

QUESTION NO. 1

Outline:

National Integration

- Role of Ulama & Mashaikh in Pakistan movements'
- Role of Students in Pakistan movements
- Role of Women in Pakistan movements
- Role of Generalists in Pakistan movements

Duao Band Madrissa ----1856

Join congress Quiad e Azam and start politics---1906

Join Muslim League----1913. His purpose was to join the Congress and Muslin League.

Congress and muslim league accept the each other in MEashaq e laikhnao 1916.

Ghandi join Congress in 1920

Quide Azam left the congress in 1920

1930 Kutba Alla bad

In 1940 yam.e.najat and muslims trusts the Quiade azam first time on 23 march 1940.

The person who are angaist the Pakistan

Molana Abul Kalam

Molana Hussian Ahmed Madni

The persons who are in favor of Pakistan.

Molana Asraf Ali thanvi

Molana Shabbir Ahmed usmani & molana Zafar Ahmed usmani

ROLE OF ULMAH

The services rendered by ulmeh and mushikh for the cause of Pakistan will go in the pages of golden words. These venterated personalities expereinced innumerable hardships in spreading the message of freedom

1. Molana Ashraf Ali thanvi
2. Molana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani
3. Molana Zafar Ahmed Usmani
4. Peer Sahib of Manki Shareef
5. Peer Sahib of Zakori Shareef (Muhammad Abdul Latif)
6. Peer Syed Jamat Ali shah
7. Shiekh Abdul Majeed Sindhi
8. Molana Abdul Hameed Badyoni
9. Khawaja Qamer-ud-Din Siyalvi
10. Ghulam Mujadad Sirhindi

Role of Women in Pakistan Movement:

1. Be-Amma (Mother of Ali brothers)
2. Baighm Molana Muhammad Ali Johor
3. Miss Fatima Jinnah
4. Nusrat Abdullah Haroon
5. Baighm Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz
6. Begum Liaquat Ali khan
7. Begum Salma Tasaduq Hussain
8. Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah

Role of Students in Pakistan Movement:

1. Idea of Educational Reforms for Muslilm Students
2. Role of Muslim Students of Ali Ghar in Khilafat Movement
3. Muslims Students Attending the meetings of Muslim league
4. Creation of All india Muslim Students Fedration
5. Establishment of Muslim Girls Students Federation
6. Titles of Khadam-e-Pakistan and Mujahid-e-Pakistan for Muslim Students
7. Political Role of Muslim Students in Elections of 1945
8. Student Role in provinces during the Pakistan Movement

Hameed Nazami= President of Punjab Muslim Student Federation

Abdullah Haroon= President of Sindh Muslim Student Federation

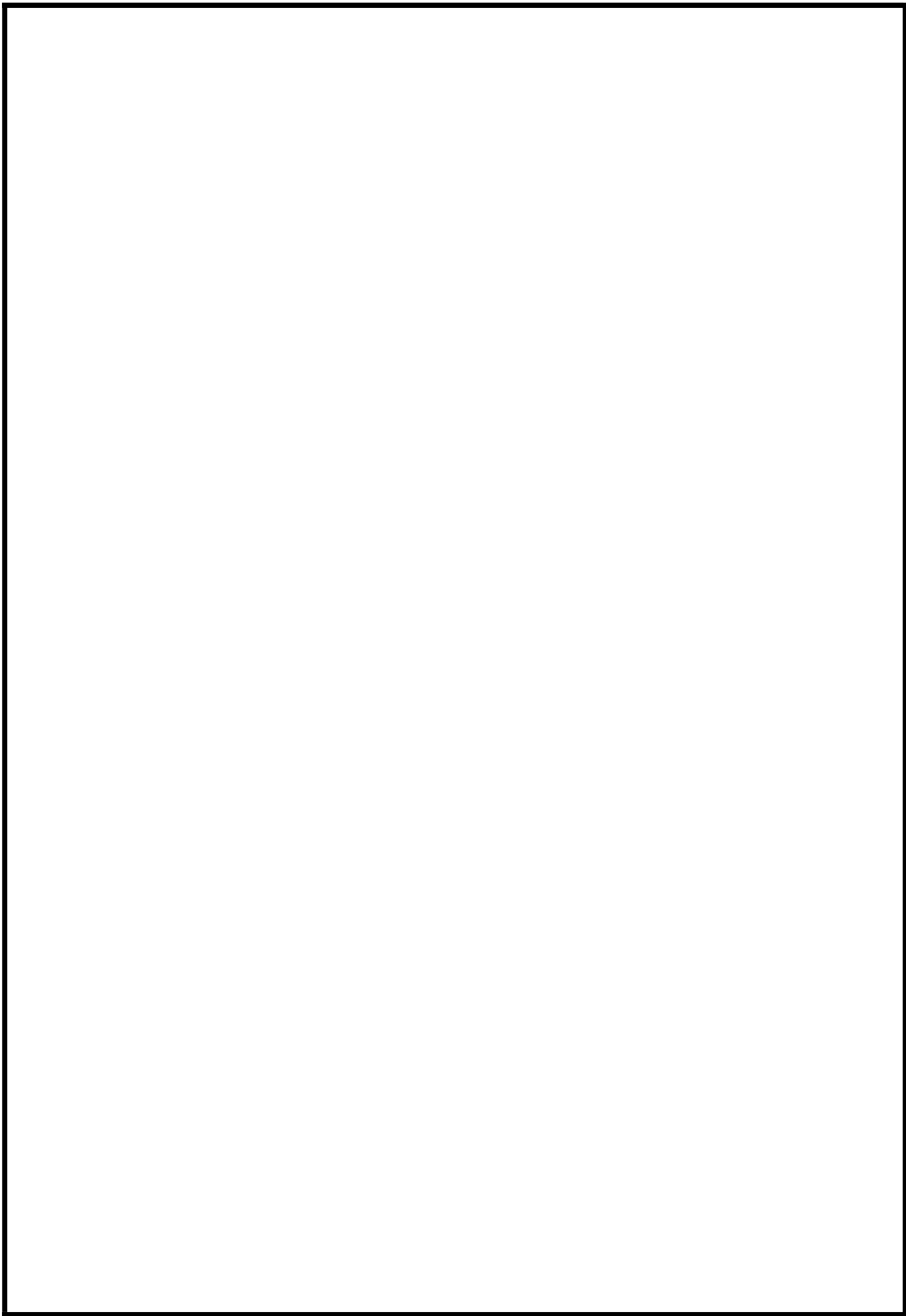
Shab Zada Abdul Qayoom khan= Sarhad Muslim Student Federation

Qazi M. Eesa=President of Bolachistan Muslim Student Federation

Shiekh Mujeeb ul Rahman= President of Bangal Muslim Student Federation

Role of Journalists in Pakistan Movement:

1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan(Tahazeeb-ul-Ikhlaq & Ali Ghar Institute)
2. Abdul Haleem Shar (Itihad& Muhazab)
3. Molana Hasrat Mohani(Also Known as Urdu-e-Muallah)
4. Molana M. Ali Johor(Kamraid& Hamdard)
5. Molana Zafar Ali Khan(Zeemdar& Inqilab)
6. Syed Habib (Siyasat)
7. Hameed Nizami (Nawaye Waqt publish on 23rd March 1940)
8. Quiad-e-Azam M. Ali Jinnah (Dawn in 1942& Pakistan Times in 1947)



National Integration:

What are the initiatives of Quaid-e-Azam M. Ali Jinnah to strengthen the state?

Answer:

The Quaid-e-Azam survived for 13 months after independence but in this short spell, he showed great confidence upon his people and put them on the track to progress and prosperity.

The Services of the Quaid-e-Azam for the Consolidation of Pakistan are as under:

1. Rehabilitation of Refugees:

The government of Pakistan under the trusted leadership of the Quaid-e-Azam fixed the priorities, and at the top was the problem of rehabilitation of the refugees. The influx of refugees was causing multidimensional issues. The plight of refugees was torturing the leader. He shifted his Headquarters from Karachi to Lahore to supervise the activities being carried out by the government and voluntary associations. Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund for the Refugees was set up and invited the philanthropists to donate as much as they could. His appeal deeply influenced the people and even the common man did not lag behind. The social workers sincerely provided a very huge quantity of foodstuff, clothing, medicines, blankets, tents and other things. Gradually the refugees were shifted to different cities and towns and permanent accommodations were managed. The evacuee properties were distributed among the refugees, according to their claims.

The Quaid-e-Azam inspired the people, advised them to be courageous to face the circumstances with determination and boldness. He addressed many public gatherings and prepared the minds of the Muslims for the forthcoming eventualities. His message to the nation was:-

“There are many examples of the history of young nation buildings. They themselves went up by sheer determination and force of character. You have to develop the spirit of „Mujahids“. You are a nation whose history is full of tales of heroism and bravery.”

2. Advice to the government officials:

On October 11, 1947 Quaid-e-Azam advised the civil servants.

“This is a challenge for us. If we are to survive as a nation, we will have to face these difficulties with a stern hand, our people are disorganized and worried because of the problems they are facing. We have to encourage them to put the responsibility on the administration and the people look to you for guidance.”

3. Advice to Eliminate Provincialism & Racialism:

The Quaid-e-Azam was fully aware of the dangerous menace of provincialism and racialism. He warned the people and advised them not to indulge in provincialism and racialism. Such prejudices, he knew, could lead to disunity, and harm national integration. He emphasized the need to adopt national outlook instead of provincial, linguistic, racial and territorial differences. The enemies of Pakistan did everything to stop the creation of Pakistan. When it emerged on the map, they did their best to flare up the sentiments of provincialism to paralyze the administration and economy. On 15 June 1948 he said to the people of Pakistan,

“so long as we are united, we will emerge victorious and strong. If we are not united, we shall become weak and disgraced. We are all Pakistanis. None of us is Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pathan or Bengali. Every one of us should think, feel and act, as a Pakistani and we should feel proud of being Pakistani alone.”

4. Consolidation of Economy:

At the time of partition, the economy of Pakistan was damaged by the Hindus; due share in assets was not paid to Pakistan; millions of refugees were pushed across the border to create chaos and confusion. The Quaid-e-Azam boldly faced the challenges and he overcame the situation with the help of the people. Steps were immediately taken to create a viable economy. For that matter he involved the trade community and advised them to play their role, required for progress of the nation. The economy was improved and nation made it viable under the guidance of its leadership.

5. Establishment of State Bank of Pakistan:

The Quaid felt the dire need of a central bank of Pakistan. Reserve Bank of India could not deliver the required services for the progress of economy of Pakistan as it was monopolized by Hindus. The great leader established the State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July 1948. He delivered his inaugural address and said,

“The Bank symbolized the sovereignty of our people in the financial sphere. The Western economic system has created many problems for the humanity. It will not help us in setting up a workable economic order. We should evolve an economic system based on Islamic concept of justice and equality.”

Mr. Zahid Hussain was the first Governor of State Bank of Pakistan who was entrusted with the responsibility to build up the economic fiber of Pakistan.

6. Reforms in Administration:

The administrative machinery, at the time of partition, was facing tremendous difficulties. The Hindus and Sikhs migrated to India and the number of experienced and educated Muslims was not enough to run the system. The Indian government used tactics to delay the arrival of experienced refugees to Pakistan. The resources were inadequate, office equipment were not available, buildings were insufficient and the record was spoiled by the Hindu employees before they left for India. The Quaid-e-Azam took remedial measures and inspired the Workers to work very hard. Very soon workable machinery was restored. Every one served it with a national spirit.

Chaudhry Muhammad Ali was a bureaucrat. Later on, he held the office of the Prime Minister of Pakistan. He presented a plan before the Quaid to organize the Civil Service. Foreign Service, Accounts Service and Defense Service were established.

7. Headquarters of Armed Forces:

The Headquarters for Navy, Air Force and Army were made. The Quaid-e-Azam erected the whole system within one year and removed all difficulties. Civil Secretariat started functioning in the capital in 1948.

8. Establishment of Embassies:

In many countries of the world Pakistan embassies and mission houses were established to start relations with other countries. Quaid-e-Azam very quickly introduced Pakistan all over the world. Special instructions were given to the diplomats to work very hard like a missionary. He advised them to achieve the national objectives related to political, diplomatic, military, commercial and economic affairs.

9. Membership of United Nations:

Pakistan emerged on the map of the world and got the membership of the United Nations on 30 September 1947. Pakistan decided to play its role in the world, and to continue following the decisions of the UNO. Islamic countries welcomed Pakistan with great fervor with the hope that Pakistan would work for the development, prosperity and welfare of Islamic world.

10. Special Relations with Muslim States:

To establish good relations with all other countries is the basic principle of the foreign policy of Pakistan. However, the special relations with Muslim countries were the preference. Pakistan was the biggest Islamic country at the time of its establishment that became a source of power for Muslim countries. Pakistan openly favoured the Muslim countries.

11. Establishment of Capital and Cabinet:

Quaid-e-Azam established first capital of Pakistan in Karachi. He also formed his cabinet; Liaqat Ali Khan was nominated as first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

12. Relations with India:

Pakistan came into being in spite of the negative tactics of Hindus. India made many moves to weaken and damage Pakistan. The problems of water, demarcation of boundaries, refugee's arrival and many other problems were created. India hesitated to give the due share of assets to Pakistan.

Kashmir issue cropped up immediately after the independence. India used brute force and invaded the valley of Jammu and Kashmir. Junagarh, Manavadar & Hyderabad Deccan. Pakistan had to strive hard to keep its existence. Quaid-e-Azam started negotiations with Indian leaders and also advocated the cause of Kashmiris on the forum of the United Nations. The ignoble role of India in the states like Junagarh, Manavadar, Hyderabad Daccan and Jammu and Kashmir was exposed by Pakistan government.

13. Advice to students:

The Quaid-e-Azam was fully aware of the effectiveness of youth force. He always termed them as the future architects of Pakistan. The young student's constantly future architects of Pakistan. The young students constantly remained at the back and all call of their great Quaid. During freedom movement they went in groups to villages, towns and cities and conveyed the message of the Muslim League. After the emergence of Pakistan, the Quaid-e-Azam appealed to the students to concentrate fully on their studies. Addressing the All Pakistan Educational Conference on 27th November 1947, he asked the Muslim youth to be serious in their studies to make immediate progress.

The Quaid-e-Azam continuously encouraged the students because he was confident of their positive role they were going to play. The students were responsible for strong and secure future of the nation. He advised the students to refrain from politics and use all energy in getting the education. The Muslim students followed the advice and concentrated on studies after the success of freedom struggle.

14. Parameters for the Economic Development of Pakistan:

At the opening ceremony of the State Bank on 1st July 1947, the Quaid-e-Azam said:

“The western economic system has created infinite problems for humanity. A western type of economic system cannot bring about progress in our country. Therefore, we have to present an economic system to the world whose foundations are based on Islamic equality and social justice. By doing so we as a Muslim state and

nation will succeed in giving, the world an economic system which will be a message of peace for all humanity. Remember that survival and prosperity of humanity is based on peace.”

15. Reorganization of Civil Service:

The importance which civil service enjoys in an administrative set-up is well known. Quaid-i-Azam diverted his attention towards its reorganization and invited proposals from various high officials in this connection. Ultimately, the set-up proposed by Chaudhri Muhammad Ali was accepted. The post of Secretary General was created to maintain liaison between the secretaries of various departments and Ch. Muhammad Ali was appointed against this post.

The administration of the newly established government was in miserable state. Ch. Muhammad Ali records that sometimes six officers had to sit in single room.

“The challenge which this start from scratch presented to the administration was met with a splendid display of energy. It aroused immense enthusiasm and strong determination to overcome all difficulties. It evoked ingenuity and resource fullness in improvising solution to problems.”

16. Establishment Pakistan Fund:

At the time of the birth of Pakistan, everybody could see that Pakistan was to start its life from a scratch. To solve the impending economic problems, Quaid-i-Azam set up a “Pakistan Fund” on June 16, 1947. The masses and especially Muslim traders donated generously by to this Fund and it was mainly because of the Pakistan fund that India did not succeed in its design to destabilize Pakistan by withholding Pakistani share of assets.

17. Advice to Eliminate Bribery and Corruption:

Quaid-i-Azam knew that the stability of Pakistan was not possible without eradicating social evils. In his address to the Constituent Assembly on August 1947, he declared to launch a crusade against these evils. He said:

“One of the biggest curses from which India is suffering in bribery and corruption, that really is a poison. We must put that down with an iron hand and I hope that you will take adequate measures as soon as it is possible for the assembly to do so.”

Unfortunately, this evil could not be eliminated and Pakistan society is still suffering from this malaise.

18. Guidance from the Holy Quran:

The fact of the matter is that from the beginning of Pakistan movement till the last days of his life, Quaid-i-Azam remained a true believer. In 1941, while explaining the features of Pakistan, he made it quite clear that in an Islamic state, sovereignty belonged to Allah and the foundations of our political and social sciences and been elucidated in the Holy Quran and we were under obligation to base our system of government on these Quranic principles. Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah had once said:

“I am neither a Maulvi nor Maulana nor am I to say that I am a learned scholar of morality but I have some knowledge of faith. And I profess a true faith”.

19. Establishment of Federal Court:

At the time of creation of Pakistan there was no any system of justice in Pakistan. Quaid-i-Azam decided to establish the department of the Justice in Pakistan so Federal Court and Provincial Courts were established in the country. Later on federal court called Supreme Court of Pakistan.

20. Enforcement of Interim Constitution:

Pakistan was a new state on the map of the world so there was no any constitution in Pakistan. According to that run the affairs of the state. Quaid-i-Azam enforced the all India Act 1935 in Pakistan with some compulsory amendments. This Act remained in practice in Pakistan till enforcement of the first constitution of Pakistan (1956).

Conclusion:

The founder of Pakistan Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was not only a great politician but also the best organizer. The way he took steps for the stability of Pakistan in such short time after its creation is was indeed only his achievement. The national interests remained safe only because of his superior virtues and capabilities. In very short time the newly formed state of Pakistan was on the path of progress. Defense of Pakistan became unconquerable.

QUESTION NO 3

Initial Problems of Pakistan and effort to resolve

Solution:

With the help of Allah Almighty, Islamic Republic of Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947 but Indian National Congress did not accept the creation of Pakistan from the core of its heart. Lord Mountbatten and Sir Radcliff conspired with the Hindu leaders to create a weak moth eaten Pakistan that would ultimately confederate with Indian Union. The people of Pakistan, who faced all the problems and difficult circumstances, showed their determination to defend the freedom.

Initial Problems:

1) Congress Reaction on the Establishment of Pakistan:

The British and Hindus, at last, had to surrender before the exemplary struggle of the Muslims of India. The Hindus and Congress did not accept the partition and emergence of Pakistan from the core of their Heart. They always looked for opportunities to create problems for the newly born State of Pakistan. The Indian leaders had accepted the partition in the hope of undoing soon and re-establishing their hegemony over the whole of the subcontinent. According to **Brecher,** "Most of the Congress leaders and Nehru among them, subscribed to the view that Pakistan was not a viable state, Politically, economically, geographically and militarily and sooner that or later the areas which had ceded would be compelled by the force of circumstances to return to the fold."

With these sentiments the congress leaders had accepted the Pakistan as for them Pakistan was a transient phase, a tactical retreat that did not affect their strategic aims. But the Quaid-e-Azam declared:

"Pakistan had come to exist for ever and it will by the Grace of Allah Exist for ever"

The congress leaders did their utmost to damage Pakistan. They adopted measures with the convenience of the British, and particularly with the blessings of Mountbatten, to pile problems for Pakistan so that it should not survive as an independent and sovereign state. The Indian government adopted every possible means to strangle Pakistan's economy. Due to these conspiracies and mischieves by the congress leaders, Pakistan had to face great difficulties.

2) Unfair Boundary Distribution:

According to the 3rd June 1974 Plan the Provinces of the Punjab and Bengal were to be divided into Muslim and non-Muslim majority areas. The Muslim majority areas would become a part of Pakistan. A commission was assigned the duty to demarcate the

boundaries of Muslim majority and Hindu majority areas of the Punjab and Bengal. The conspiracy was hatched and Pakistan was deprived of its true claims. Three Tehsils of District Guerdaspur namely Pakistan Kot, Batala and Gurdaspur and the Tehsil Zeera of District Ferozpur were included in India. Sir Radcliffe provided a land route to India to move into the valley of Jammu and Kashmir. The Two Head Works Ferozepur head works and Madhopur head works constructed on the land of West Punjab were also handed over to India.

3) Refugees Crisis:

Millions of Muslim families migrated to Pakistan. On the way to Pakistan, a very large number of Muslims were massacred and the properties were looted with the help of British forces. The number of the Muslims who finally crossed the border was more than 1,25,00,000. The oppressed and depressed Muslims were temporarily provided accommodations in camps. To rehabilitate the refugees in Pakistan was a very big task for the administration. The provision of shelter, clothing and food for them was a great responsibility.

4) Division of military assets:

It was imperative that the military assets were also to be divided between the two countries after the partition of the Sub-continent, proportionately. Here again the norms of justice were ignored and India refused to give the due share. Actually India wanted to keep Pakistan weak. The Chief of the Joint Forces of the Sub continent, Commander-in-chief field Marshall “**Auchinluck**” favoured the principle of no division of military assets. He wanted to continue them in joint command. All India Muslim League did not agree and pressurized for the division of military assets. It was decided that all military assets would be divided between the two states at the ratio of 64% and 36%. Sixteen ordinance factories were producing weapons in the sub-continent at the time of partition. Not a single factory was situated in the area of Muslim majority. Indian Cabinet refused to shift any of the 16 factories to Pakistan. It was decided after long discussions and deliberations that India would make payment of 60 million rupees to Pakistan.

The formula finalized for the division of military assets was not practically implemented due to stubborn attitude of Indian government. Field Marshal **Auchinluck** resigned from his office because of the negative and non cooperative attitude of the Indian government. The resignation further complicated the issue. This is how Pakistan was deprived of her legal and just share in military hardware. Any way all the soldiers were given the option to join either of the two for The Muslims expressed their desire to join Pakistan Army.

5) Canal Water Dispute:

The natural flow of rivers in the province of Punjab was affected by the partition of the province. No state can change the course of the river and deprive another state of its water. The canals and barrages may be built but with the consent of the concerned state or states. India planned to build up dams and barrages and checked the flow of water to Pakistan in April 1948. This step affected the agriculture and economy of the West Punjab. The rivers Ravi, Sutlaj and Bias enter the territory of Pakistan from Indian side and they have been the major sources of irrigation in the area. Sir Radcliffe, in his unjust Award handed Ferozpur and Madhupur Head- works to India inspite of the fact that the project was working in Muslim majority area.

The matter was sorted out and the two countries were brought on the negotiation table. World Bank visualized the whole situation and promised to help Pakistan in the hours of crisis. A huge amount was allocated to solve the issue. Indus Basin Treaty was consequently signed in 1960, between the two countries. Pakistan conceded three rivers (Ravi, Sutluj Bias) to India and reciprocally India left its claim on the waters of rivers Jhelum, Chenab and Sindh.

6) Administrative Problems:

The Hindus working in offices situated in the areas of Pakistan migrated to India and the offices became empty. Furniture, stationery, typewriters and other necessary items were also not available in the offices. Most of the offices started their work under the open sky with no shelter. The Hindu officers had destroyed the records before going to India. The Government of Pakistan began its work under miserable conditions. How could it be done without experienced and trained officials? The nation accepted the challenge and performed the duties under odd circumstances. Pakistan had to take a new start from the scratch.

7) Distribution of Financial Assets:

The Indian National Congress took every step to crush the withering economy of the new state. When the question of division of assets between the two separated countries was raised, the Hindus once again did not do justice with Muslims. The India government remained reluctant to pay the share of Pakistan out of the cash balance of four billions. The share of Pakistan was 750 million rupees. First installment of 200 millions issued at once but remaining amount was delayed illegally. India inspite of world pressure became ready to pay the amount if Pakistan would surrender Kashmir Valley to India. Gandhi interfered in the matter and partial payment of 500 millions was released. The balance of 50 million has not been paid by India so far. A meeting was held in November 1947 in this context. The representatives of the two states signed a treaty but India took no action.

8) Electricity Problems:

Due to transfer of Muslim majority areas to Bharat and unfair demarcation, electricity system of West Punjab was disrupted, because all power stations were at Mundi, a predominantly Muslim majority area, gifted to Bharat but Quaid-e-Azam said:

“If we are to exist as a nation, we will have to face the problems with determination and force”

9) Indo-Pak War in 1948:

First of all congress leaders were against the creation of Pakistan before the partition of sub-continent. But on the assurance of Lord Mount Batten congress agreed on the plan that Pakistan cannot survive more than 10 years. That is why after the creation of Pakistan congress leader like Shankar Acharia & Pandith Nehro comment on the creation of Pakistan. “Neither the Congress nor the nation has given up its claim of a united India”. So they created 100 of problems and they started enmity against Pakistan as a result first war between Pakistan and India was fought in 1948. Other two main wars in 1965 and 1971 also fought between two countries later on.

10) Constitutional Problems

At the time of establishment of Pakistan there was no constitution. Necessary amendments were made in the 1935 constitution of India and it was implemented so that government could be run. Due to lack of constitution the problems of power became more complexes. Because of this in December 1971, East Pakistan was separated and became Bangladesh. Rest of Pakistan started bringing the fire of prejudice and sectarianism and is still burning.

11) Problem of Kashmir

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is situated in the North of Pakistan and was the largest state in the Sub-continent. The total population of the state was 4 million as per Census of 1941. The British government sold the whole area of the state to a Dogra Raja, Gulab Singh for Rs. 75 Lac only in 1846. Muslims agitated in 1930 and the struggle for independence from Dogra control started Movement. The state of Jammu and Kashmir is, culturally, geographically and religiously very close to Pakistan. The Kashmir is having been emotionally attached with Pakistan. Therefore, they pressed the Raja to join Pakistan. The Hindu ruler did not appreciate the idea.

People of Kashmir took the weapons in their hands and started fighting against the Indian forces. The freedom movement seemed to be successful. The Hindu forces were pushed back. When the situation became grim, the Indian government sought the help of the Security Council of the United Nations. The Security Council passed two resolutions. Both the parties were advised to accept cease fire. It was also decided that future of the state of

Jammu and Kashmir would be decided according to the aspirations of the people. To ascertain the will of the people, a plebiscite was to be held. The armed struggle stopped and the Kashmiri"s waited for the next move from the Security Council. Unfortunately, the interests of major powers did not allow the plebiscite. Kashmiri"s was deprived of their basic right.

12) Formation of Govt. Machinery:

After the independence, the immediate task was to establish a workable administrative and government machinery to run the affairs of the newly born Pakistan state. The Quaid e Azam paid his immediate attention towards setting up of the administrative machinery. The government officials began working with zeal and zest and sentiments of sacrifices. There were no machinery and equipment, no furniture, no official record and no stationary to pull the official routine. In order to put the administrative machinery on smooth sailing, the civil services were re-organized in the light of the formula by Chaudhry Muhammad Ali. The civil services rules were drafted. Accounts and Foreign Services were introduced and the first pay commission was set up in February 1948. Head Quarters of Army, Navy and Air force were set up at different places.

13) Economic problems

At the time of demarcation of sub-continent there were 400 different industries or factories but un-accidentally only 14 factories given to Pakistan a lot of agricultural plain area of Punjab and Bengal was also given to India by the unjust Red Cliff Award. A lot of important mineral producing areas were also given to India so that"s why Lord Mount Batten and his team including Congress created multi economic problems to weaken the Pakistan economically.

14) Political Problems:

Immediately after the independence, Pakistan had to face the problems in political sphere. Of the many political problems the issue of provincialism was the most alarming issue for the stability and solidarity of the new country. The linguistic agitation added fuel to the fire in airing sentiments of provincialism.

A sense of insecurity and deprivation developed amongst the people of East Pakistan specially because the capital was situated in West Pakistan. They always felt alienated which gave rise to the feelings of separation and provincialism. The western part of country was a more developed country even before the partition. It naturally had acquired strength in different government departments. The monopoly of west Pakistanis in the government departments too strengthened the apprehensions of the people of the east Pakistan that they were being ignored of their rights in the national progress. They held the people of West

Pakistan responsible for the usurpation of their rights. The Quaid e Azam warned the people about this grave tendency of provincialism. He addressed the nation and said,

“In unity lie strength. So long as we are united, we emerge victorious and strong. If we are not united, we shall become weak and disgraced. We are all Pakistanis. None of us is Punjabi, Shindi, Baluchi, Pathan or Bengali. Every one of us should think, feel and act as a Pakistani and we should feel proud of being Pakistani alone”.

15) Linguistic Problem:

Another issue raised at the time of creation of Pakistan was linguistic issue, which emerged in Pakistan. Having the claim of 54% of the total population, East Pakistan claimed that Bengali would be the national language. But Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah declared Urdu as national language of Pakistan.

16) Tahrik i Khatm-e-Nubuwaat:

Pakistan was achieved on the basis of Islamic ideology which meant that Islamic system would be introduced in Pakistan after the independence. The people of Pakistan, therefore were not prepared to allow any other concept or faith to exist or flourish in Pakistan which was not based on the principles of Islam or which was, in any way, detrimental to the trends of Islam.

There is complete agreement among all factions of the Muslims that the ‘Qadianis’ were out of the fold of Islam because they do not believe in the finality of prophet hood, which is the basic tenet of Islam. The people of Pakistan have been demanding, from time to time, that ‘Qadianis’ should be declared as non-Muslim.

The tehrik-i-Khatam-e-Nabuvvat was launched in 1952 with a prime objective of explaining the finality of prophet hood and to curb the influence of Qadaini organization. In 1954 the Qadianis once again emerged with their nefarious propaganda which invited violent agitation by the people of Punjab. Martial Law Proclaimed in Lahore by Major-General Muhammad Azam Khan, G.O.C, to restore law and order. The prominent leaders of the movement of Khatam e Nabuvvat, Maulana Abu-al- Alah Maudodi and Maulana Abdul Sattar khan Niazi were arrested. They were sentenced to death by the Military court. The order of Military Court had to be withdrawn in view of the pressing public demands.

The Qadiani movement did not extinguish completely and continued with the time. It once again aroused deep public indignation in 1974 and aggravated the law and order situation. The communal riots erupted causing great deal of damage to the public prosperity and life. The people more vehemently demanded that the Qadianis should be declared as non-Muslims. The then Government of Pakistan, under Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in view of public demand, declared the Qadianis as non-Muslim by specially amending the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan.

17) The Accession of Princely State:

At the time of Independence, the princely states were given options either to accede India or Pakistan, or to remain independent. However, the future of these states remained undecided and created conflict between India and Pakistan, Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh. From the strategic point of view, Kashmir has an important position and boundaries with Tibet, China, Afghanistan and Russia, it was a Muslim majority state and people wanted to accede to Pakistan, but its ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh of Dogra Hindu Dynasty wanted to align with India. India took this issue and filled complains before UN. Later the Security council of UN decided that the future of Kashmir would be decided according to the wishes of people.

Similarly, Hyderabad had a great importance as a state. It had an annual revenue of about 260 million, own currency and stamps. Its ruler was a Muslim, but its population was Hindu. Nizam of Hyderabad requested Viceroy Mountbatten for the independent status, but Viceroy pressed him to accede to India. Though Hyderabad filled a complain before UN Security Council, but India seized it by military operation and incorporated it into different provinces of Indian Union. This complaint before UN is still pending. Junagarh was a maritime state, about 300 miles down the coast from Karachi. Its ruler was Muslim, but its population was Hindus and non-Muslims. India also seized Junagarh on 7 November 1947. Pakistan, at that time, was not in a position to defend Junagarh.

18) Geographical Problems

When Pakistan came into being, Pakistan was consisted of two major parts East Pakistan & West Pakistan. East Pakistan was consisted of one province while West Pakistan comprises of four provinces i.e. Punjab, Sindh, NWFP & Balochistan. There was no any Road link between East & West Pakistan. There was 1750Km Indian Areas between the two parts of the country. That is the reason there is a great cultural difference between the two parts of the country, which create a lot of problem for Pakistan in future.

19) Problem of Pukhtunistan

After the creation of Pakistan, Afghanistan Government claims that Pushto speaking areas of Pakistan were the part of Afghanistan earlier. A lot of leaders of NWFP like Sarhadi Gandhi Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan also started enmity of Pakistan and they create a problem of Pukhtunistan for Pakistan.

20) Death of Quaid-e-Azam:

By the grace of God and by the untiring efforts of Quaid-e-Azam Pakistan created on 14th August 1947. Great Quaid-e-Azam became Governor General of Pakistan. Unfortunately, Quaid had died on 11th September 1948, after only 13 months. Death of Quaid-e-Azam created a lot of problem for Pakistan.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan came into being as a free Muslim state in quite unfavorable circumstances, it had no resources. It had to build up its administrative machinery from a scratch. But Supreme efforts were made by the Quaid-e-Azam and his colleagues to grapple with the situation. His golden principles “Unity” “Faith” and “Discipline” gave way to Pakistan for a bright future of a strong and well developed country. In his last message to the nation on 14th August 1948, he told the nation:

“The foundation of your state have laid and it is now for you to build and build as quickly and as you can”

Quaid-e-Azam was addressing the historic public meeting at Lahore, he said:

“It is now up to you to work, work and work and we are bound to succeed. And never forget our motto Unity, Discipline and faith”

QUESTION NO. 4

Geographical Importance of Pakistan:

- Geographical Importance of Pakistan.
- China Pakistan economical Corridor.
- Gas Pipeline Project.

1. The Geostatic Location of Pakistan:

Pakistan's geostrategic location is a major attraction for developed economies to invest in for lucrative returns. The country is strategically located in the crossroads of Asia with China as its neighbor in the north, India in the east, and Iran and Afghanistan in the west.

The country lies in a region which has great political, economic and military importance. Being in the same vicinity as two major powers, China and Russia, adds to its position. Similarly, Pakistan has an access to the six Muslim central Asian states through Afghanistan. These states are landlocked and Pakistan can provide a link between the Gulf States as well as African, European and Central Asian countries. Its sea-route remains open throughout the year due to moderate temperatures.

Consequently, there are a series of Muslim countries from the Middle East to the African continent which are easily accessible from Pakistan. Thus, it connects almost all the Muslim countries of the world from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Sea.

Pakistan is the sixth most populous country in the world, with an estimated population of over 180 million at a growth rate of 2% and the median age in Pakistan is 22, thus making it a country filled with young people. However, this vast population is unevenly distributed, with almost a majority of the population living in rural areas. Over the past few years, many rural residents have been migrating to cities in search of better paying jobs. If the current pattern of urbanization continues, the urban population of Pakistan will cross the figure of 122 million by 2030, which is 50% of its total population.

2. Role to Play in keeping Balance of power Asia

Pakistan restored balance of power in region through nuclear deterrence. Pakistan Army salutes all those involved from conceptualization to actualization of nuclear arsenals, says ISPR.

"Pakistan successfully established minimum nuclear deterrence and restored balance of power in the region on this day [May 28] in 1998," said the Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) in a tweet on Thursday as the country is marking the 22nd anniversary of Youm-e-Takbeer – the day when Pakistan became a nuclear power.

On May 28 in 1998, responding to Indian nuclear tests, Pakistan successfully carried out five nuclear tests in Chaghi, an area of Balochistan.

The nuclear explosions, which were conducted in self-defence to respond to India's aggression of nuclear tests, made Pakistan's defence invincible. Internal balancing could not enable Pakistan against a relatively stronger India so Pakistan decided to balance India through external balancing

strategy which meant making alliances with other states to counterbalance Indian might. Pakistan with limited resources and power started looking for friends in international community. Pakistan's rapid acceptance of invitation from US President Harry S. Truman to join American led Capitalist Bloc reveals Pakistan's avidness to find security umbrella of, US sponsored security pacts in Asia.

At the early phase China had an ambition to level evenly ties with Pakistan and India. China was cautious about inclining towards Pakistan because of the latter's refusal to join Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). That diplomatic misapprehension of Pakistan compelled China (1950-51) to establish friendly relations with India as well (Gupta, 1988). Non-aligned policy of India put her at advantageous position as compared to Pakistan. India amassed diplomatic and military support from both the superpowers and other great powers as well. From the very beginning India was comparatively stronger state than Pakistan.

Pakistan's early leadership did not take into account neutral policy like India and decided to choose Washington over Moscow instantaneously. Pakistan's aspiration to join United States was due to its security motivation while United States was also looking for strategic objective in the region. United States policy objectives were aimed at filling the power vacuum left by Great Britain and second most important goal was the Containment of Communism.

3. Guarding the Traditional Invasion roots from central Asia to subcontinent.

4. Commanding the Sea lanes from Oil Gulf Countries to Arabian Sea.

5. Blocking Access to the Warm Water of the Indian ocean.

6. Neighbor of Great Powers.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan maintains a large diplomatic network across the world. Pakistan is the second largest Muslim-majority country in terms of population (after Indonesia and is the only Muslim majority nation to have possession of nuclear weapons.

Since 1947, Pakistan's relations have been difficult with neighbour [India](#) over the regional issues. India and Pakistan have fought [three conventional wars](#) throughout the 20th century over the issue of [Kashmir](#).^[39] There have been attempts to unite the countries but since 1940, Muhammad Ali Jinnah and his Muslim League had demanded an independent Pakistan, whose Muslims would have their own government rather than remaining subordinate to India's Hindu majority.^[40] There are many sources of tension between the two countries but the issues over terrorism, size disparities and three geostrategic issues: Kashmir, water, and the Siachen Glacier, are the major ones resulting the attenuated volume of trade and trust deficit.^[41] The continuing dispute over the status of Kashmir inflames opinions in both nations and makes friendly relations difficult.

7. Attachment with USA and Western Nation

Pakistan–United States Relations refers to the bilateral relationship between Pakistan and the United States. On 20 October 1947, two months and six days after the creation of Pakistan from

the partition of British India, the United States established relations with Pakistan, making it among the first nations to establish diplomatic relations with the new nation state founded as Muslim homeland in the Indian subcontinent. The relations are a very important factor in the United States government's overall policy in the South and Central Asia as well as the Eastern Europe.

8. Leader of Islamic World.

Pakistan stands today as the strongest Muslim nation state from a military perspective; The Muslim world is in a state of turmoil. I use the term “Muslim world” as a collective classification not meant as a Manichean opposite to the ‘civilised’ West, but because the concept of Ummah is a creedal belief that resonates with 1.5 billion Muslims around the world.

Historically speaking, the flag-bearers of the Islamic world had generally been the Arabs, Turks and Persians – all of whom have contributed to the diverse cultural and demographic makeup of Pakistan. Whether it is the conquest of Muhammad bin Qasim under the banner of the Umayyad Caliphate, the era of the Mughal Empire, or the formation of the Muslim League, Islam will always be a defining aspect of Pakistan’s identity.

being the only Muslim country with nuclear weapons and a standing army of nearly 700,000 personnel (sixth biggest in the world) – no other Muslim country comes close.

With this lack of political willpower and prevalence of corruption being common knowledge, it comes as a surprise to hear some Muslims speak romantically of Pakistan as one of the Muslim countries that will “one day” lead the Islamic world out of the darkness of occupation and oppression to strength and prosperity.

9. World Islamic Atomic Power.

nuclear power in Pakistan is provided by five commercial nuclear power plants. Pakistan is the first Muslim country in the world to construct and operate civil nuclear power plants. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), the scientific and nuclear governmental agency, is solely responsible for operating these power plants. As of 2012, the electricity generated by commercial nuclear power plants constitutes roughly 3.6% of electricity generated in Pakistan, compared to about 62% from fossil fuel and 33% from hydroelectric power. Pakistan is not a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty but is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Pakistan plans on constructing 32 nuclear power plants by 2050.

10. Skilled Men Power

Pakistan has one of the largest labour and manpower resources in the world, due to its large population, which is the sixth largest in the world. According to data produced by the CIA World Factbook, the total number of Pakistan's labour force is 57.2 million, making it the ninth largest country by available human workforce.[1] About 43% of this labour is involved in agriculture, 20.3% in industry and the remaining 36.6% in other services.

The conditions under which Pakistan's blue-collar labour works have often been raised by trade unions and workers' rights organisations. There is also a controversial, yet wide use of child labour

in Pakistan. Along with other countries in the South Asia, Pakistan extensively exports much of its labour to nearby Persian Gulf countries of the Middle East.

11. Importance of Sea Ports

Pakistan has a large labour force that stands among the top 10 largest labour forces in the world, and it growing day by day. To create adequate employment opportunities for them is a huge challenge. On the other hand, employers frequently keep saying that they are unable to find workers with appropriate skills necessary for their industries. This obviously shows that there is a mismatch between the demand and supply of skills. Women, more than men, are denied access to education and skills training and as a result they end up mostly in low-skilled, low-paying jobs. Also, the low female participation rate in the labour market represents an impediment to inclusive economic growth.

ILO's experience in many countries, including Pakistan, has shown that skills development can play a major role in the alleviation of poverty, when carefully planned and implemented in the context of the available and emerging employment and income-generation opportunities.

12. Strong Relations with China

China–Pakistan relations began in 1950 when Pakistan was among the first countries to end official diplomatic relations with the Republic of China (or Taiwan) and recognise the People's Republic of China (PRC) government on Mainland China. Since then, both countries have placed considerable importance on the maintenance of an extremely close and supportive special relationship and the two countries have regularly exchanged high-level visits resulting in a variety of agreements. The PRC has provided economic, military, and technical assistance to Pakistan, and each country considers the other a close strategic ally.

Bilateral relations have evolved from an initial Chinese policy of neutrality to a partnership with a smaller but militarily powerful Pakistan. Diplomatic relations were established in 1950, boundary issues resolved in 1963, military assistance began in 1966, a strategic alliance was formed in 1972, and economic co-operation began in 1979. China has become Pakistan's largest supplier of arms and its third-largest trading partner. China has given Pakistan a loan of US\$60 million which was later made a grant after East Pakistan broke away. Recently, both nations have decided to cooperate in improving Pakistan's civil nuclear power sector.

Maintaining close relations with China is a central part of Pakistan's foreign policy. In 1986, President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq visited China to improve diplomatic relations, and Pakistan was one of only two countries, alongside Cuba, to offer crucial support to the PRC after the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989. China and Pakistan also share close military relations, with China supplying a range of modern armaments to the Pakistani defence forces. China supports Pakistan's stance on Kashmir, while Pakistan supports China on the issues of Xinjiang, Tibet, and Taiwan. Military cooperation has deepened, with joint projects producing armaments ranging from fighter jets to guided missile frigates.

13. Supporter of Independence Movement

Pakistan was established in 1947 from Indian land as a state for Muslims. The driving force behind the Pakistan Movement were the Muslims in the Muslim minority provinces of United Province

and Bombay Presidency rather than the Muslims from the Muslim majority provinces.[5] Its formation was based on the basis of Islamic nationalism.

However, rampant corruption within the ranks of the government and bureaucracy, economic inequality between the country's two wings caused mainly by a lack of representative government and the government's indifference to the efforts of fierce ethno-nationalistic politicians like Mujeeb-ur-Rehman from East Pakistan, resulted in civil war in Pakistan and subsequent separation of East Pakistan as the new state of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.[citation needed]

In 2009, the Pew Research Center conducted a Global Attitudes survey across Pakistan, in which it questioned respondents whether they viewed their primary identity as Pakistani or that of their ethnicity. The sample covered an area representing 90% of the adult population, and included all major ethnic groups.[6] According to the findings, 96% of Punjabis identified themselves first as Pakistanis, as did 92% each of Pashtuns and Muhajirs; 55% of Sindhis chose a Pakistani identification, while 28% chose Sindhi and 16% selected "both equally"; whereas 58% of Baloch respondents chose Pakistani and 32% selected their ethnicity and 10% chose both equally.[6] Collectively, 89% of the sample opted their primary identity as Pakistani.[6] Similarly in 2010, Chatham House conducted an opinion poll in the Pakistani and Indian-administered regions of Kashmir asking respondents if they favoured independence or an accession to either countries; in Azad Kashmir, 95% of respondents voted for all of Kashmir to accede to Pakistan, 4% voted for independence, and only 1% voted for accession to India.[7] In the northern region of Gilgit-Baltistan, longstanding local sentiments oppose any merger of the area with Kashmir, and instead demand a constitutional integration with Pakistan.[8][9][10][11]

14. Resistance against the Communism

The freedom fighters of India used different tactics and organisations to liberate India from the yoke of British imperialism. In the beginning of the second decade of the twentieth century, the Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed and despite all odds and oppression it became a symbol and vanguard of resistance in the united India.

Although the CPI was a secular party, in the end it supported the division of India and creation of Pakistan. It also asked its Muslim members to join Muslim League. At the time of partition, it asked its Hindu and Sikh members to migrate to India and Muslims to Pakistan.

The CPI became legal after the Soviet Union joined the Word War II against fascist Nazi Germany, though it was already working on different fronts.

If one goes through ‘A History of All India Kissan Sabha’ by Abdullah Rasul, one would find the mention of Kissan Committees in the present Pakistani Punjab and its ‘morchas’ but after partition there was a vacuum because of the migration of comrades to India.

The migration of Communists to India was a big setback for the Communist movement. Anyhow the remnants left in this part, Pakistan, started to reorganise the Communist Party afresh despite all odds.

15. Condemn the Terrorism

Pakistan has been accused by neighbouring countries India, Afghanistan and Iran and other nations, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, of involvement in terrorist activities in the region and beyond. Pakistan's tribal region along its border with Afghanistan has been described as a safe haven for terrorists by western media and the United States Defense Secretary. According to an analysis published by the Saban Center for Middle East Policy at the Brookings Institution in 2008, Pakistan was, "with the possible exception of Iran, perhaps the world's most active sponsor of terrorist groups... aiding these groups that pose a direct threat to the United States. Pakistan's active participation has caused thousands of deaths in the region; all these years Pakistan has been supportive to several terrorist groups despite several stern warnings from the international community." Daniel Byman, an author, also wrote that, "Pakistan is probably 2008's most active sponsor of terrorism". In 2018, former Pakistani prime minister Nawaz Sharif suggested that the Pakistani government played a role in the 2008 Mumbai attack. In July 2019, reigning Pakistan prime minister Imran Khan on his official visit to the United States claimed the presence of 30000-40000 armed terrorists in the country. He further stated that previous governments were hiding this truth particularly from the US in the last 15 years.

16. Centre of World Politics

There are slightly less than 200 member states of the United Nations. Pakistan is one of them. In terms of population, at slightly less than 200 million, Pakistan is the sixth largest country in the world, and by 2020 it is scheduled to become the fifth largest surpassing Brazil. At almost 800,000 square kilometers the country is large but not among the largest and nowhere near the continental sized countries. Its resource/mineral base is not insignificant but it is in no danger of becoming a rentier economy because of its per capita mineral wealth. But unfortunately, it is ruled by a rentier power elite and a collaborating class at the expense of its masses who have been systematically denied adequate basic services, protection systems and opportunities to escape abject poverty. Rentier, a French word, translates into English as "free rider," and into Urdu as muft khor.

17. Effects of Afghan War

President Obama has stated that it is to "disrupt, dismantle and defeat Al-Qaeda". The key question is whether to achieve this core goal is it also necessary to pursue other objectives: fighting the Taliban, nation building, and trying to establish a centralized state in Afghanistan?

The choice for the US should not be between an open-ended, escalating military engagement and "cut and run" from Afghanistan. Both could be disastrous. A precipitous withdrawal would repeat the strategic mistake of the 1990s when the US abandoned Afghanistan to the chaos that nurtured Al Qaeda. Open-ended military escalation risks trapping the West in a Vietnam-style quagmire: a war without end with no guarantee of success.

It is wise for this Committee to consider the impact of any option on Pakistan, which is, strategically, a much more critical country.

Pakistan's stability has been gravely undermined by the twin blowback from Afghanistan: first the Russian occupation which bequeathed a witches brew of militancy, weapons and drug proliferation and 3 million Afghan refugees; second the unintended consequences of the 2001 US intervention which pushed the conflict into Pakistan and further fuelled the forces of militancy.

The conflicts in Afghanistan and Pakistan are interlinked, but they are also distinct.

They are linked by the bonds of Pashtun ethnicity; a broadly shared ideology; common links to Al-Qaeda; two way cross border movement and some mutual support.

But the two insurgencies are also different in important ways.

The Afghan Taliban movement is older, more entrenched, has a command and control structure, broader geographical presence; a „national“ objective i.e. the ouster of foreign forces; and the confidence that it will outlast the alien presence.

In contrast, the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) is a loose conglomeration of a dozen groups with local origins, motives and ambitions. It is confined to part of the tribal areas that represent 3% of Pakistan's territory and 2% of its population. It lacks command and control, especially after the death of its core group's leader, Baitullah Mehsud.

It has been seriously disrupted by the Pakistan army's effective operations in Swat, Bajaur and its military encirclement of South Waziristan. Most importantly Pakistani public sentiment has turned decisively against the TTP which today stands discredited.

This places Pakistan in a better position than coalition forces in Afghanistan to disrupt and eventually defeat the Pakistani Taliban. This reinforces an important principle of counter insurgency: indigenous forces are better able to conduct such missions successfully. But the continuing conflict in Afghanistan could provide new motivation and legitimacy to the TTP.

On the Afghan side, the coalition forces face a much greater challenge for several reasons including the fraud-stricken Presidential election but principally because foreign forces, as history attests, will find it difficult to quell an insurgency that portrays itself as fighting for a „national“ cause.

A further military escalation in Afghanistan is unlikely to succeed. Indeed it could be counterproductive for several reasons.

One, more troops will inevitably mean intensified combat even if the stated aim is to protect the population. The primary target – Al-Qaeda – can be neutralized in Afghanistan and in Pakistan's border regions, if it is rejected and ejected by the Taliban “sea” in which it survives. A military escalation will push the Taliban even closer to Al-Qaeda.

Two, even the enhanced troop levels envisaged will be insufficient to implement a “clear, hold and build” strategy. Seventy percent of Afghanistan has an active Taliban presence. The Soviets had 140,000 troops and a 100,000 professional Afghan army but could not defeat the Mujahideen. Three, military escalation will likely lead to mounting Western casualties. The insurgents can absorb higher losses. Pakistan, for example, has sustained 7,500 killed and seriously injured. Can Western forces sustain such losses without eroding domestic public support?

Four, the war's economic costs will also escalate. Will Western Parliaments, pre-occupied with economic recovery, agree indefinitely to defray the growing costs of an unending Afghan war?

Five, an escalating war will intensify regional rivalries among neighboring powers, already engaged in subterranean competition. Pakistan's concerns about India's role in Afghanistan are well known.

The impact of a surge and escalation will have negative consequences for Pakistan and its counter-insurgency campaign.

- 1) It will lead to a further influx of militants and Al-Qaeda fighters into Pakistan.
- 2) It will enhance the vulnerability of US-NATO ground supply routes through Pakistan, creating what military strategists call the "battle of the reverse front". It will also overstretch Pakistan's forces in having to protect the supply lines.
- 3) It would produce a spike in violent reprisals on "mainland" Pakistan.
- 4) It could lead to the influx of more Afghan refugees, with further destabilizing effects in the NWFP and Balochistan.
- 5) Most importantly, it could erode the present fragile political consensus in Pakistan to fight militancy.

Ofcourse, the alternative cannot be a unilateral withdrawal by US-coalition forces from Afghanistan. This will be viewed as a strategic defeat, embolden the forces of extremism across the world and strengthen the Al-Qaeda – Taliban alliance.

What I propose is a third path – a new, comprehensive strategy that can pave the way for an indigenous Afghan solution and create the conditions for a gradual US withdrawal in the best possible circumstances.

The military component of the new strategy should encompass:

- Hold ground in defensible military encampments and avoid higher casualties.
- Negotiate reciprocal cease fires, wherever possible, at the local level.

On the economic side, the focus should be on local development and job creation.

The political strategy should be the central thrust. This should aim to draw into the Afghan political process and integrate excluded Pashtun groups and those Taliban elements that can be de-coupled from Al Qaeda. Afghan leaders have often spoken about national reconciliation. What has been missing is a political framework within which serious negotiations can be pursued and meaningful incentives offered to the insurgents.

Talks with the insurgents, except Al-Qaeda should be opened, initially through intermediaries. What can be offered to them is: disavow Al-Qaeda, halt hostilities, support development, as well as the creation of ethnically balanced Afghan security forces in exchange for the progressive withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. This political strategy should seek to isolate and weaken the irreconcilable elements of the Taliban.

The main aim should be to establish a decentralized political order, that has existed historically in Afghanistan, and reflects the country's ethnic composition while protecting the rights of minorities.

If such arrangements within Afghanistan can be agreed and a regional compact forged to support this, a UN/OIC peacekeeping force, drawn from Muslim countries, could be inducted to implement this.

By its very nature, a comprehensive strategy will not be quick or easy. But it may be the best among the difficult options available.

A negotiated and progressive de-escalation in Afghanistan will be beneficial to Pakistan. It will further deflate the ideological appeal and political motivations of the TTP and other extremists. I should however, underline that the prospects of Pakistan's long term stability cannot be viewed solely through the prism of Afghanistan. This will depend on a number of factors that are spelled out in my full testimony.

18. Suitable for foreign Investment

Pakistan has a relatively friendly legal environment for FDI which, coupled with an improvement in law and order, has made the country a suitable candidate for international investors in the industrial and manufacturing sector; however, corruption remains a major hurdle to foreign investment.

According to UNCTAD's 2020 World Investment Report, FDI inflows to Pakistan increased from USD 1,7 billion in 2018 to USD 2,2 billion in 2019. At the same time, the total stock of FDI stood at USD 34,8 billion at the end of 2019. FDI inflows in the first half of the 2019-20 fiscal year (July-December 2019) rose by 68.3% on the year to USD 1.34 billion, against USD 796.8 million in the same period last year (State Bank of Pakistan (SBP)). Inflows were also at a 30-month high of USD 487 million in December 2019, mostly boosted by high Chinese investment. Flows were higher at the end of the year as the Pakistani government put an end to its year-long policy of letting the rupee depreciate against the US dollar and the political uncertainty has dwindled in the aftermath of general elections in July 2018. The financial sector is the primary recipient of FDI in Pakistan, followed by the chemicals industry and construction. In regards to countries, China is by far the biggest investor in Pakistan; however, recently, the United Kingdom, South Korea and Japan have stepped up their investments.

The potential attractiveness of Pakistan for investment remains lower than neighbouring India, but equal to Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Pakistan's attractiveness improves, albeit very slowly, against a backdrop of a challenging security environment, electricity shortages, and a burdensome investment climate also hinder investments. Pakistan was ranked 108th out of 190 countries in World Bank's 2020 Doing Business Report, up by 28 positions from a year earlier. This was mainly a result of significant improvement in getting electricity and handling of construction permits.

19. Economic Co-operation with other countries.

Germany, Britain, and Saudi Arabia are also important trading partners. Hong Kong is an important export market and China a significant supplier of imports. Trade with the Republic of Korea (South Korea) and Malaysia is small but not unimportant. Trade with India is negligible.

QUESTION 2 (*China Pakistan economical Corridor*)

Important points of CPEC

- Who generate Billions in Revenue
- To provide shorter Land Routes
- To offer links from Caspian's sea.
- Enable Gwadar to complete with Persian Gulf.
- To offer easily links with Gulf countries, middle East and Asian countries.

Gwadar Port Complex.

Initial infrastructure works at [Gwadar Port](#) commenced in 2002 and were completed in 2007,^[43] however plans to upgrade and expand [Gwadar's](#) port stalled. Under CPEC agreement, Gwadar Port will initially be expanded and upgraded to allow for docking of larger ships with [deadweight tonnage](#) of up to 70,000.^[70] Improvement plans also include construction of a \$130 million [breakwater](#) around the port,^[71] as well as the construction of a [floating liquefied natural gas](#) facility that will have a capacity of 500 million cubic feet of liquefied natural gas per day and will be connected to the Gwadar-Nawabshah segment of the [Iran–Pakistan gas pipeline](#).^[72]

The expanded port is located near a 2,282-acre free trade area in Gwadar which is being modeled on the lines of the [Special Economic Zones of China](#).^[73] The swathe of land was handed to the China Overseas Port Holding Company in November 2015 as part of a 43-year lease.^[74] The site will include manufacturing zones, logistics hubs, warehouses, and display centres.^[75] Businesses located in the zone would be exempt from customs authorities as well as many provincial and federal taxes.^[70] Business established in the special economic zone will be exempt from Pakistani income, sales, and federal excise taxes for 23 years.^[76] Contractors and subcontractors associated with China Overseas Port Holding Company will be exempted from such taxes for 20 years,^[77] while a 40-year tax holiday will be granted for imports of equipment, materials, plant/machinery, appliances, and accessories that are to be for construction of Gwadar Port and special economic zone.^[78]

The special economic zone will be completed in three phases. By 2025, it is envisaged that manufacturing and processing industries will be developed, while further expansion of the zone is intended to be complete by 2030.^[43] On 10 April 2016, Zhang Baozhong, chairman of China Overseas Port Holding Company said in a conversation with [The Washington Post](#) that his company planned to spend \$4.5 billion on roads, power, hotels and other infrastructure for the industrial zone as well as other projects in Gwadar city.^[26]

Projects in Gwadar Ports City

- Belt and Road Initiatives

The Belt and Road Initiative is a way for win-win cooperation that promotes common development and prosperity and a road towards peace and friendship by enhancing mutual understanding and trust, and strengthening all-round exchanges. The Belt and Road run through the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, connecting the vibrant East Asia economic circle at one end and

developed European economic circle at the other, and encompassing countries with huge potential for economic development.

- Projects in Gwadar City
 - a. Gwadar International Port
 - b. 300MW Coal Power Plant
 - c. 300 Bed Hospital
 - d. East Bay Express Way
 - e. Pak-China technical and Vocational Institution at Gwadar Roadway Project.

China will grant Pakistan \$230 million to construct a new international airport in Gwadar.^[79] The provincial government of Balochistan has set aside 4000 acres for the construction of the new \$230 million [Gwadar International Airport](#) which will require an estimated 30 months for construction,^[80] the costs of which are to be fully funded by grants from the Chinese government which Pakistan will not be obliged to repay.^[81]

The city of Gwadar is further being developed by the construction of a 300 MW coal power plant, a desalinization plant, and a new 300-bed hospital.^[82] Plans for Gwadar city also include construction of the East Bay Expressway – a 19 kilometre controlled-access road that will connect Gwadar Port to the [Makran Coastal Highway](#).^[83] These additional projects are estimated to cost \$800 million, and are to be financed by 0% interest loans extended by the [Exim Bank of China](#) to Pakistan.^[82]

In addition to the aforementioned infrastructure works, the Pakistani government announced in September 2015 its intention to establish a training institute named [Pak-China Technical and Vocational Institute at Gwadar](#),^[43] which is to be developed by the Gwadar Port Authority at the cost of 943 million rupees,^[43] and is designed to impart to residents the skills required to operate and work at the expanded Gwadar Port.^[43]

As of 2017, in total there are 9 projects funded by [China](#) in and around [Gwadar](#).^[84]

Development of Gwadar includes the building of a hospital under a Chinese government grant. Under the proposed project medical blocks, nursing and paramedical institutes, medical college, central laboratory, and other allied facilities are to be constructed with the supply of medical equipment and machinery.^[85]

In 2020, Government^[which?] released funds of Rs 320 million for a seawater desalination plant at Gwadar, with a capacity of five million gallons a day. The funds were also to be used in the expansion of the optical fiber network in Gwadar.^[86] and construction of a fish landing jetty.^[87]

Road Way Projects:

- Eastern alignment which connect Punjab and Sindh
- Western alignment attach to KPK with Baluchistan.
- Central Alignment which will connect Punjab, KPK & Baluchistan

Railway Projects:

- **Main Line one which will connect Karachi and Peshawar**

The CPEC "Early Harvest" plan includes a complete overhaul of the 1,687 kilometre long [Main Line 1](#) railway (ML-1) between Karachi and Peshawar at a cost of \$3.65 billion for the first phase of the project,^[188] with the first phase expected to be completed by December 2017.^[150] In June 2016, China and Pakistan unveiled plans for the second phase of the project, with a total cost of \$8.2 billion for both phases of the project.^[151] The second phase of the ML-1 overhaul project is expected to be completed in 2021.^[151]

Upgrading of the railway line will permit train travel at speeds of 160 kilometres per hour, versus the average 60 to 105 km per hour speed currently possible on existing track,^[152] and is expected to increase Pakistan Railways' annual revenues by approximately \$480 million.^{[146][153]} The upgrades are also expected to cut transit times from Karachi to Peshawar by half.^[154] Pakistani railways currently account for 4% of freight traffic in the country, and upon completion of CPEC, Pakistani railways are expected to transport 20% of the country's freight traffic by 2025.^[155]

The first part of the expedited first phase of the project will focus on upgrading the Multan to Peshawar section, which will then be followed by the Hyderabad to Multan section, and finally by the Hyderabad to Karachi section.^[156]

At the time of CPEC's announcement, the ML-1 consisted of mostly dual track railway between Karachi, and the Lahore suburb of [Shahdara](#), with long stretches of single track. From Shahdara, the track mainly consisted of a single track until the city Peshawar. Construction works to dualize the entire track between Karachi to Shahdara were completed and inaugurated in January 2016.^[157] As part of the first phase of the CPEC railway project, the remaining stretch of track between Shahdara and Peshawar is to be upgraded to a dual track railway.^[158]

The 676 kilometer portion between [Lalamusa](#), north of Lahore, and Peshawar will require complete reconstruction with the addition of tunnels, culverts, and bridges, while over 900 kilometers south of Lalamusa towards Karachi will be upgraded to handle cars with a 25-ton axle load capacity.^[159] A spur from [Taxila](#) to [Havelian](#) will also be constructed, with a [dry port](#) to be established near the city of Havelian.^[160] Further, the entire length of track will have computerised signal systems, with stretches of track in urban areas to also be fenced off to prevent pedestrians and vehicles from crossing tracks in unauthorised areas.¹

- **Main Line two which will connect the Qotri to Atak.**

In addition to upgrading the ML-1, the CPEC project also calls for similar major upgrade on the 1,254 kilometre long Main Line 2 (ML-2) railway between [Kotri](#) in Sindh province, and [Attock](#) in northern Punjab province via the cities of [Larkana](#) and [Dera Ghazi Khan](#).^[162] The route towards northern Pakistan roughly parallels the [Indus River](#), as opposed to the ML-1 which takes a more eastward course towards Lahore. The project also includes a plan to connect Gwadar, to the town of [Jacobabad](#), [Sindh](#)^[163] which lies at the intersection of the ML-2 and ML-3 railways.

- **Main line three which will connect Quattla Jam to Bhakar District.**

Medium term plans for the Main Line 3 (ML-3) railway line will also include construction of a 560 kilometer long railway line between [Bostan](#) near Quetta, to Kotla Jam in [Bhakkar District](#) near the city of [Dera Ismail Khan](#),^[164] which will provide access to southern [Afghanistan](#). The railway

route will pass through the city of [Quetta](#) and [Zhob](#) before terminating in Kotla Jam, and is expected to be constructed by 2025.^[169]

- **Orange Line / Lahore Metro**

The \$1.6 billion [Orange Line](#) of the [Lahore Metro](#) is completed in 2020 and is regarded as a commercial project under CPEC. The line is 27.1-kilometre (16.8 mi) long, of which 25.4 kilometres (15.8 mi) will be elevated, with the remaining portion to be underground between Jain Mandir and Lakshmi Chowk.^[169] When complete, the project have the capacity to transport 250,000 commuters per day, with plans to increase capacity to 500,000 commuters per day by 2025.

- **Khanjrab Railway**

Longer term projects under CPEC also call for construction of the 682 kilometre long [Khunjerab Railway](#) line between the city of [Havelian](#), to the Khunjerab Pass on the Chinese border,^[164] with extension to China's [Lanxin Railway](#) in [Kashgar](#), Xinjiang. The railway will roughly parallel the [Karakoram Highway](#), and is expected to be complete in 2030.^[146]

The cost of the entire project is estimated to be approximately \$12 billion, and will require 5 years for completion. A 300 million rupee study to establish final feasibility of constructing the rail line between Havelian and the Chinese border is already underway.^[171] A preliminary feasibility study was completed in 2008 by the Austrian engineering firm TBAC.

Energy Solar Projects:

The energy projects under CPEC will be constructed by private [Independent Power Producers](#), rather than by the governments of either China or Pakistan.^[174] The Exim Bank of China will finance these private investments at 5–6% interest rates, while the government of Pakistan will be contractually obliged to purchase electricity from those firms at pre-negotiated rates.^[175] In April 2020, hit by the [COVID-19 pandemic](#), Pakistan asked China to ease repayment terms on \$30bn worth of power projects.^{[176][177]}

- **Renewable Energy**

In March 2018, Pakistan announced that hydropower projects would be prioritized following the completion of under-construction power plants.^[68] Pakistan aims to produce 25% of its electricity requirements by renewable energy resources by 2030.^[178] China's [Zonergy](#) company will complete construction on the world's largest [solar power](#) plant – the 6,500 acre [Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park](#) near the city of [Bahawalpur](#) with an estimated capacity of 1000 MW is expected to be completed in December 2016.^{[179][180]} The first phase of the project has been completed by Xinjiang SunOasis, and has a generating capacity of 100 MW.^[181] The remaining 900 MW capacity will be installed by Zonergy under CPEC.^[181]

The [Jhimpir Wind Power Plant](#), built by the Turkish company Zorlu Enerji has already begun to sell 56.4 MW of electricity to the government of Pakistan,^[182] though under CPEC, another 250 MW of electricity are to be produced by the Chinese-Pakistan consortium United Energy Pakistan and others at a cost of \$659 million.^{[183][184]} Another wind farm, the [Dawood wind power project](#) is under development by [HydroChina](#) at a cost of \$115 million, and will generate 50 MW of electricity by August 2016.^[185]

SK Hydro Consortium is constructing the 870 MW [Suki Kinari Hydropower Project](#) in the [Kaghan Valley](#) of Pakistan's [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](#) province at a cost of \$1.8 billion,^[186] SK Hydro will construct the project with financing by China's EXIM bank.^[187]

The \$1.6 billion 720 MW [Karot Dam](#) which is under construction is part of the CPEC plan, but is to be financed separately by China's [Silk Road Fund](#).^[188]

Pakistan and China have also discussed the inclusion of the 4,500 MW \$14 billion [Diamer-Bhasha Dam](#) as part of the CPEC project,^[189] though as of December 2015, no firm decision has been made – though Pakistani officials remain optimistic at its eventual inclusion.^[190] On 14 November 2017, Pakistan dropped its bid to have [Diamer-Bhasha Dam](#) financed under the CPEC framework.^[191]

The \$2.4 billion, 1,100 MW [Kohala Hydropower Project](#) being constructed by China's [Three Gorges Corporation](#) predates the announcement of CPEC, though funding for the project will now come from CPEC fund.^[192] The project was approved by the government of Pakistani-administered Kashmir, the Chinese government and the Three Gorges corporation in 2020,^[193] the move was protested by India, which claims Kashmir as its territory.^[194]

- **Coal Energy**

Despite several renewable energy projects, the bulk of new energy generation capacity under CPEC will be coal-based plants, with \$5.8 billion worth of coal power projects expected to be completed by early 2019 as part of the CPEC's "Early Harvest" projects.

On 26 May, it was unveiled that transmission line of 660 KV would be laid between matiari and Lahore. The electricity would be produced from coal-based power plants at Thar, Port Qasim and Hub. It would have the capacity to supply 2000MW with 10 percent overloaded capability for 2 hours.

- **Liquidified Petroleum Gas (Natural Gass) LPG**

[Liquefied natural gas](#) power LNG projects are also considered vital to CPEC. The Chinese government has announced its intention to build a \$2.5 billion 711 kilometre gas pipeline from Gwadar to [Nawabshah](#) in province as part of CPEC.^[218] The pipeline is designed to be a part of the 2,775 kilometre long [Iran–Pakistan gas pipeline](#), with the 80 kilometre portion between Gwadar and the Iranian border to be connected when sanctions against Tehran are eased; Iran has already completed a 900 kilometre long portion of the pipeline on its side of the border.^[31]

The Pakistani portion of the pipeline is to be constructed by the state-owned [China Petroleum Pipeline Bureau](#).^[219] It will be 42 inches (1.1 metres) in diameter, and have the capacity to transport 1×10^9 cubic feet (2.8×10^7 m³) of liquified natural gas every day, with an additional 500×10^6 cubic feet (1.4×10^7 m³) of additional capacity when the planned off-shore LNG terminal is also completed^[220] The project will not only provide gas exporters with access to the Pakistani market, but will also allow China to secure a route for its own imports.^[221]

The project should not be confused with the \$2 billion 1,100 kilometre [North-South Pipeline](#) liquified natural gas pipeline which is to be constructed with Russian assistance between Karachi and Lahore with anticipated completion by 2018.^[222] Nor should it be confused with the planned \$7.5 billion [TAPI Pipeline](#) which is a planned project involving Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India.

Other LNG projects are currently under construction with Chinese assistance and financing that will augment the scope of CPEC, but are neither funded by nor officially considered a part of CPEC. The 1,223 MW [Balloki Power Plant](#) is currently under construction near [Kasur](#), and is being constructed by China's [Harbin Electric Company](#) with financing from the China's EXIM bank, is one such example. In October 2015, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif also inaugurated construction of the 1,180 MW Bhikhi Power Plant near [Sheikhupura](#),^[223] which is to be jointly constructed by China's [Harbin Electric Company](#) and [General Electric](#) from the United States.^[224] It is expected to be Pakistan's most efficient power plant, and will provide enough power for an estimated 6 million homes.^[224] The facility became operational in May 2018.^[225]

- **Early Harvest Project**

As part of the "Early Harvest" scheme of the CPEC, over 10,000 megawatts of electricity-generating capacity is to be developed between 2018 and 2020.^[30] While some "Early Harvest" projects will not be completed until 2020, the government of Pakistan plans to add approximately 10,000 MW of energy-generating capacity to Pakistan's electric grid by 2018 through the completion of projects which complement CPEC.

Although not officially under the scope of CPEC, the 1,223 MW [Balloki Power Plant](#), and the 1,180 MW Bhakki powerplants have both been completed in mid-2018,^{[225][226][223][227]} which along with the 969 MW [Neelum–Jhelum Hydropower Plant](#) completed in summer 2018 and 1,410 MW [Tarbela IV Extension Project](#), completed in February 2018,^[228] will result in an additional 10,000 MW being added to Pakistan's electricity grid by the end of 2018 with a combination of CPEC and non-CPEC projects.^[229] A further 1,000 MW of electricity will be imported to Pakistan from [Tajikistan](#) and [Kyrgyzstan](#) as part of the [CASA-1000](#) project, which is expected to be launched in 2018.^[230]

Other Areas of cooperation

The CPEC announcement encompassed not only infrastructure works, but also addressed areas of co-operation between China and Pakistan.

- **Agriculture**

CPEC includes provisions for cooperation in management of water resources, livestock, and other fields of agriculture. Under the plan, agricultural information project, storage and distribution of agricultural equipment and construction project, agricultural mechanisation, demonstration and machinery leasing project and fertiliser production project for producing 800,000 tons of fertiliser and 100,000 tons of bio-organic fertiliser will be implemented.^{[234][235]} The framework includes cooperation in Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographical Information System (GIS), food processing, pre-and-post-harvest handling and storage of agricultural produce, selection and breeding of new breeds of animals and new varieties of plants, specifically fisheries and aquaculture.

- **Science and Technology**

As part of CPEC, the two countries signed an Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement,^[237] as well as pledged to "China-Pakistan Joint Cotton Bio-Tech Laboratory"^[237] The two countries also pledged to establish the "China-Pakistan Joint Marine Research Center"

with [State Oceanic Administration](#) and Pakistan's [Ministry of Science and Technology](#).^[237] Also as part of the CPEC agreement, Pakistan and China have agreed to co-operate in the field of [space research](#).^[55]

In February 2016, the two countries agreed to establish the "Pak-China Science, Technology, Commerce and Logistic Park" near Islamabad at an estimated cost of \$1.5 billion.^[238] The park will be situated on 500 hectares, which will be provided by Pakistan to China's [Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps](#), with all investments expected to come from the Chinese side over the course of ten years.^[238]

In May 2016, construction began on the \$44 million 820 kilometer long [Pakistan-China Fiber Optic Project](#), a Cross Border [Optical Fiber](#) Cable that will enhance telecommunication and ICT Industry in the Gilgit Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab region, while offering Pakistan a fifth route by which to transmit telecommunication traffic.^{[239][240]} which will be extended to Gwadar.^{[241][86]}

in May 2019, Vice President of China and Pakistan has decided to launch Huawei Technical Support Center in Pakistan.^[195]

CPEC include establishment of pilot project of [Digital Terrestrial Multimedia Broadcast](#) for [Pakistan Television Corporation](#) through Chinese grant at Rebroadcast Station (RBS) at Murree.^[242] [ZTE Corporation](#) will provide [Pakistan Television Corporation](#) collaboration across R&D of digital terrestrial television technologies, staff training and content creation including partnerships with Chinese multinational companies in multiple areas including television sets and set top boxes as international Cooperation.^[243]

- **Finance Projects (Interest free)**

The government of China in August 2015 announced that concessionary loans for several projects in Gwadar totalling \$757 million would be converted 0% interest loans.^[244] The projects which are now to be financed by the 0% interest loans include: the construction of the \$140 million [East Bay Expressway](#) project, installation of [breakwaters](#) in Gwadar which will cost \$130 million, a \$360 million coal power plant in Gwadar, a \$27 million project to dredge berths in Gwadar harbour, and a \$100 million 300-bed hospital in Gwadar.^[244] Thus, Pakistan only has to repay the principal on these loans.

In September 2015, the government of China also announced that the \$230 million Gwadar International Airport project would no longer be financed by loans, but would instead be constructed by grants which the government of Pakistan will not be required to repay.^[245]

- **Geostrategic impact of CPEC**

The importance of CPEC to China is reflected by its inclusion as part of China's 13th [five-year development plan](#).^{[259][260]} CPEC projects will provide China with an alternate route for energy supplies, as well as a new route by which [Western China](#) can conduct trade. Pakistan stands to gain due to upgrade of infrastructure and introduction of a reliable energy supply.^{[261][262]}

On 8 January 2017, [Forbes](#) claimed that CPEC is part of China's vision to write the rules of the next era of globalization and help its export and investment engines run for years to come.^[263] Writing in January 2017, Arun Mohan Sukumar of India's [Observer Research Foundation](#) claimed that "CPEC is an important enough project whose economic and strategic consequences require methodical assessment", adding that "CPEC may be a bilateral endeavour,

but [New Delhi](#) cannot ignore its spillover effects on regional governance" and concluding that "India would be ill-advised to rely on the false comfort that profits alone will drive China's business with Pakistan".^[264]

According to China's prime minister, [Li Keqiang](#), Pakistan's development through the project might "wean the populace from [fundamentalism](#)".^[35]

TAPI Gas Pipeline Project

- Background of Tappi
- Technical Features of Tappi
- Route Map of Tappi
- Highlights of Tappi
- Source of Funding
- Security Network
- CCTV system of Project
- Status of Agreement
- Current Status of the Project
- Cost Structure.

QUESTION NO. 5

Resources of Pakistan /Agriculture

- Role and Importance of Agriculture in Pakistan
- Problems of Agriculture in Pakistan
- Solutions of Problems in Agriculture in Pakistan.

Potential and Performance of Agriculture

Two types of crops

- Rabbi Crops
- Khreef Crops

A. Importance/ Role of Pakistan in Economic Society.

To meet the requirements of the growing population of Pakistan a lot of attention has been paid to develop the agriculture sector. The production of food grain has increased to save the foreign exchange for its imports. Cultivated areas have increased. About 25% of the total area is under cultivation in Pakistan. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy of Pakistan.

1. Sources of Livelihood:

If we increase the production agricultural crops, so income of farmers also increases, that why living standard of the farmers and the people attached with agriculture will also become better.

2. Contribution to National Revenue:

In agriculture sector the government provides loans to farmers on easy terms so that the maximum number of people may get employment, and the migration from villages to cities may remain low. It increases, the national income, and the country becomes prosperous.

3. Supplier of Food as well as Fodder:

Pakistan is an agriculture country. The important crops are wheat, rice, maize, barley and oats etc. They fulfill the needs of growing population of the country. Pakistan is self-sufficient in the production of food grain.

Our country is famous for fruits. Major portion of fruit is produced in the provinces of Punjab, Serhad and Baluchistan. Mango, orange grapes, apple, plum and peaches etc. are the important fruits. Dry fruits are mostly produced in Serhad. Pakistan earns a lot of foreign exchange from the export of fruits.

4. Significance and Transport:

Transport is regarded as a crucial factor in improving agricultural productivity. This is because it is the major means of transporting agricultural produce from the farms to the markets as well as to various urban communities. It enhances quality of life of the people, creates market for agricultural produce, facilitates interaction among geographical and economic regions and opened up new areas to economic focus.

5. Source of Raw material:

We also obtain raw material for industries from agriculture. Cotton is a raw material for Textile industry, Leather is a raw Material for Later industries, Rice and Wheat is also raw Material for Rice factories and flour Mills.

5. Significance to the International Trade:

Agriculture Promotes International Trade which earn foreign exchange for the country.

6. Contribution to Foreign exchange

Our country is famous for fruits. Major portion of fruit is produced in the provinces of Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan. Mango, orange grapes, apple, plum and peaches etc. are the important fruits. Dry fruits are mostly produced in Sindh. Pakistan earns a lot of foreign exchange from the export of fruits.

7. Great Employment Opportunities.

Agriculture is both a profession and an obligation. About 55% of population is attached with agriculture directly or indirectly. 37% of the national production is provided by agriculture.

8. Sources of Savings:

9. Food Security:

The goal of the Agriculture and Food Security program is to support innovation for more efficient and sustainable agricultural production to enhance food security, incomes, and nutrition that benefit small-scale farmers (particularly women).

The program has four priorities:

- Focus on new or underutilized crops, fruits, and vegetables, and high-value animal products to boost both incomes and nutrition.
- Support projects with high potential for transferability and adoption with the active participation of the private sector or social entrepreneurship organizations.
- Contribute to the development of improved market access and agricultural value chains for smallholders.
- Support programming on financial services, small-scale mechanization, reduction of post-harvest losses, and youth employment in the agricultural sector

B. Problems in Agriculture of Pakistan:

There are a lot of problems which are facing by our agricultural sector. Some of them are as under:

1. Floods:

Heavy rains, strong winds and floods damage the crops on a very large area every year. Due to this reason a lot of crops destroy every year.

2. Water logging and Salinity:

Pakistan has an extensive and comprehensive canal system. The canal system of Pakistan and rivers are the source of water logging and salinity. Due to an estimation one lac acre area is facing this problem every year.

3. Lack of Irrigation Facility:

The environmental impacts of irrigation relate to the changes in quantity and quality of soil and water as a result of irrigation and the effects on natural and social conditions in river basins and downstream of an irrigation scheme. This results in Reduced river flow, Increased groundwater recharge, waterlogging, soil salinity, reduced downstream river water quality, affected downstream water users, lost land use opportunities and Groundwater mining with wells, land subsidence.

4. Ignorance of Farmers:

Education of the farmer plays a vital role in the agricultural process but in Pakistan mostly the people which are attached to the agriculture sector are not educated properly so they cannot plan and try to increase the average yield per hectare.

5. Lack of Funds:

Due to the poor economy of the country the availability of agricultural loans is very limited. Due to this reason farmer cannot purchase latest machines & tools which are used in agriculture and they cannot increase the production of their crops by using pesticides and fertilizer.

6. Land Erosion:

Due to heavy rainfalls and floods the transportation of the soil is started. Due to this reason a lot of cultivated area is unable to cultivate for the different type of crops

7. Less Utilization of Lands:

Pakistan is an agriculture country but only 25% area is under cultivation. Due to increase in population this area is reducing day by day.

8. Inadequate system of Transportation:

Transport affects agricultural marketing because it is the only means by which farmers can transport their produce to the market. Poor transportation in the rural areas has resulted in low productivity, low income and a fall in the standard of living of rural residents and high rate of poverty.

9. Lack of Training:

In Pakistan in this modern age the farmers of Pakistan are using old and outdated methods of the cultivation. Due to the poor economy and illiteracy, the farmers are unable to use latest agricultural machines in the agriculture sector.

10. Expensive Medicines and Fertilizers:

Fertilizers and pesticides use has led to the problem of air, water and soil pollution. The nitrous oxide (N₂O) produced by microbial action on inorganic fertilizers in soil causes depletion of stratospheric ozone layer, which serve as shield against harmful UV-rays emanating from the sun

11. Load shading:

Load shedding has a negative impact on energy-intensive and irrigation-dependent agricultural industries, throughout the entire chain from farm gate to the consumer's home. Furthermore, load shedding will have a negative impact on GDP growth.

12. Land Lord system:

The study found that land reform can assist in creating more employment-intensive farming systems by: reducing the size of farming units, while increasing their total numbers; changing the mix and scale of farm commodities produced; and changing farming systems so that they become more employment-intensive.

13. Crop Disease:

In Pakistan mostly the farmers have small piece of land for agriculture. Their economy is very limited. They are unable to use fertilizer better seeds, pesticides & insecticides to overcome the diseases of the crops and increase every yield per hectare.

14. Lack of Medical Facilities:

Agriculture and AKST can affect a range of health issues including undernutrition, chronic diseases, infectious diseases, food safety, and environmental and occupational health. ... Poor diet throughout the life course is a major risk factor for chronic diseases, which are the leading cause of global deaths.

15. Low standard of life of farmer:

Most of the farmers are not highly educated because of which they cannot use the machines in a proper manner which affects the productivity. Farmers have an increased prevalence of many acute and chronic health conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory disease, arthritis, skin cancer, hearing loss, and amputations. Other health outcomes have been little studied in the agricultural workplace, such as stress and adverse reproductive outcomes.

16. Lack of water:

Agriculture consumes more water than any other source and wastes much of that through inefficiencies. It is both a victim and a cause of water scarcity. Additionally, climate change will have significant impacts on agriculture by increasing water demand, limiting crop productivity, and reducing water availability in areas where irrigation is most needed or has a comparative advantage.

C. Solutions of the Problems of Agriculture:

Flood Control System:

A national food control system ensures that food available within a country is safe, wholesome and fit for human consumption, conforms to food safety and quality requirements and is honestly and accurately labelled as prescribed by the law. As such, food control systems protect the health and safety of consumers and help assure the safety and quality of foods being traded both nationally and internationally

Control of Water Logging and Salinity:

The canal irrigation has created the twin problems of water logging and salinity. The government has taken the steps to tackle them in the province of Punjab and Sindh. It increased the area of cultivated land. Tube wells and drains played the key role in reclamation. About 60 reclamation schemes has been completed. The 18 million acres of land have been reclaimed. It increased not only the cultivable land but increased the agricultural production. But the reclamation schemes still have a long way to go.

Increase in Agriculture Growth:

Seeds play an important role in boosting agricultural production. Some improved seeds are imported from other countries. So the improved seeds increase the per acre yield of the crops.

Training of Formers:

Farmer training improves the profitability of the farm by improving technical skills and the farmers become enable to make use of the latest agricultural developments.

Introduce Agriculture Reforms:

Agriculture reforms have also played an important role in increasing agricultural production in Pakistan. The agriculture reforms of 1959, 1972 and 1977 are important in this sector. The scattered lands of the farmers were consolidated to enable them to manage them well. This increased the per capita agricultural income of the farmers and facilitated the farm holdings. It improves the relationship both between the landowner and the tenant.

Establishment of Agriculture Banks:

To encourage our farmers, banks offer loans to farmers to help them cultivate their land so they may earn a living out of it. They can also use these farming loans to purchase land and agricultural tools for the cultivation and harvesting of crops.

Better seed and Chemical Fertilizers:

Application of chemical fertilizers is necessary for enhancing crop yields and sustaining soil fertility. Among all treatments, NPK fertilization produced the highest yield of both rice-oilseed rape rotations. This high yield was due to the balanced supply of all important nutrients to the plants.

Modern Method of Cultivation:

Modern farming methods refer to the agricultural production system characterized by the high

inputs of capital, labor, heavy usage of farm machinery such as threshers, harvesters, winnowing machine, heavy usage of technology such as selective breeding, pesticides, chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Higher yields were possible only from a combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc.

Agricultural Research Department:

Agricultural R&D is a crucial determinant of agricultural productivity and production and therefore food prices and poverty. The economic impact of this research has been much studied, and the overwhelming conclusion drawn from this evidence is that the returns to agricultural R&D have been large.

Maximum Use of Lands:

There are many different categories when it comes to land use. The five most common uses are recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial. Understanding the specifics of each one can help when planning on investing in property. Land also supports wild life, natural vegetation, transport and communication activities. Ninety-five percent of our basic needs and requirements like food, clothing and shelter are obtained from land.

Agricultural Programs:

Agricultural education is a systematic program of instruction available to students desiring to learn about the science, business, technology of plant and animal production and/or about the environmental and natural resources systems.

Improvement In Education:

The education of a farmer is essential. The education in all respects is the key to success in life. Most of the farmers are uneducated and face lot of problems due to their ignorance. The government has taken practical steps to improve the educational standard of the rural areas and taught them the improved methods of cultivation to increase the production in agriculture.

Steps to Control the Natural Disasters:

To keep you and your family safe during a natural disaster, these preparedness safety tips can prevent injuries and make the difference in an emergency:

- Implement Land and Water Management Strategies During a Drought.
- Prepare for a Hurricane by Stocking Up on Essentials.
- Recognize and Relocate Fire Hazards.
- Identify Higher Ground Ahead of Flooding
- Utilize Biosecurity Measures to Deter Disease

Build Stores for Wheat:

Scope in Irrigation System:

The work involved in irrigation engineering may oversee the installation of pipelines and sprinklers, or be involved in directing water from dams, canals, and rivers. The work is done in the field to evaluate terrain, soil, and climactic characteristics to optimize the use of water for lawns and agricultural crops. The control of water application achieved through irrigation systems can create higher yields and allow the production of higher value crops, while potentially reducing some production costs.

Division of Government Lands:

In Pakistan, 6.35 million hectares of land are irrigated with canal water, 12.53 million hectares are cultivated through tube wells, and for the remaining 3.59 million hectares, no water is available, for a total 22.45 of million hectares (GOP, 2012). Limited water results in susceptibility to water scarcity conditions, causing wheat biomass to reduce wheat crops. Poor and sparsely distributed rainfall in arid regions of Pakistan further aggravates this situation.

Better rates of Agricultural Crops:**Control the Crop Disease:**

Infectious plant diseases are caused by living (biotic) agents, or pathogens. These pathogens can be spread from an infected plant or plant debris to a healthy plant. Microorganisms that cause plant diseases include nematodes, fungi, bacteria, and mycoplasmas. A variety of chemicals are available that have been designed to control plant diseases by inhibiting the growth of or by killing the disease-causing pathogens. Chemicals used to control bacteria (bactericides), fungi (fungicides), and nematodes (nematicides) may be applied to seeds, foliage, flowers, fruit, or soil

PAKISTAN STUDIES – 9 November 2020

Industry and its problems and solutions

1. Textile industry
2. Sugar industry
3. Cement industry
4. Paper industry
5. Cigarette industry
6. Iron and steel industry
7. Vegetable ghee and cooking oil industry
8. Motorcycle cycle industry
9. Car manufacturing industry

Industrial problems of Pakistan

1. Biased policy of British
2. Lack of capital
3. Lack of minerals problem of industrial labour
4. Political industry ability
5. Lack of technical knowledge
6. Frequent power breakdown
7. Gas load shedding
8. Lack of foreign exchange
9. Lack of trained and skilled person
10. Lack of loans
11. Lack of transportation
12. Policy of nationalism
13. Robbery in industry
14. National and international
15. Problem of honesty and labour
16. Nonpayment of taxes
17. Unbalance of trade
18. Lack of honesty
19. Problems in establishment of new factories

Solutions of industrial problems

1. Establishment of government Enterprises
2. DE nationalism of industries
3. Incentive to industrialists
4. Lenient policy of taxation
5. Betterment in privatization program
6. Establishment of Pakistan industrial revenue Corporation
7. Establishment of Pakistan industrial development Corporation

8. Establishment of scientific research Council
9. Establishment of small industries
10. Corporation of industrial credit and Investments
11. Pak Industrial Development Bank
12. Establishment of industrial executive
13. Establishment of industrial education and training
14. Establishment of information Centre
15. Establishment of Institution of standards
16. Profit act for companies
17. Protection of foreign industrials
18. International conference will be organized
19. Protection of industries
20. Solve the problems of honor and labor

State and Constitution of Pakistan

Brief History

Follow the Act of 1935 when Pakistan came into being.

Make Assembly according to 1945 elections.

Liaquat Ali Khan Presented the Draft of Constitution first time.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah. (15-Aug-1947 to 11 September 1948) Died

Sir Khawaja Nazimuddin. (14-Sep-1948 to 17-Oct-1951). Became Prime minister

Sir Ghulam Muhammad. (17-Oct-1951-7-Aug-1955) Dismissed

Iskander Mirza. (7-August-1955 to 23-March-1956). Became President.

1962 there is no seat of Prime Minister.

In 1958, appointing army Commander-in-Chief Gen. Ayub Khan the chief martial Law administrative.

General Elections were held in Pakistan on 7 December 1970. Awami League won the 160 seats in East Pakistan.

The PPP Won only 88 seats all in the West Pakistan.

QUESTION NO 7

1. Basic Information

2. Origins and Historical Background

3. Role of Objective Resolution

4. Main Features of Objective Resolution

- i Sovereignty Belongs to Allah Almighty
- ii Constitution Assembly Representing the Pakistan People
- iii The Muslims will be enabled to order their lives according to Holy Quran and Sunnah
- iv Adequate provisions shall be made for minorities
- v Pakistan shall be a Federation
- vi Fundamental Rights shall be Guaranteed
- vii The Independence of Judiciary shall be fully secure
- viii The Integrity of the territories of the Federation shall be safeguarded
- ix The people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful Place

- x National Language shall be Urdu
- xi Promote the Principles of Islamic Democracy
- xii Promote the Principles of Freedom of Equality
- xiii Promote the Principles of tolerance and social justice
- xiv Islam as a set of Quran and Sunnah
- xv Strong Defense of Pakistan
- xvi Establishment of Islamic Society

5. Supporters of Objective Resolutions:

- Molana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani
- Dr. Abdul Rab Nister
- Dr. Ishtihar Hussain Qureshi
- Dr. Umar Hayat Malik
- Noor Ahmed
- Baighm Shaista Ikram Ullah
- Muhammad Hussain

6. Criticism

Muslim Members are

- Ayaz Meer
- Molana Mahdoodi
- Miss Robina Sagal

7. Importance of Objective Resolution

- Supremacy of Quran and Sunnah
- Guarantee of Social Justice
- Opposed the Theocracy
- Used as Introduction in the constitution of Pakistan
- Example of Tolerance Strategy
- Elimination of chances of Secular State
- MAGNA CATA status in Pakistan History

QUESTION NO 8 (State and Constitution of Pakistan)

Fundamental Rights in Pakistan Constitution of 1956 and 1962

Fundamental Rights in Constitution of 1956

1. Every citizen irrespective of caste creed and area.
2. They are provided with basic and Civil Rights
3. They are provided Political Rights
4. They are provided Protectives and Securities
5. Right to freedom of Press
6. Right the freedom to express their views
7. Right the personal freedom
8. Right the freedom of religion to Practice
9. Right to establish the Political Organization
10. The Right of one person becomes the duty of other person
11. Rights and Duties go together
12. Right to all citizens go to judiciary
13. It is the duty of the government to look after the rights of the citizens

Fundamental Rights in Constitution of 1962

1. Constitution provided political Right
2. It also provided the civil rights
3. Rights to speech
4. Right to make Organization
5. Right to movement
6. Right the Protection of life
7. Right of security
8. Right the freedom of religion
9. Right the court and law
10. Right to express their opinion