. In this conference, Middle East and Palestine were the main points and economic aspects of the problems were also discussed.

The Gulf has been the major area of interest for Pakistan. Bilateral trade, economic and technological co-operation and relations in the field of education, culture and security featured prominently in Pakistan’s relations with these states. The remittances from Pakistan’s manpower showed a downward trend and a number of

Pakistani workers have returned home but the overall relations with these states are significant to Pakistan's economy.

Pakistan maintained its historical warmth and cordiality with Saudi Arabia. Presidents and Prime Ministers of Pakistan pay frequent visits to Makkah.

Pakistan has signed agreements of co-operation in military field with Saudi-Arabia and with 16 Arab and Muslim countries. Under this agreement, Pakistan provides training facilities in its defense institutions to the armed forces personnel of these countries.

Pakistan government in February 1993 decided to send a planeload of food items and relief goods to the besieged people of Bosnia.

There is a steady growth of Pakistan's economic ties with Central Asian states at bilateral level as well as within the framework of E.C.O. On PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) Israel accord, without recognizing Israel, Pakistan expressed a cautious welcome. Pakistan condemned the Armenian attack on Azerbaijan and sent relief supplies for the displaced Azeris.

In July 1995, when the Serbians attacked the U.N. declared safe heavens, Pakistan along with other members of O.I.C. contact group said: " It was up to the U.N. Security Council to justify the legality of maintenance of arms embargo against the republic of Bosnia Herzegovina, a member of the U.N. which is victim of Serbian aggression."

On 1st August 1995, the first Muslim women parliamentarians' conference was held in Pakistan. More than 100 participants from 35 Muslim countries attended the conference, which was also seen as an attempt to take unified Islamic stand at international conference held in Beijing in Sept. 1995.

In March 1997, Pakistan organized a conference of Muslim countries. On 25th Sept. 1997, an international conference of Motamar-e-Alam-e-Islam concluded its session and adopted resolutions calling upon the U.N. secretary general to persuade India to hold plebiscite in accordance with U.N. Security Council resolutions to enable Kashmir's to decide their future themselves.

In August 1999, Pakistan sent 6 planes full of relief goods for Turkish people who suffered from earthquake. In the same month, Pakistan made efforts for reconciliation between Talibans and Northern Alliance in Afghanistan in consultation with Iranian government.

On 16th Feb.2002, a conference of Muslim countries was held in Islamabad, on science & technology. Pakistan's president addressed the conference & said that Islamic countries will remain backward unless they concentrate more on scientific & Technological development. The Muslim Ummah or Islamic world is presently living in darkness. He

told the delegates, “Today we are the most illiterate, the most backward, the unhealthiest, the most unenlightened, the most deprived & the weakest of all human race.”

He compared the economic growth of Islamic countries with some developed countries, while the collective GNP of all Islamic countries stands at \$1,200 bn, that of Germany alone is \$2,500bn & that of Japan is \$5,500bn. In other words, Japan’s GNP was four and a half times that of the OIC GDP, even though the Muslim world accounts for one-fourth of the world’s population and has 70 per cent of its energy resources. On the educational front, all that the Muslim world could boast of were 500 Ph.Ds, while Britain and India alone produced 3,000 and 5,000 Ph.Ds each year.

One of the main reasons for this disparity was that non-of the Muslim countries had ever paid any attention to educational & scientific development. Pakistan’s president also called for creation of scholarships for young scientists to seek knowledge from universities in developed countries. He described it as the real jihad or holy war. Unless this was done the Islamic world would always be perceived as backward, illiterate – those who only indulge in extremism & violence.

On 1st Aug 2005, the government of Pakistan announced seven-day mourning on the death of Khadim Al-Harmain Al-Sharifain King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud.

As soon as the tragedy of floods took place in Pakistan the OIC came fast to assist the suffering humanity adding the member countries donated \$ 680 million with Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Iran on the top. Some Muslim countries extended bilateral assistance to Pakistan for relief activities in the flood hit areas apart from OIC platform.

At least two countries — Malaysia and Turkey — have shown how quiet and steady work pays dividends. In spite of its huge problems, Pakistan has achieved a measure of progress. But most other Muslim countries are simply nowhere on the road to modernization. Muslim leaders and intellectuals must work to spread education, acquire science and technology, stop extremism and try to live in peace and harmony with the rest of the world.

Chapter Six Human Rights

Definition of Human Rights: Human Rights are the basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled.

United Nations Charter

The United Nations Charter is the treaty that forms and establishes the international organization called the United Nations. It was signed at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in the Veterans Auditorium (now the Herbst Theatre) of the War Memorial Veterans Building in San Francisco, California, United States, on June 26, 1945, by 50 of the 51 original member countries (Poland, the other original

member, which was not represented at the conference, signed it later). It entered into force on October 24, 1945, after being ratified by the five permanent members of the Security Council—the Republic of China (later replaced by the People's Republic of China), France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (later replaced by the Russian Federation), the United Kingdom, and the United States—and a majority of the other signatories.

As a charter, it is a constituent treaty, and all members are bound by its articles. Furthermore, the Charter states that obligations to the United Nations prevail over all other treaty obligations. Most countries in the world have now ratified the Charter. One notable exception is the Holy See, which has chosen to remain a permanent observer state and therefore is not a full signatory to the Charter.

International Bill of Human Rights

The International Bill of Human Rights is an informal name given to two international treaties and one General Assembly resolution established by the United Nations. It consists of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (adopted in 1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) with its two Optional Protocols and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966).¹ The two covenants entered into force in 1976, after a sufficient number of countries had ratified them.

In the beginning, different views were expressed about the form the bill of rights should take. In 1948, General Assembly planned the bill to include UDHR, one Covenant and measures of implementation. The Drafting Committee decided to prepare two documents: one in the form of a declaration, which would set forth general principles or standards of human rights; the other in the form of a convention, which would define specific rights and their limitations. Accordingly, the Committee transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights draft articles of an international declaration and an international convention on human rights. At its second session, in December 1947, the Commission decided to apply the term "International Bill of Human Rights" to the series of documents in preparation and established three working groups: one on the declaration, one on the convention (which it renamed "covenant") and one on implementation. The Commission revised the draft declaration at its third session, in May/June 1948, taking into consideration comments received from Governments. It did not have time, however, to consider the covenant or the question of implementation. The declaration was therefore submitted through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly, meeting in Paris.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.

The Convention defines discrimination against women as "...any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field."

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, often referred to as CRC or UNCRC, is an international convention setting out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of children. Nations that ratify this international convention are bound to it by international law. Compliance is monitored by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child which is composed of members from countries around the world. Once a year, the Committee submits a report to the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, which also hears a statement from the CRC Chair, and the Assembly adopts a Resolution on the Rights of the Child.

Governments of countries that have ratified the Convention are required to report to, and appear before, the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child periodically to be examined on their progress with regards to the advancement of the implementation of the Convention and the status of child rights in their country. Their reports and the committee's written views and concerns are available on the committee's website.

The United Nations Convention against Torture

The United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is an international human rights instrument, under the review of the United Nations, that aims to prevent torture around the world.

The Convention requires states to take effective measures to prevent torture within their borders, and forbids states to return people to their home country if there is reason to believe they will be tortured.

The text of the Convention was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1984 and, following ratification by the 20th state party, it came into force on 26 June 1987. 26 June is now recognised as the International Day in Support of Torture Victims, in honour of the Convention. As of December 2008, 146 nations are parties to the treaty, and another ten countries have signed but not ratified it.

Western and Islamic perspective of human rights is not something different; the basic concept is the same, however they only differ in TIME and SOURCE

Islamic Perspective

As an eternal religion of humanity, Islam is a champion of human rights and liberties. In actual practice, it was the first religion in the human history, which gave a charter of human rights & freedom. Islam gave to mankind an ideal code of human rights fourteen centuries ago. These rights aim at conferring honor and dignity on mankind and eliminating exploitation, oppression and injustice. Human rights in Islam are an integral part of the overall Islamic order and it is obligatory on all Muslim governments and organs of society to implement within the framework.

Charter of Human rights:

In the light of Holy Quran, Our Holy Prophet (s.a.a.w) issued a vast package of human rights, which terminated all blood feuds and enmities. Lawlessness came to an end, and life, liberty & property of everybody was honored and protected. Almost equal rights

are granted to the Non-Muslims as well. In Islam, the last sermon of Holy Prophet (s.a.a.w) is considered as the “charter of human rights”. Few imp points are:

I. Right to Life: Human life is sacred and inviolable and every effort shall be made to protect it. Islam provided the right to life to all humans irrespective of their religion, cast or sex.

II. Right to Freedom: Man is born free. No restrictions shall be made on his right to liberty except in due process of the Law. Every individual and every person has the inalienable right to freedom in all its forms; physical, cultural, economic and political. It also includes: Right to Freedom of Religion, Right to Freedom of Thought and expression, and Right to Freedom of Movement.

III. Right to Protection Against Torture: No person shall be subjected to torture in mind or body, or degraded, or threatened. Nobody can be forced to confess to the commission of a crime or to consent to an act, which is injurious to his interests

IV. Right to Own Property: Islam also provides the right of own property by all the citizens of state without any discrimination. No property may be expropriated except in the public interest and on payment of fair and adequate compensation.

V. Right to Social Security: Every person has the right to food; shelter, clothing, education and medical care consistent with the resources of the community. This obligation of the community extends in particular to all individuals who cannot take care of themselves due to some temporary or permanent disability.

VI. Right to Education: Every person is entitled to receive education in accordance with his natural capabilities irrespective of sex. Every person is entitled to a free choice of profession and career and to the opportunity for the full development of his personality.

Western Perspective

According to the Western concept, human rights are “the inherent claims and entitlements of human beings without any distinction”. They are universal & inalienable. The western concept evolved over centuries of struggle. As a result of global efforts after the Second World War, human rights were legalized.

UNO As A Protector of Human Rights:

The disrespect of Human rights during the 2nd world war motivated many nations to establish an institution that would stop these violations. Therefore, the United Nations was established in 1945 with the primary purpose of promoting respect of human rights without any discrimination of sex, race, color, and origin, religious & social concepts. The United Nations Charter is the first international mechanism that incorporated human rights as a concept and made the promotion and protection of those rights, which are individual and collective obligations of states. UDHR and later on IBR had given attention towards the survival, protection, developmental & participatory rights of all the men, women & children. Thus, UNO is considered as a protector of human rights. Universal Declaration of human rights: UN committee enunciated UDHR in Dec. 1948. It is not a legal binding. However, to give it legal force, 2 covenants were formerly

added. Collectively, they are known as **INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS (IBR)**. Its preamble recognizes that: “the inherent dignity & equal & inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice & peace in the world”. Its aim was to achieve “the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms”.

Key Points:

1. Liberty & equality is the birth right of all human beings.
2. Everyone is entitled to the rights set by UDHR without any distinction of color, sex, birth, religion, opinion etc.
3. Everyone has the right of **LIFE, SECURITY&TO OWN PROPERTY**.
4. Everyone has the freedom of **OPINION, EXPRESSION & RELIGION**.
5. Everyone has the right to education; education shall be free- at least on primary level.
6. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for his health & well-being including food, clothing, shelter, medical care etc.

Constitutional provisions in Pakistan related to Human rights

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of fundamental rights to be void:

Any law, or any custom or usage having the force of law, in so far as it is inconsistent with the rights conferred by this Chapter, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights so conferred and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of such contravention, be void.

Security of person:

No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, save in accordance with law.

Safeguards as to arrest and detention:

No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest, nor shall he be denied the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.

Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before a magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the nearest magistrate, and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

When any person is detained in pursuance of an order made under any law providing for preventive detention, the authority making the order shall, [within fifteen days] from such detention, communicate to such person the grounds on which

the order has been made, and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order:

Right to fair trial:

For the determination of his civil rights and obligations or in any criminal charge against him a person shall be entitled to a fair trial and due process.]

Slavery, forced labour, etc. prohibited:

- (1) Slavery is non-existent and forbidden and no law shall permit or facilitate its introduction into Pakistan in any form.**
- (2) All forms of forced labour and traffic in human beings are prohibited.**
- (3) No child below the age of fourteen years shall be engaged in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment.**

Protection against double punishment and self-incrimination:

No person: - (a) shall be prosecuted or punished for the same offence more than once;
or

(b) shall, when accused of an offence, be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Inviolability of dignity of man, etc:

- (1) The dignity of man and, subject to law, the privacy of home, shall be inviolable.**
- (2) No person shall be subjected to torture for the purpose of extracting evidence.**

Freedom of movement:

Every citizen shall have the right to remain in, and, subject to any reasonable restriction imposed by law in the public interest, enter and move freely throughout Pakistan and to reside and settle in any part thereof.

Freedom of assembly:

Every citizen shall have the right to assemble peacefully and without arms, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of public order.

Freedom of association:

Every citizen shall have the right to form associations or unions, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of sovereignty or integrity of Pakistan, public order or morality.

Freedom of trade, business or profession:

Subject to such qualifications, if any, as may be prescribed by law, every citizen shall have the right to enter upon any lawful profession or occupation, and to conduct any lawful trade or business.

Freedom of speech:

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 law in the interest of the glory of Islam or the integrity, security or defence of Pakistan or any part thereof, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court,[15][commission of] or incitement to an offence.

Right to information:

Every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law.]

Freedom to profess religion and to manage religious institutions:

Subject to law, public order and morality: - (a) every citizen shall have the right to profess, practice and propagate his religion; and

(b) every religious denomination and every sect thereof shall have the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious institutions.

Safeguard against taxation for purposes of any particular religion:

No person shall be compelled to pay any special tax the proceeds of which are to be spent on the propagation or maintenance of any religion other than his own.

No citizen shall be denied admission to any educational institution receiving aid from public revenues on the ground only of race, religion, caste or place of birth.

Right to acquire property:

Every citizen shall have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property in any part of Pakistan, subject to the Constitution and any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the public interest.

Protection of property rights: (1) No person shall be compulsorily deprived of his property save in accordance with law.

(2) No property shall be compulsorily acquired or taken possession of save for a public purpose, and save by the authority of law which provides for compensation therefore and either fixes the amount of compensation or specifies the principles on and the manner in which compensation is to be determined and given.

Equality of citizens: (1) All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law.

(2) There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex.

Right to education:

The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such manner as may be determined by law.

Non-discrimination in respect of access to public places:

(1) In respect of access to places of public entertainment or resort not intended for religious purposes only, there shall be no discrimination against any citizen on the ground only of race, religion, caste, sex, residence or place of birth.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

Safeguard against discrimination in services:

No citizen otherwise qualified for appointment in the service of Pakistan shall be discriminated against in respect of any such appointment on the ground only of race, religion, caste, sex, residence or place of birth.

Preservation of language, script and culture:

Subject to Article 251 any section of citizens having a distinct language, script or culture shall have the right to preserve and promote the same and subject to law, establish institutions for that purpose.

Human Rights Situation in Pakistan

The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan obligates the state of Pakistan to protect and promote human rights of all its citizens without any discrimination. Furthermore, Pakistan being a responsible member of the international community honors its obligations.

The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan is the primary legal source of protection of fundamental rights. The “Principles of Policy” lays down fundamental rights in the constitution which ensures full participation of women in national life; protection of minorities; promotion of social justice and eradication of the social evils; promotion of local self-government; promotion of social and economic well-being of the people, and the promotion of international peace.

However, the situation on ground contains profound challenges with opportunities to improve the human rights situation in the country. On one hand due to lack of education, awareness, prevalence of certain social and cultural discriminatory patterns and taboos, human rights violation prevails resulting in issues such as discrimination against women, child abuse, human trafficking, violence against women and children, discrimination against persons with disabilities, bonded and child labour. On the other hand, the effective enforcement of laws and vibrant institutional mechanisms are needed for protection of human rights which will eventually pave the way for elimination of extrajudicial killings, torture, rape, poor prison conditions, arbitrary arrest and lengthy pre-trial detention, violations of due process, harassment, and limits on freedom of association, religion and movement.

The International Community has also committed to facilitate Pakistan to overcome these problems not only through legislation but through effective administrative

measures and to work for promotion of human rights which are compatible with international standards as codified in various international treaties/conventions.

Pakistan has undertaken commitments to uphold the universal human rights standards and to implement them at the national level. The Action Plan to improve Human Rights situation in Pakistan, attaches high priority for implementation of Government of Pakistan's international commitments and proposed actions related to capacity building and effective functioning of Treaty Implementation Cells (TICs) established at federal and provincial level and a study on core human rights conventions to identify gaps in policies, legal cover and institutional mechanisms for bringing further program interventions.

In the pursuit of promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Government continues to face challenges, including among others, combating terrorism, resource constraints, capacity building, awareness raising, effective enforcement of laws and policies, protection of vulnerable groups and natural disasters due to climate change, among others.

As a democratic and progressive state, Pakistan is firmly resolved to uphold, promote and safeguard universal human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. With strengthened democracy, independent judiciary, free media and active civil society, Pakistan is confident of continuing the path of further improvement, promotion and protection of human rights of all its citizens.
