

By: Prof.M.Imran Hafeez

# INTRODUCTION TO PAKISTAN STUDIES (APAK-111)



prof.mimranhafeezhashmi@gmail.com  
<https://imranpolsciencenotes.blogspot.com/>

Prof.M.Imran Hafeez

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| <b>Paper Title</b> | INTRODUCTION TO PAKISTAN STUDIES |                |    |
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| <b>Course Content</b>  |
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| The Subject of Pakistan Studies: Definition, Utility, Scope & Significance   |
| Some Common Misconceptions About Pakistan Studies  |
| Pakistan Studies: An Art or Science?   |
| Aims & Objectives of the Pakistan Studies as a Subject   |
| Related Disciplines of Pakistan Studies: Geography, History, Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Anthropology, etc. |
| Related Disciplines of Pakistan Studies: Geography, History, Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Anthropology, etc. |
| Significance of Studying Two-Nations Theory & Ideology of Pakistan   |
| Role of History in Pakistan Studies  |
| Role of Geography in Pakistan Studies  |

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## Unit 1: The Subject of Pakistan Studies

### Introduction:

Pakistan Studies is the study of Pakistan's history, culture, geography, economy, and politics. It helps us understand how Pakistan was created, its struggles, achievements, and future goals. As Pakistanis, studying this subject is important because it strengthens our national identity and patriotism.

After the independence of Pakistan in 1947, it became necessary to teach future generations about the sacrifices made for this country. That is why Pakistan Studies became an important subject in schools, colleges, and universities.

### Definition:

Pakistan Studies is the study of Pakistan's past, present, and future. It covers the historical background, political system, social structure, economic development, foreign relations, and ideological foundations of Pakistan.

### A simple definition:

*"Pakistan Studies is the subject that teaches us about the history, geography, culture, and progress of Pakistan as an independent Muslim country."*

### Utility (Importance of Studying Pakistan Studies)

Pakistan Studies is useful for many reasons:

- 1) **Strengthens National Identity** – It helps us feel proud of being Pakistani by learning about our heroes, culture, and achievements.
- 2) **Teaches the Struggle for Pakistan** – It explains how Muslims of the subcontinent fought for a separate homeland under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- 3) **Creates Awareness About Rights & Duties** – It informs us about our rights as citizens and our responsibilities to Pakistan.
- 4) **Helps in Nation-Building** – It guides us on how to contribute to Pakistan's progress in education, economy, and technology.
- 5) **Improves Patriotism** – By studying the sacrifices of our ancestors, we develop love and loyalty for Pakistan.
- 6) **Explains Pakistan's Challenges** – It helps us understand the problems Pakistan faces today, like terrorism, economic issues, and water scarcity, and how we can solve them.
- 7) **Promotes Islamic Values** – Since Pakistan was created in the name of Islam, the subject highlights the importance of Islamic principles in our daily lives.



- 8) **Guides Foreign Policy Understanding** – It helps us understand Pakistan's relations with other countries, especially Muslim nations, and how we can strengthen our position globally.
- 9) **Encourages National Unity:** Pakistan Studies teaches us about the diversity within our country, including different ethnic groups, languages, and traditions.
- It promotes the idea of “unity in diversity”, ensuring that all Pakistanis, whether Punjabi, Sindhi, Baloch, Pashtun, or from any other group, feel like one nation.
  - It discourages regionalism, ethnic conflicts, and division and encourages national harmony.
- 10) **Develops a Sense of Responsibility:** It teaches us how to be responsible citizens by following laws, respecting authority, and participating in community development.
- It encourages young people to engage in volunteer work, social welfare, and environmental protection.
  - It explains the importance of paying taxes to support the country's development.
- 11) **Highlights Economic Growth & Development:** The subject discusses how Pakistan's agriculture, industry, and trade contribute to national progress.
- It explains key economic projects like CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor) and their impact on Pakistan's future.
  - It promotes entrepreneurship and self-reliance, encouraging young Pakistanis to start businesses and innovative projects.
- 12) **Encourages Scientific & Technological Advancement:** It educates us about Pakistan's achievements in science and technology, including nuclear energy, space research (SUPARCO), and IT development.
- It highlights how technological advancements can help solve problems like electricity shortages, climate change, and agriculture.
  - It encourages students to pursue careers in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) to help Pakistan progress.
- 13) **Teaches the Role of Leadership & Governance:** It explains Pakistan's political system, the working of the Parliament, Judiciary, and Executive, and the importance of democracy.



- It helps us understand how good governance and leadership can make Pakistan stronger and more stable.
- It educates us about the Constitution of Pakistan, which protects our rights and defines the structure of the state.

14) **Prepares Youth for the Future:** It motivates young people to actively participate in nation-building and social development.

- It encourages students to work hard, develop skills, and contribute positively to Pakistan's progress.
- It teaches the importance of education, discipline, and innovation in achieving success.

15) **Strengthens Pakistan's Image in the World:** The subject educates us about Pakistan's contributions in different fields like sports, arts, science, and humanitarian work.

- It helps us promote a positive image of Pakistan globally by being responsible and respectful citizens.
- It encourages Pakistanis to take part in international forums, cultural exchanges, and diplomacy to build strong global relations.

16) **Encourages Civic Engagement & Political Participation:** It teaches us the importance of voting in elections to choose honest and capable leaders.

- It encourages civic engagement, where citizens play an active role in community service, awareness campaigns, and law enforcement cooperation.
- It explains how young people can raise their voices for social justice, human rights, and development.

17) **Educates About Pakistan's Natural Resources & Environment:** The subject highlights Pakistan's rich natural resources, including minerals, rivers, forests, and fertile land.

- It teaches the importance of sustainable development, conservation, and environmental protection.
- It encourages responsible use of resources to ensure a better future for the next generations.

### Scope & Significance:

The scope of Pakistan Studies is very broad, covering various aspects of our country:

- 1) **Historical Scope** – It studies Pakistan's history from the time of Muslim rule in the subcontinent, the Two-Nation Theory, the Pakistan Movement, and the challenges faced after independence.
- 2) **Geographical Scope** – It covers Pakistan's natural resources, climate, provinces, rivers, and importance in the region.
- 3) **Political Scope** – It explains the political system of Pakistan, including democracy, the role of the military, and the Constitution.
- 4) **Economic Scope** – It discusses Pakistan's economy, industries, trade, agriculture, and the need for economic growth.
- 5) **Cultural Scope** – It highlights the rich culture of Pakistan, including languages, traditions, festivals, and heritage sites.
- 6) **Social Scope** – It examines social issues like education, health, poverty, and ways to improve society.
- 7) **Religious & Ideological Scope** – It explains the role of Islam in Pakistan's foundation and how it influences our laws and policies.
- 8) **Scientific & Technological Scope** – It covers Pakistan's advancements in nuclear technology, space research, IT, and defense.
- 9) **Covers Pakistan's Social Structure & Culture** – Pakistan Studies provides knowledge about the country's rich culture, traditions, languages, festivals, and way of life. It helps in preserving and promoting Pakistan's cultural identity on a global scale. Understanding the diverse social structure of Pakistan allows citizens to appreciate different communities and foster unity. It also highlights the importance of family values, hospitality, and respect for elders, which are key elements of Pakistani society.
- 10) **Helps in Understanding National Security & Defense** – The subject educates us about Pakistan's Armed Forces, their role in safeguarding the nation, and the importance of a strong defense system. It explains the significance of strategic locations, such as the borders with India, China, Afghanistan, and Iran, and how they impact national security. It also highlights major defense achievements, such as Pakistan's nuclear program and its role in global peacekeeping missions.
- 11) **Explains Pakistan's Foreign Relations** – Pakistan Studies provides insight into Pakistan's diplomatic relations with neighboring countries, Muslim nations, and global powers. It explains the role of Pakistan in international organizations like the United Nations (UN), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and the South

Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Understanding foreign relations helps citizens support policies that strengthen Pakistan's global position and economic ties.

- 12) **Highlights Pakistan's Legal and Judicial System** – The study of Pakistan's Constitution, laws, and legal system is an essential part of the subject. It educates citizens about their rights and responsibilities, ensuring they can seek justice when needed. It also explains the role of courts, law enforcement agencies, and the importance of the rule of law in maintaining a just and peaceful society.
- 13) **Encourages Sustainable Development & Environmental Awareness** – Pakistan Studies highlights the country's natural resources, including rivers, forests, and minerals, and teaches how to use them wisely for economic growth. It also focuses on environmental issues such as deforestation, climate change, and water scarcity, encouraging responsible resource management. The subject promotes sustainable practices that ensure future generations benefit from a clean and healthy environment.
- 14) **Promotes Economic Growth & Self-Reliance** – By studying Pakistan's economy, industries, and trade policies, students learn how the country can achieve self-sufficiency. It explains major economic projects like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and their potential to boost national development. Encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation, the subject helps young Pakistanis understand their role in economic progress.
- 15) **Prepares Citizens for Leadership & Governance** – The subject provides knowledge about Pakistan's political system, governance structure, and the role of leaders in national development. It encourages youth to participate in democracy, vote responsibly, and take leadership roles in society. Understanding governance helps in creating informed citizens who can hold authorities accountable and work for a better future.
- 16) **Strengthens National Integration & Peace** – Studying Pakistan's history, ideology, and cultural diversity helps in reducing regional and ethnic divides. It promotes national unity by emphasizing the shared values, struggles, and aspirations of all Pakistanis. By encouraging tolerance and mutual respect, the subject plays a key role in fostering peace and harmony among different communities.
- 17) **Equips Youth with Knowledge for a Stronger Pakistan** – Pakistan Studies is essential in preparing young minds for the challenges and opportunities ahead. It instills a sense of responsibility, patriotism, and commitment to national progress. By learning about Pakistan's past, present, and future prospects, students are encouraged to work towards making the country stronger, more prosperous, and respected worldwide.

## Common Misconceptions About Pakistan Studies:

### Some Common Misconceptions About Pakistan Studies

Many people hold incorrect beliefs about Pakistan Studies, which often lead to misunderstandings about its purpose and significance. Below are some common misconceptions and the reality behind them:

1. **"Pakistan Studies is Just About History"** – Many believe that Pakistan Studies only covers the history of Pakistan's creation. In reality, the subject includes politics, geography, economy, law, foreign relations, and social issues, making it highly relevant to understanding Pakistan's present and future.
2. **"It is a Subject Only for Students"** – Some think that Pakistan Studies is only meant for school and college students. However, it is a lifelong learning subject that benefits every Pakistani by increasing awareness of national identity, rights, and responsibilities.
3. **"Pakistan Studies Only Focuses on Positives"** – Another misconception is that the subject only highlights Pakistan's achievements and ignores its challenges. In truth, it also discusses economic struggles, governance issues, security threats, and environmental concerns while offering solutions to improve the country.
4. **"It is Not Useful for Practical Life"** – Some people think that Pakistan Studies has no practical use in daily life. However, it teaches important lessons about citizenship, leadership, governance, and law, which help individuals become responsible and informed citizens.
5. **"Pakistan Studies Promotes a Single Perspective"** – There is a belief that the subject only presents one viewpoint and ignores other perspectives. While it emphasizes national unity, a well-balanced study of Pakistan Studies includes diverse perspectives on historical events and policies.
6. **"It is Only About Islam"** – Since Pakistan was created in the name of Islam, some assume that Pakistan Studies only focuses on Islamic teachings. While Islam is an important part of the subject, it also covers other aspects like politics, economics, international relations, and cultural diversity.
7. **"Pakistan Studies is Only for Pakistanis"** – Some believe that Pakistan Studies is only relevant to Pakistani citizens. However, even foreigners who wish to understand Pakistan's history, politics, and society can benefit from

studying it, especially diplomats, researchers, and students of international relations.

8. **"It is a Static Subject"** – Many assume that Pakistan Studies does not evolve and only discusses past events. However, the subject is dynamic, as it constantly updates to include new challenges, policies, and developments affecting Pakistan today.
9. **"Pakistan Studies is Only About the Pakistan Movement"** – Many people believe that Pakistan Studies only discusses the events leading up to 1947. While the Pakistan Movement is an important part of the subject, it also covers Pakistan's post-independence challenges, governance, economy, foreign relations, and future prospects.
10. **"It Does Not Help in Career Development"** – Some think that Pakistan Studies has no role in professional life. In truth, it helps individuals develop critical thinking, analytical skills, and knowledge about governance and law, which are useful in careers such as civil services, journalism, law, and policymaking.
11. **"Pakistan Studies Promotes Regional Divisions"** – A common misconception is that the subject only focuses on certain regions or ethnic groups. However, it aims to create national unity by highlighting the contributions of all provinces and communities in Pakistan's progress.
12. **"It is an Easy Subject Without Depth"** – Some believe that Pakistan Studies is a simple subject with limited knowledge. In reality, it requires deep understanding as it covers complex topics such as constitutional development, international relations, economic policies, and defense strategies.
13. **"Pakistan Studies Promotes Extremism"** – Some critics argue that the subject encourages a narrow or extremist mindset. However, true Pakistan Studies promotes peace, tolerance, and the importance of coexistence by highlighting Islamic values of justice, equality, and unity.
14. **"It Only Glorifies Leaders Without Criticism"** – Another misconception is that Pakistan Studies only praises national leaders without discussing their shortcomings. In fact, a well-rounded study of the subject also examines policy failures, challenges faced by leaders, and lessons learned from history.
15. **"Pakistan Studies Does Not Address Contemporary Issues"** – Some people think that the subject is outdated and does not discuss modern-day challenges like climate change, terrorism, digital transformation, or global politics. However, it continuously evolves to include current affairs that impact Pakistan's future.
16. **"It Does Not Include Pakistan's Scientific and Technological Achievements"** – Many believe Pakistan Studies only covers politics and history, ignoring

Pakistan's contributions in science, technology, and defense. In reality, it highlights major achievements like Pakistan's space program, nuclear advancements, and medical research.

17. **"It is Only Important for Exams"** – Some students study Pakistan Studies only to pass exams, assuming it has no value beyond that. However, the knowledge gained from this subject helps individuals become informed citizens who understand their rights, duties, and national policies.
18. **"It Does Not Encourage Critical Thinking"** – Many assume that Pakistan Studies only provides memorized facts. However, it encourages analytical skills by discussing historical events, political decisions, and economic strategies, allowing students to form their own opinions.
19. **"It Ignores Pakistan's Relations with the Muslim World"** – Some believe that Pakistan Studies does not focus on Pakistan's role in the Muslim world. In reality, the subject covers Pakistan's relations with Islamic countries, its leadership in the OIC, and its efforts to promote Muslim unity.
20. **"It Does Not Highlight Pakistan's Contributions to Global Peace"** – There is a misconception that Pakistan Studies only focuses on domestic affairs. However, it also discusses Pakistan's role in UN peacekeeping missions, its efforts in global diplomacy, and its humanitarian contributions in times of crisis.

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## Unit 2: Pakistan Studies

### Pakistan Studies: An Art or Science?

Pakistan Studies is a multidisciplinary subject that combines both art and science. It is not limited to one field of knowledge; instead, it includes history, politics, geography, law, economics, and international relations. To understand whether Pakistan Studies is an art or a science, we must analyze its characteristics from both perspectives.

#### Pakistan Studies as an Art

Art is generally considered a field that involves creativity, interpretation, and subjective understanding. Pakistan Studies fits into this category in the following ways:

1. **Interpretation of History** – The events of Pakistan's creation, the role of leaders, and the struggles of the people are studied with different perspectives, making it a subject of analysis and interpretation rather than fixed rules.
2. **Political and Social Theories** – Pakistan Studies includes discussions on governance models, political ideologies, and societal development, which require creative thinking and subjective analysis.
3. **National Identity and Patriotism** – The subject plays an emotional and ideological role in shaping the national identity of Pakistanis, much like literature, philosophy, and other arts.
4. **Cultural and Religious Aspects** – The study of Pakistan's diverse culture, traditions, and Islamic values reflects the artistic and humanistic side of the subject.

#### Pakistan Studies as a Science

Science is based on facts, data, logic, and systematic study. Pakistan Studies also has scientific characteristics:

1. **Objective Study of Events** – It follows a research-based approach to understanding historical events, political systems, and governance structures.
2. **Use of Data and Analysis** – Economic studies, demographic statistics, and environmental issues in Pakistan require scientific methods, calculations, and logical conclusions.



3. **Geographical and Environmental Studies** – The study of Pakistan's physical geography, climate patterns, and natural resources involves scientific analysis and research.
4. **International Relations and Foreign Policy** – Pakistan's diplomatic strategies, trade policies, and defense strategies involve systematic research and logical decision-making, similar to political science and international studies.

### **A Blend of Both:**

Pakistan Studies is neither purely an art nor a pure science. It is a combination of both, as it involves historical interpretation, cultural understanding, and emotional attachment (art) while also using research, statistics, and logical reasoning (science). The subject helps Pakistanis understand their past, analyze their present, and prepare for the future through both creative and analytical approaches.

### **Aims & Objectives of Pakistan Studies as a Subject**

Pakistan Studies is taught to create awareness among Pakistanis about their country's history, ideology, geography, politics, economy, and culture. The subject aims to develop responsible and patriotic citizens who contribute positively to national progress. Below are the key aims and objectives of Pakistan Studies:

#### **Aims of Pakistan Studies:**

1. **To Strengthen National Identity** – The subject aims to instill a deep sense of patriotism and pride in being Pakistani by educating students about the struggles and sacrifices made for the country's independence.
2. **To Promote the Ideology of Pakistan** – Pakistan Studies emphasizes the Two-Nation Theory and the Islamic foundations of the country to help students understand why Pakistan was created.
3. **To Develop Awareness About Rights and Responsibilities** – It teaches citizens about their fundamental rights, such as freedom, education, and justice, while also stressing their duties towards the country.
4. **To Enhance Understanding of Governance and Politics** – The subject provides knowledge about Pakistan's political system, constitution, and governance to help students understand how the country is run.

5. **To Encourage National Unity and Integration** – By studying the diverse cultures, traditions, and languages of Pakistan, students learn to appreciate national unity and work towards strengthening it.
6. **To Provide Knowledge of Economic Development** – It aims to educate students about Pakistan's economy, industries, agriculture, and trade, helping them understand economic challenges and solutions.
7. **To Highlight Foreign Relations and Global Standing** – Pakistan Studies helps students understand the country's diplomatic relations with other nations, especially Muslim countries, and its role in international organizations.
8. **To Address Social Issues and Solutions** – The subject discusses major problems like poverty, illiteracy, corruption, and environmental issues while suggesting ways to overcome these challenges.
9. **To Promote Islamic Values and Moral Ethics** – Since Pakistan was created in the name of Islam, the subject highlights Islamic teachings on justice, equality, and governance.

#### Objectives of Pakistan Studies:

1. **To Teach the Struggle for Pakistan's Creation** – Students learn about the sacrifices made by leaders like Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Allama Iqbal, and others in achieving independence.
2. **To Educate About the Constitution of Pakistan** – The subject provides knowledge about constitutional development, fundamental rights, and the duties of the state towards its people.
3. **To Create Responsible and Active Citizens** – It encourages individuals to participate in nation-building through education, social work, and economic activities.
4. **To Enhance Critical Thinking and Analytical Skills** – By studying historical events and political developments, students develop the ability to analyze national and global issues.
5. **To Prepare Future Leaders and Policymakers** – Pakistan Studies helps in producing informed individuals who can take leadership roles in government, business, and other fields.

6. **To Promote Peace and Tolerance** – The subject teaches the importance of unity, religious harmony, and peaceful coexistence among all Pakistanis.
7. **To Educate About Geography and Natural Resources** – Understanding Pakistan's rivers, mountains, climate, and natural wealth helps in effective resource management and economic planning.
8. **To Develop a Sense of Defense and National Security** – The subject highlights Pakistan's strategic position, defense policies, and military contributions to ensure national security.
9. **To Encourage Scientific and Technological Progress** – By studying Pakistan's advancements in science, space research, and nuclear technology, students are motivated to contribute to innovation.

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### Unit 3: Related Disciplines of Pakistan Studies:

Pakistan Studies is an interdisciplinary subject that draws knowledge from various fields to provide a complete understanding of Pakistan's history, geography, politics, economy, and society. Below are the key disciplines that contribute to Pakistan Studies, explained in detail:

#### 1. Geography:

Geography is the study of the Earth's physical features, climate, environment, and human interaction with the land. It explains how natural resources, weather, and terrain shape a country's economy and development.

#### Importance in Pakistan Studies:

Geography helps us understand Pakistan's physical features, climate, and natural resources, which play a significant role in agriculture, trade, and national security. Pakistan is rich in diverse landscapes, including mountains, rivers, deserts, and coastal areas, which affect its economy and living conditions.

#### Geography of Pakistan

Geography is the study of the Earth's physical features, climate, natural resources, and human interactions with the environment. The geography of Pakistan includes its location, landforms, climate, rivers, natural resources, and population distribution, all of which play a significant role in the country's economy, agriculture, and development.

#### 1. Location and Borders:

Pakistan is located in South Asia and is strategically important due to its connection with major regions of the world. It shares borders with:

- India (East) – 2,912 km border known as the Line of Control (LoC) in Kashmir
- Afghanistan (West) – 2,670 km Durand Line
- Iran (Southwest) – 959 km border
- China (North) – 596 km border, connected via the Karakoram Highway
- Arabian Sea (South) – Coastline of 1,046 km

Pakistan's location makes it a bridge between South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East, providing trade routes and access to warm waters through the Gwadar Port.

#### 2. Physical Features and Landscapes:

Pakistan has a diverse landscape that includes mountains, plains, deserts, and coastal areas:

- **Northern and Western Mountains:** The Himalayas, Karakoram, and Hindu Kush mountain ranges are home to some of the world's highest peaks, including K2 (8,611 meters), the second-highest mountain in the world. These mountains provide glaciers, which are a major source of rivers in Pakistan.
- **Indus River Plain:** This fertile plain, covering Punjab and Sindh, is the backbone of Pakistan's agriculture, where major crops like wheat, rice, and sugarcane are grown.
- **Balochistan Plateau:** A dry, mountainous region with limited agriculture but rich in mineral resources like coal, gas, and gold.
- **Thar and Cholistan Deserts:** Located in Sindh and Punjab, these deserts have extreme temperatures and low rainfall but are home to unique cultures and wildlife.
- **Coastal Areas:** Pakistan has a long coastline along the Arabian Sea, including the ports of Karachi and Gwadar, which are essential for trade and economy.

### 3. Climate of Pakistan:

Pakistan has a diverse climate due to its varying landscapes:

- **Tropical and Arid Climate:** Most of Pakistan experiences hot summers and mild winters, with low rainfall.
- **Monsoon Season:** Heavy rainfall occurs from July to September, mainly in Punjab and Sindh.
- **Cold Climate in the North:** Areas like Murree, Swat, and Skardu experience snowfall in winter.
- **Desert Climate:** The Thar and Cholistan deserts have extremely hot summers and cold winters.

These climatic variations affect agriculture, water availability, and living conditions in different regions.

### 4. River System of Pakistan:

Pakistan's rivers originate from the Himalayan and Karakoram glaciers and are crucial for irrigation, hydroelectric power, and drinking water. The major river system includes:

- **Indus River:** The lifeline of Pakistan, flowing from Tibet through Gilgit-Baltistan, Punjab, and Sindh into the Arabian Sea.
- **Jhelum River:** Originates from Kashmir, joining the Chenab River.
- **Chenab River:** A major river contributing to Punjab's irrigation system.

- **Ravi River:** Flows through Punjab before joining the Indus.
- **Sutlej River:** Important for irrigation but mostly controlled by India under the Indus Waters Treaty (1960).

These rivers support the Indus Basin Irrigation System, the largest in the world, providing water for agriculture.

## 5. Natural Resources of Pakistan:

Pakistan is rich in natural resources that contribute to its economy:

- **Minerals:** Coal, copper, gold, salt (Khewra Salt Mine), and gypsum.
- **Oil and Gas:** Discovered mainly in Balochistan and Sindh.
- **Forests:** Found in Swat, Murree, Azad Kashmir, but overall forest cover is low (around 5%).
- **Fertile Land:** Punjab and Sindh are the agricultural hubs of Pakistan.
- **Water Resources:** Pakistan relies on glacier-fed rivers and dams (Tarbela, Mangla, and Diamer-Bhasha) for electricity and irrigation.

## 6. Population Distribution:

Pakistan is the 5th most populous country in the world, with over 240 million people. Population distribution is influenced by geography:

- **Densely Populated Areas:** Punjab (Lahore, Faisalabad) and Sindh (Karachi) have high populations due to fertile land and industrialization.
- **Sparsely Populated Areas:** Balochistan has a low population due to its mountainous terrain and harsh climate.

Urbanization is increasing, with more people moving to cities for jobs, affecting housing, transport, and resources.

## 7. Strategic Importance of Pakistan's Geography:

Pakistan's geography gives it a unique position in global affairs:

- **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC):** Connects Gwadar Port to China, boosting trade and infrastructure.
- **Trade Routes:** Pakistan provides land routes between South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East.
- **Defense & Security:** The mountainous borders in the north act as natural defense barriers, while coastal areas support naval security.



## 2. History:

History is the study of past events, civilizations, and their impact on the present and future. It records significant moments, struggles, and achievements that shape nations.

### Importance in Pakistan Studies:

History helps us understand how Pakistan emerged as an independent nation and the struggles of its people. By studying historical events, we learn about the Pakistan Movement, the role of leaders, and the sacrifices made for freedom.

### History of Pakistan

History is the study of past events, people, and societies. It helps us understand how nations evolve over time. The history of Pakistan covers the region's ancient civilizations, Islamic rule, British colonization, the freedom movement, and the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

#### 1. Ancient Civilizations in Pakistan

Pakistan has been home to some of the world's oldest civilizations, which contributed to trade, culture, and governance.

- **Indus Valley Civilization (2500–1500 BCE):** Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa were advanced cities with planned streets, drainage systems, and trade networks.
- **Gandhara Civilization (500 BCE–500 CE):** Centered in present-day Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, it was known for Buddhist culture and art.
- **Aryans and Vedic Period (1500 BCE–500 BCE):** Introduced Hindu religious texts and caste systems in the region.

These civilizations laid the foundation for later developments in Pakistan's history.

#### 2. Islamic Rule in the Subcontinent

Islam spread in the region through traders, Sufis, and conquerors.

- **Arrival of Islam (711 CE):** Muhammad bin Qasim, an Arab general, conquered Sindh and introduced Islamic governance.
- **Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526):** Muslim rulers like **Qutb-ud-Din Aibak** and **Alauddin Khilji** expanded Islamic rule in the region.

- **Mughal Empire (1526–1857):** The Mughals, especially Akbar, Aurangzeb, and Shah Jahan, strengthened Islamic culture, art, and administration.
- **Decline of Muslim Rule:** By the 18th century, the Mughal Empire weakened, leading to British colonization.

Islamic rule influenced the culture, laws, and identity of present-day Pakistan.

### 3. British Rule and the Freedom Movement

After the defeat of the last Mughal ruler, **Bahadur Shah Zafar**, in 1857, the British took full control of the subcontinent.

- **British Policies:** They exploited resources, imposed English laws, and marginalized Muslims in administration.
- **Role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:** He encouraged modern education among Muslims and founded **Aligarh Movement** to uplift the Muslim community.
- **Formation of All India Muslim League (1906):** A political party to protect Muslim rights.
- **Khilafat Movement (1919-1924):** Muslims protested against the British attack on the Ottoman Caliphate.
- **Lahore Resolution (23rd March 1940):** The demand for a separate Muslim state was officially made.
- **Struggle of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah:** He led the Pakistan Movement, emphasizing **Two-Nation Theory**, which stated that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations.
- **Independence (14th August 1947):** After years of struggle, Pakistan was created as an independent country for Muslims.

This history of struggle strengthens our national identity and reminds us of the sacrifices made for Pakistan's independence.

### 4. Post-Independence History of Pakistan

After gaining independence, Pakistan faced many challenges:

- **Formation of the Constitution (1956, 1973):** Pakistan became an Islamic Republic.

- **Separation of East Pakistan (1971):** Due to political tensions, East Pakistan became Bangladesh.
- **Wars with India (1948, 1965, 1971, 1999):** Pakistan defended its sovereignty in conflicts with India over **Kashmir**.
- **Nuclear Power (1998):** Pakistan became the first Muslim country to develop nuclear weapons under **Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif**.
- **Modern Developments:** Today, Pakistan is focusing on economic growth, CPEC, and defense advancements.

The history of Pakistan helps us understand the struggles, achievements, and future direction of our country.

### 5. Importance of Studying Pakistan's History

- Helps us **appreciate our national identity** and cultural heritage.
- Reminds us of the **sacrifices made by our leaders and ancestors**.
- Guides us in understanding **political and social issues** today.
- Teaches us about **unity, patriotism, and the need for national development**.

Studying history strengthens our love for Pakistan and encourages us to work for its betterment.

### 3. Political Science:

Political Science is the study of politics, government systems, and the behavior of individuals and institutions in decision-making. It focuses on how power is distributed and exercised, both within a country and in international relations. In the context of Pakistan, Political Science helps us understand the Constitution, governance structure, political parties, foreign relations, and the role of the military and judiciary in the country's affairs.

#### 1. Importance of Political Science in Pakistan

Political Science is crucial for Pakistan because it helps in:

- **Understanding Governance:** It explains the working of Pakistan's Parliament, Executive, and Judiciary, including the roles of the President, Prime Minister, and Chief Justice.

- **Studying the Constitution:** It helps citizens learn about their rights and responsibilities under the Constitution of Pakistan (1973).
- **Strengthening Democracy:** It highlights the importance of elections, political parties, and voting in a democratic system.
- **Guiding Foreign Policy:** It analyzes Pakistan's relations with India, China, the USA, and Muslim countries, shaping diplomatic strategies.
- **Explaining Political Movements:** It helps us understand political struggles, including the Pakistan Movement (1947), and later democratic and military rule in the country.
- **Promoting Good Governance:** It encourages transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption measures in Pakistan's administration.

## 2. Branches of Political Science

Political Science is divided into several branches, each of which is relevant to Pakistan's political system:

- **Comparative Politics:** Studies different governments worldwide and compares them with Pakistan's system.

• **Political Theory:** Explains the ideas of democracy, nationalism, and sovereignty that influenced Pakistan's formation.

- **International Relations:** Examines Pakistan's global position and relations with neighboring and Muslim countries.
- **Public Administration:** Focuses on governance, bureaucracy, and decision-making in Pakistan.
- **Constitutional Law:** Studies Pakistan's legal system, including the Constitution and its amendments.

## 3. Political System of Pakistan

Pakistan follows a **Parliamentary System** where the **Prime Minister is the head of government**, while the **President is the ceremonial head of state**. The governance system is divided into:

- **Executive:** Includes the President, Prime Minister, and Cabinet Ministers.
- **Legislature:** Comprises the National Assembly and Senate, responsible for making laws.

- **Judiciary:** Includes the Supreme Court and High Courts, ensuring justice and constitutional order.

Pakistan has experienced **both civilian and military rule**, impacting its political stability and governance.

#### 4. Role of Political Science in Nation-Building

Political Science helps in the development of Pakistan by:

- Educating people about **democratic rights and political participation**.
- Strengthening **institutions like Parliament, Election Commission, and Judiciary**.
- Analyzing political challenges like **corruption, instability, and governance failures**.
- Promoting national unity through **political awareness and civic education**.

#### 5. Challenges in Pakistan's Political System

Pakistan faces several political challenges, including:

- **Political Instability:** Frequent government changes and conflicts among political parties.
- **Civil-Military Relations:** Military influence in politics due to historical interventions.
- **Corruption and Mismanagement:** Weak governance leading to economic and social problems.
- **Judicial Independence:** Ensuring courts function without political pressure.

By studying Political Science, Pakistanis can work towards strengthening democracy, improving governance, and ensuring a better future for the country.

#### 4. Economics:

Economics is the study of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It analyzes how resources are managed to meet the needs of people.

Economics is the study of how people, businesses, and governments manage resources, produce goods and services, and distribute wealth. It focuses on decision-making regarding limited resources to fulfill human needs and improve living

standards. In the context of Pakistan, economics plays a vital role in shaping policies related to trade, industry, employment, and development.

## 1. Importance of Economics for Pakistan

Economics helps us understand how Pakistan's **agriculture, industries, trade, and services** contribute to national development. It explains how the government manages **taxes, inflation, exports, imports, and investment** to stabilize the economy.

Pakistan faces economic challenges like **poverty, unemployment, inflation, and external debts**, but also has opportunities for growth through **CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor)**, **natural resources**, and **a young workforce**.

## 2. Key Sectors of Pakistan's Economy

### a) Agriculture Sector (Primary Sector)

- Pakistan is an **agricultural country**, with over **38% of the workforce** engaged in farming.
- Major crops: **Wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, maize**.
- Major exports: **Rice, fruits, vegetables, and textiles (cotton-based products)**.
- Challenges: **Water shortages, outdated farming techniques, and climate change**.

### b) Industrial Sector (Secondary Sector)

- Industries contribute around **20% to Pakistan's GDP**.
- Major industries: **Textiles, cement, steel, sugar, automobiles, pharmaceuticals**.
- Importance: Industrialization creates **jobs**, boosts **exports**, and reduces **import dependency**.
- Challenges: **Energy crises, outdated machinery, lack of investment**.

### c) Services Sector (Tertiary Sector)

- The largest sector of Pakistan's economy, contributing over **58% to GDP**.
- Includes **banking, telecommunications, transportation, education, healthcare, and tourism**.
- The IT industry is **rapidly growing**, with Pakistan exporting **software and freelancing services** worldwide.

## 3. Economic Challenges in Pakistan

Pakistan's economy faces several problems:

- **Unemployment:** Many young graduates struggle to find jobs due to a lack of industries and modern skills.
- **Inflation:** Rising prices of food, fuel, and basic goods make life difficult for ordinary people.
- **Trade Deficit:** Pakistan imports more than it exports, leading to economic instability.
- **Foreign Debt:** Pakistan has taken loans from the IMF and other countries, which increases financial pressure.
- **Energy Crisis:** Load-shedding affects industries, reducing production and economic growth.

To overcome these issues, Pakistan needs **better economic planning, investment in industries, promotion of exports, and improved tax collection.**

#### 4. Government's Role in Economic Development

The government plays a crucial role in improving Pakistan's economy through:

- **Monetary Policy:** The State Bank of Pakistan controls inflation and interest rates.
- **Fiscal Policy:** The government manages taxes and spending to boost development.
- **Industrial Policies:** Encouraging new businesses and investments in industries.
- **Foreign Trade Policies:** Promoting exports and reducing dependency on imports.

#### 5. CPEC and Pakistan's Economic Future

The **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)** is a game-changer for Pakistan's economy. It includes:

- Infrastructure development (roads, railways, ports like Gwadar).
- Energy projects to reduce power shortages.
- Investment in industries and trade routes to boost exports.

CPEC can help Pakistan become a regional trade hub, creating **millions of jobs and increasing GDP.**

#### 6. Economic Indicators of Pakistan

Pakistan's economic progress is measured using key indicators:



- **GDP (Gross Domestic Product):** Measures the total value of goods and services produced in Pakistan.
- **GNP (Gross National Product):** Includes income from Pakistanis working abroad.
- **Per Capita Income:** The average income of a Pakistani citizen.
- **Inflation Rate:** Measures the rise in prices of goods and services.
- **Unemployment Rate:** Shows how many people are jobless and looking for work.

## 7. Future of Pakistan's Economy

To strengthen its economy, Pakistan needs:

- Better education and skills training for youth.
- Investment in renewable energy to overcome power shortages.
- Support for small businesses and startups to create jobs.
- Modernizing agriculture through technology and efficient irrigation.
- Expanding trade relations with friendly countries.

With the right policies and effective leadership, Pakistan can achieve **economic stability, reduce poverty, and become a stronger nation globally.**

## 5. Sociology:

Sociology is the scientific study of society, human behavior, and social institutions. It examines how people interact with each other, how cultures and traditions develop, and how social issues affect communities. In the context of Pakistan, sociology helps us understand the country's social structure, traditions, family system, education, and problems like poverty, unemployment, and gender inequality.

### 1. Importance of Sociology in Pakistan Studies:

Sociology is deeply connected to Pakistan Studies because it helps in understanding:

- **The Social Structure of Pakistan:** How people live in rural and urban areas, family systems, and community relationships.
- **Cultural Diversity:** Pakistan is home to various ethnic groups like Punjabis, Sindhis, Baloch, Pashtuns, and Kashmiris, each with unique traditions.

- **Social Issues and Solutions:** Sociology identifies problems like poverty, illiteracy, and corruption and suggests solutions.
- **Impact of Religion and Traditions:** Islam plays a central role in shaping Pakistan's social values and ethics.
- **Role of Women in Society:** The status of women in education, employment, and leadership positions.
- **Urbanization and Population Growth:** The effects of increasing city populations on housing, transport, and resources.

## 2. Social Structure of Pakistan:

Pakistan has a diverse social structure influenced by history, culture, and religion. The major aspects include:

- **Family System:** Pakistan follows a **joint family system**, where multiple generations live together, though nuclear families are increasing in cities.
- **Tribal and Caste System:** Many communities in Pakistan still follow traditional caste and tribal divisions, affecting marriage, politics, and economy.
- **Rural and Urban Societies:** Rural areas focus on agriculture and traditional customs, while urban areas are modernized with industries and technology.
- **Role of Religion:** Islam plays a fundamental role in daily life, law-making, and moral values.

## 3. Major Social Issues in Pakistan:

Pakistan faces several social challenges that affect development and national progress. Sociology helps in analyzing and solving these problems:

- **Poverty and Unemployment:** A large population struggles with basic needs due to economic instability.
- **Illiteracy:** Many children, especially in rural areas, lack access to quality education.
- **Gender Inequality:** Women face discrimination in education, jobs, and decision-making roles.
- **Health Issues:** Poor healthcare facilities lead to high child mortality rates and diseases.

- **Corruption and Social Injustice:** Unfair distribution of wealth and misuse of power harm society.
- **Crime and Terrorism:** Social unrest, extremism, and lack of law enforcement create security challenges.

#### 4. Social Institutions in Pakistan:

Sociology studies different institutions that shape society, including:

- **Family:** The basic unit of society, influencing moral values and social upbringing.
- **Education System:** Schools, colleges, and religious madrassas that shape the future of the youth.
- **Religious Institutions:** Mosques and Islamic teachings that provide spiritual guidance.
- **Media:** Television, newspapers, and social media that influence public opinions and social trends.
- **Government and Law:** The legal system that maintains order and justice.

These institutions play a crucial role in maintaining **social harmony** and addressing the needs of the people.

#### 5. Sociology and National Unity:

Sociology teaches how unity and harmony among different ethnic and religious groups strengthen Pakistan. By promoting **tolerance, understanding, and social justice**, Pakistan can become a peaceful and prosperous country. Social reforms, educational awareness, and equal opportunities for all citizens help in **nation-building** and reducing divisions in society.

#### 6. Anthropology:

Anthropology is the study of human beings, their cultures, traditions, languages, and physical evolution. It explores how societies have developed over time and how people interact within different cultural settings. In the context of Pakistan, anthropology helps us understand the diverse ethnic groups, historical traditions, cultural values, and ways of life that shape the nation's identity.

##### 1. Importance of Anthropology in Pakistan Studies

Anthropology is important in Pakistan Studies because it helps in understanding:

- **Ethnic and Cultural Diversity:** Pakistan is home to many ethnic groups, including Punjabis, Sindhis, Baloch, Pashtuns, Kashmiris, and others. Each group has unique customs, languages, and traditions.
- **Historical and Cultural Evolution:** Anthropology traces how civilizations like the Indus Valley Civilization, Mughal Empire, and British rule influenced Pakistan's culture.
- **Languages and Communication:** Pakistan has over 70 languages, including Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and Balochi, each reflecting a different cultural heritage.
- **Traditional Customs and Festivals:** Events like Eid, Basant, Lok Mela, Shandur Polo Festival, and Sindh's Mela Chiraghan show Pakistan's rich cultural heritage.
- **Folk Music and Dance:** Different regions have unique music and dance styles, such as Bhangra (Punjab), Attan (KPK), Jhoomar (Sindh and Balochistan), which reflect the nation's diversity.

## 2. Cultural Anthropology and Society in Pakistan

Anthropology divides human society into different cultural aspects, all of which can be seen in Pakistan's social system:

- **Family System:** The joint family system is common in rural areas, while nuclear families are increasing in cities.
- **Marriage Traditions:** Marriages in Pakistan are influenced by customs like arranged marriages, dowry culture, and traditional wedding ceremonies.
- **Religious and Spiritual Practices:** Islam is the dominant religion, but different sects and cultural variations exist in religious practices. Sufism also plays a major role in shaping Pakistan's cultural heritage.
- **Art and Handicrafts:** Pakistan is famous for truck art, pottery, Sindhi Ajrak, Balochi embroidery, and Kashmiri shawls, showcasing the nation's artistic diversity.

## 3. Physical Anthropology in Pakistan

Physical anthropology studies the biological and genetic makeup of human beings. In Pakistan, it helps us understand:

- **The Genetic Background of Different Ethnic Groups:** People in Pakistan belong to various racial backgrounds, including Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, and Mongoloid influences.
- **Human Evolution and Ancient Civilizations:** The Indus Valley Civilization (Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro) provides evidence of early human settlements in Pakistan.

- **Archaeological Discoveries:** Sites like Taxila, Mehrgarh, and Gandhara provide historical insights into early human life and culture in the region.

#### 4. Social Anthropology and Pakistan's Society

Social anthropology focuses on how people interact and organize their societies. In Pakistan, this helps in studying:

- **Tribal and Caste Systems:** Many areas in Pakistan, especially in Balochistan, KPK, and interior Sindh, follow tribal customs and honor codes.
- **Rural and Urban Life Differences:** Rural communities live a traditional agricultural lifestyle, while urban populations are more modern and influenced by global trends.
- **Cultural Impact of Globalization:** With social media, the internet, and foreign influences, Pakistan's youth are adopting new cultural trends while maintaining traditional values.

#### 5. Linguistic Anthropology in Pakistan

Linguistic anthropology studies languages and their impact on culture. Pakistan is a multilingual country with a rich linguistic heritage:

- **National Language:** Urdu is the national language and unites the diverse ethnic groups.
- **Regional Languages:** Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, Kashmiri, and Brahui are spoken in different provinces.
- **Ancient Languages:** The Sanskrit influence from the past can be seen in many local languages.
- **Importance of Arabic and Persian:** These languages played a role in shaping Pakistan's Islamic and literary traditions.

#### 6. Role of Anthropology in National Unity and Development

Anthropology helps in nation-building by promoting:

- **Cultural Understanding and Harmony:** By studying different traditions, Pakistanis can appreciate and respect their cultural diversity.
- **Preserving Heritage:** It encourages the preservation of historical sites, languages, and folk traditions.
- **Solving Social Issues:** Understanding social behavior helps policymakers address issues like gender inequality, illiteracy, and poverty.

- **Boosting Tourism:** Pakistan's cultural festivals, archaeological sites, and mountain tribes attract international tourists, boosting the economy.

## 7. International Relations (IR)

International Relations (IR) is the study of interactions between countries, international organizations, and global institutions. It focuses on diplomacy, trade, war, peace, and global policies that shape world affairs. In the context of Pakistan, IR helps us understand how our country interacts with the world, maintains its sovereignty, and promotes its national interests on the global stage.

### 1. Importance of International Relations in Pakistan Studies

International Relations plays a crucial role in Pakistan Studies by helping us understand:

- **Pakistan's Foreign Policy:** Pakistan follows a foreign policy based on **peace, regional cooperation, and national security**, with a focus on relations with neighboring and global powers.
- **Relations with Muslim Countries:** As an **Islamic republic**, Pakistan maintains strong ties with Muslim nations, particularly **Saudi Arabia, Turkey, UAE, Iran, and Malaysia**.
- **Pakistan's Role in International Organizations:** Pakistan is a member of **the United Nations (UN), Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), SAARC, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)**, which help in diplomatic and economic growth.
- **Bilateral Relations with Major Powers:** Pakistan's ties with **China, the United States, Russia, and the European Union** influence its economic and defense strategies.
- **Kashmir Dispute & Regional Conflicts:** IR helps us understand the **historical background of the Kashmir conflict** and Pakistan's diplomatic efforts for its resolution at international forums.
- **Global Challenges & Pakistan:** It explains how Pakistan deals with issues like **terrorism, climate change, trade wars, and global health crises (e.g., COVID-19)**.

### 2. Pakistan's Foreign Policy Principles

Pakistan's foreign policy is based on the following principles:

- **Peaceful Coexistence:** Pakistan promotes **friendly relations** with all nations and supports peaceful resolutions of conflicts.
- **Islamic Solidarity:** Pakistan plays an active role in **OIC** to strengthen unity among Muslim nations.
- **Non-Aligned Policy:** While maintaining close ties with major powers, Pakistan follows an independent foreign policy based on **national interests**.
- **Support for Self-Determination:** Pakistan supports the rights of **Kashmiris and Palestinians** for independence.
- **Economic Diplomacy:** Pakistan engages in global trade agreements like **CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor)**, **Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)**, and **investment partnerships**.

### 3. Diplomatic Relations of Pakistan

Pakistan's diplomatic ties with various countries shape its global standing:

- **Pakistan-China Friendship:** China is Pakistan's closest ally, providing economic, military, and strategic support through projects like **CPEC and Gwadar Port development**.
- **Pakistan-USA Relations:** The USA has been an important partner in defense, trade, and counter-terrorism efforts, though relations fluctuate due to strategic differences.
- **Pakistan-India Relations:** The two neighbors have a tense relationship due to the **Kashmir issue, border conflicts, and water disputes**.
- **Pakistan-Russia Relations:** In recent years, Pakistan and Russia have improved ties, particularly in defense cooperation and trade.
- **Pakistan-Turkey Brotherhood:** Both countries share historical, cultural, and strategic relations, with strong defense and economic partnerships.

### 4. Pakistan's Role in International Organizations

Pakistan actively participates in global and regional organizations:

- **United Nations (UN):** Pakistan contributes to **UN peacekeeping missions** and raises the Kashmir issue at the **UN Security Council**.



- **Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC):** Pakistan plays a leadership role in the OIC, advocating for Muslim unity and supporting **Palestinian and Kashmiri causes**.
- **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):** Pakistan promotes regional cooperation in South Asia, though tensions with India have impacted SAARC's effectiveness.
- **Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO):** Pakistan's membership in SCO strengthens ties with China, Russia, and Central Asian states for trade and security cooperation.
- **Financial Action Task Force (FATF):** Pakistan has worked to improve its financial regulations to combat **money laundering and terrorism financing**, improving its global economic reputation.

## 5. Pakistan's Economic Relations & Global Trade

Economic diplomacy plays a crucial role in Pakistan's international relations:

- **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC):** This multi-billion-dollar project is a game-changer for Pakistan's economy, improving infrastructure, energy production, and trade.
- **Trade with the Middle East:** Pakistan exports **agriculture products, textiles, and manpower** to Gulf countries, strengthening economic ties.
- **Relations with European Union:** The EU is a major trading partner, granting Pakistan **GSP+ status** to boost exports.
- **Pakistan's Membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO):** This allows Pakistan to participate in global trade agreements and benefit from international markets.

## 6. Security & Defense Cooperation

International Relations helps Pakistan in strengthening its defense and security:

- **Nuclear Deterrence:** Pakistan's nuclear program ensures its security and sovereignty, particularly against regional threats.
- **Defense Ties with China & Turkey:** Pakistan collaborates with these countries for advanced military technology and defense equipment.

- **Counter-Terrorism Efforts:** Pakistan has actively fought terrorism through military operations like **Zarb-e-Azb and Radd-ul-Fasaad**, gaining international recognition.
- **Regional Security Role:** Pakistan plays a key role in the **Afghanistan peace process**, helping to stabilize the region.

## 7. Role of IR in National Unity & Development

International Relations contributes to Pakistan's national progress by:

- **Enhancing Global Reputation:** By maintaining good diplomatic ties, Pakistan improves its **global image and economic opportunities**.
- **Promoting Tourism & Culture:** Pakistan's improved security and international promotion of its heritage sites attract **foreign tourists**, boosting the economy.
- **Attracting Foreign Investments:** Stable international relations encourage investments in **energy, infrastructure, and technology sectors**.
- **Improving Educational & Research Ties:** Pakistan collaborates with international universities, allowing students to study abroad on scholarships.

## 8. Challenges & Future of Pakistan in Global Affairs

Despite its achievements, Pakistan faces international challenges:

- **Kashmir Issue:** Ongoing conflicts with India require strong diplomatic efforts for a peaceful resolution.
- **Economic Stability:** Pakistan must work on improving its economy through trade, foreign investments, and industrial growth.
- **Global Perception:** Addressing concerns related to governance, human rights, and counter-terrorism efforts will help improve Pakistan's international image.
- **Climate Change & Water Scarcity:** Pakistan must actively participate in global climate agreements to combat **water shortages, floods, and extreme weather conditions**.

To strengthen its international standing, Pakistan needs **a balanced foreign policy, economic stability, and active participation in global affairs**.

## 8. Law and Human Rights:

### Law and Human Rights: A Related Discipline of Pakistan Studies

#### Definition:

Law refers to a system of rules created and enforced by the state to maintain justice, order, and security in society. Human Rights are the fundamental rights and freedoms that every individual is entitled to, regardless of nationality, religion, or background. In the context of Pakistan, the study of law and human rights helps us understand our legal system, constitutional rights, and the protection of citizens under Pakistani and international laws.

#### 1. Importance of Law and Human Rights in Pakistan Studies

The study of law and human rights is crucial in Pakistan because:

- **Ensures Justice & Rule of Law:** A strong legal system ensures **fair trials, protection against crime, and equality before the law.**
- **Protects Citizens' Rights:** It guarantees fundamental rights such as **freedom of speech, religious freedom, and the right to education and healthcare.**
- **Supports Democracy & Governance:** Laws define the **powers and responsibilities** of government institutions, ensuring accountability.
- **Guides Social & Economic Policies:** Legal frameworks regulate economic activities, business contracts, and labor rights in Pakistan.
- **Promotes Human Dignity:** By understanding human rights, citizens can **fight against discrimination, injustice, and violations of personal freedoms.**
- **Strengthens International Relations:** Pakistan's commitment to human rights helps improve its **global reputation and diplomatic relations.**
- **Protects Minority Rights:** Laws ensure that **non-Muslims, ethnic groups, and vulnerable communities** in Pakistan have equal rights.

#### 2. Pakistan's Legal System

Pakistan's legal system is based on a combination of:

- **Islamic Law (Shariah):** Pakistan's laws incorporate **Islamic principles, particularly in family matters, criminal justice, and economic transactions.**

- **British Common Law:** Pakistan inherited a legal system from British rule, which influences court procedures, business laws, and constitutional frameworks.
- **Constitutional Law:** The **Constitution of Pakistan (1973)** is the supreme law that defines the rights and duties of citizens and state institutions.
- **Civil & Criminal Laws:** Laws dealing with disputes (civil) and crimes (criminal) regulate justice in Pakistan.

### 3. Fundamental Human Rights in Pakistan

The **Constitution of Pakistan (1973)** guarantees fundamental human rights, including:

- **Right to Life & Security:** Every citizen has the right to **protection from violence, unlawful detention, and extrajudicial punishment.**
- **Freedom of Speech & Expression:** Citizens can express their opinions freely, within the limits of **national security and morality laws.**
- **Freedom of Religion:** Non-Muslims in Pakistan have the right to **practice their religion without discrimination.**
- **Right to Education:** Article **25-A** of the Constitution states that free education is the right of every child aged 5-16 years.
- **Right to Work & Fair Wages:** Pakistan's labor laws protect workers from **exploitation, child labor, and unfair wages.**
- **Women's Rights:** Laws such as the **Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act** ensure gender equality.
- **Protection of Minorities:** The state ensures that **minority communities** have access to education, employment, and political representation.

### 4. Human Rights Violations & Challenges in Pakistan

Despite constitutional protections, Pakistan faces human rights challenges:

- **Violence Against Women:** Cases of domestic abuse, honor killings, and workplace harassment require stronger enforcement of laws.
- **Child Labor & Exploitation:** Economic hardships force many children into labor, affecting their education and future.

- **Freedom of Press:** Journalists sometimes face censorship and restrictions on free speech.
- **Religious & Ethnic Discrimination:** Some minority groups experience social and political discrimination.
- **Judicial Delays & Corruption:** The slow legal process affects justice delivery, and corruption remains a concern.

## 5. Legal Institutions in Pakistan

Pakistan's legal and judicial system is governed by:

- **Supreme Court of Pakistan:** The highest court that interprets the Constitution and ensures justice.
- **High Courts:** Each province has a High Court to handle major legal disputes.
- **Federal Shariat Court:** Ensures that laws comply with Islamic principles.
- **District & Session Courts:** Handle civil and criminal cases at the local level.
- **National Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (NHRCP):** Works to protect human rights and prevent violations.

## 6. Pakistan's Commitment to International Human Rights

Pakistan is a signatory to various international human rights agreements, including:

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1948:** Pakistan supports global human rights standards.
- **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC):** Ensures child protection and welfare.
- **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW):** Promotes gender equality.
- **International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions:** Protect workers' rights and prevent forced labor.

## 7. Role of Law & Human Rights in National Development

A strong legal and human rights framework helps Pakistan by:

- **Building a Just Society:** Ensuring equal opportunities for all citizens.

- **Strengthening Governance:** Making leaders and institutions accountable.
- **Enhancing Global Image:** Improving Pakistan's reputation in international forums.
- **Ensuring Economic Growth:** A fair legal system attracts foreign investments and business growth.
- **Empowering Citizens:** Educating people about their rights enables them to demand justice and equality.

### The Role of Various Disciplines in Pakistan Studies:

Pakistan Studies is incomplete without understanding the essential roles of history, geography, economics, sociology, political science, international relations, world organizations, and contemporary global and national issues. These disciplines are not just additional areas of study; they are necessary to comprehend Pakistan's formation, development, challenges, and future trajectory. Without these elements, Pakistan Studies would be a disconnected subject, lacking depth and insight into the country's real foundations. Each of these disciplines is vital because, without their knowledge, the understanding of Pakistan's past, present, and future would be flawed, leading to misguided decisions and missed opportunities for progress.

### The Role of History in Pakistan Studies:

History is the backbone of Pakistan Studies. Without a firm understanding of historical events, the very essence of Pakistan's creation would be lost. The struggles of Muslims in the subcontinent, the sacrifices made for independence, and the lessons from past governance and policies shape Pakistan's present and future. If history were ignored, Pakistanis would have no clear identity, no sense of unity, and no appreciation for the hardships endured by their ancestors.

### Facts & Figures:

- The **Pakistan Movement** officially began with the formation of the **All India Muslim League in 1906** and culminated in independence on **14 August 1947**.
- The **Lahore Resolution of 1940** was the foundation stone of Pakistan's creation.
- Pakistan has witnessed major wars (1948, 1965, 1971, 1999) that have influenced its foreign policy and defense strategies.
- The **1973 Constitution** remains the fundamental law of Pakistan, ensuring its governance and political structure.

## The Role of Geography in Pakistan Studies:

Geography is an unavoidable aspect of Pakistan Studies. Without understanding Pakistan's geographical importance, it would be impossible to grasp its strategic position, natural resources, climatic conditions, and environmental challenges. Ignoring geography would mean neglecting Pakistan's water crises, border security, agricultural potential, and disaster management.

### Facts & Figures:

- Pakistan is located in South Asia and shares borders with India (3,323 km), Afghanistan (2,640 km), Iran (959 km), and China (523 km).
- The Indus River is the lifeline of Pakistan, supporting agriculture and hydroelectricity.
- Pakistan's Karakoram Highway is one of the highest paved roads in the world, connecting it to China.
- The country experiences diverse climates, from extreme cold in the north to arid deserts in the south.
- Pakistan is rich in minerals, including coal, copper, gold, and natural gas, making geography a crucial part of economic planning.

## The Role of Economics in Pakistan Studies:

Economics is fundamental to Pakistan's survival. Without economic knowledge, Pakistan would not be able to formulate policies to combat inflation, unemployment, poverty, and trade imbalances. A country with weak economic management faces crises like debt burdens, poor industrial growth, and dependency on foreign aid.

### Facts & Figures:

- Pakistan's GDP is approximately \$375 billion (2023), making it the 24th largest economy in the world by purchasing power parity (PPP).
- The agriculture sector contributes 19% to GDP and employs 38% of the labor force.
- Pakistan's exports include textiles, rice, sports goods, and IT services, while major imports include oil, machinery, and chemicals.
- CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor) is expected to bring over \$62 billion in investments, improving infrastructure and trade.
- The IMF bailout programs have been repeatedly used to stabilize Pakistan's economy, showing economic dependency on external assistance.



## **The Role of Sociology in Pakistan Studies:**

Sociology explains the social structures, traditions, and cultural diversity of Pakistan. Without understanding societal norms, Pakistan would struggle with social cohesion, leading to discrimination, extremism, and gender inequality. Ignoring sociology would mean failing to address poverty, literacy rates, and family systems, which are key to national progress.

### **Facts & Figures:**

- Pakistan has a population of over 240 million (2023), making it the fifth most populous country in the world.
- The literacy rate is around 62%, with disparities between urban and rural areas.
- Over 30% of Pakistan's population lives below the poverty line, highlighting the need for strong social policies.
- Gender discrimination remains a challenge, as Pakistan ranks 153rd out of 156 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index.

## **The Role of Political Science in Pakistan Studies:**

Political science is essential to understand Pakistan's governance, democracy, and law-making process. Without knowledge of political science, citizens would remain unaware of their rights, leading to weak democratic participation, corruption, and unstable governments. If political science were ignored, Pakistan would face constant political turmoil without any understanding of constitutional laws and governance.

### **Facts & Figures:**

- Pakistan follows a parliamentary system, where the Prime Minister is the head of government and the President is the head of state.
- The Pakistan Army has ruled the country for nearly half of its history, showing the struggle between democracy and military control.
- The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) ensures free and fair elections, although political instability has challenged its effectiveness.
- Pakistan has over 150 registered political parties, but power remains concentrated among a few major ones, such as PTI, PML-N, and PPP.

## **The Role of International Relations & World Organizations in Pakistan Studies**

International Relations (IR) defines Pakistan's role in global affairs. Without studying IR, Pakistanis would not understand their country's foreign policy, diplomatic

challenges, or international trade relations. Neglecting this field would weaken Pakistan's position in world politics, making it vulnerable to external pressures.

### Facts & Figures:

- Pakistan is a **nuclear power (since 1998)**, which plays a key role in its defense strategy.
- Pakistan is a founding member of the **Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)** and plays an active role in the Muslim world.
- The country has close ties with **China**, as evidenced by **CPEC**, but also faces diplomatic tensions with **India**.
- Pakistan receives **millions in foreign aid**, particularly from the **IMF, World Bank, and the UN**, for economic stability and development projects.
- Pakistan is a member of the **United Nations (UN), SAARC, ECO, and Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)**, influencing regional and global policies.

### The Role of Contemporary National & World Issues in Pakistan Studies:

Understanding modern challenges is unavoidable in Pakistan Studies. Without addressing contemporary issues, Pakistan would not be able to formulate policies on climate change, terrorism, cybersecurity, and economic reforms. Ignoring these issues would mean failing to prepare for future crises.

### Facts & Figures:

- Pakistan faces **water scarcity**, and by **2025**, it may become a **water-stressed country** if management does not improve.
- **Climate change** is a severe threat, as seen in the **2022 floods**, which affected over **33 million people**.
- **Terrorism** remains a challenge, but Pakistan's **Zarb-e-Azb (2014)** and **Radd-ul-Fasaad (2017)** operations have significantly reduced terrorist activities.
- The **digital economy** is growing, with Pakistan's **IT exports reaching \$2.6 billion in 2023**, showing potential for global competition.

### Conclusion

Pakistan Studies is not just about learning facts; it is about understanding how history, geography, economics, sociology, political science, international relations, and contemporary issues shape the country's identity and progress. Without these elements, Pakistan Studies would be incomplete, leading to a weak national consciousness and lack of strategic planning. Each discipline plays a vital role in shaping Pakistan's policies, identity, and global standing. Therefore, studying these

areas is not just beneficial—it is necessary for Pakistan's survival, development, and success in the modern world.

Prof.M.Imran Hafeez

## Unit 4: Two Nation Theory

### What is the Two-Nation Theory?

First we should know that **What is a Theory?** A **theory** is a set of ideas, principles, or explanations that help us understand a particular subject or event. It is based on research, facts, and observations. Theories help explain **why things happen and how they are connected**. In history and political science, theories provide a framework for understanding major events and movements.

The **Two-Nation Theory** was the idea that Muslims and Hindus of the Indian subcontinent were two separate nations with distinct religions, cultures, traditions, and ways of life. This theory became the foundation of Pakistan's creation. It stated that **Muslims and Hindus could not live together in one country because of their differences**, and therefore, Muslims needed a separate homeland where they could practice Islam freely.

This theory was first introduced by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** and later became the basis of the **Pakistan Movement**, led by **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah** and other Muslim leaders.

### Definitions by Famous Muslim Leaders

#### 1. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

*"Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations, different in every aspect. They cannot live together in peace under one government."*

#### 2. Allama Iqbal:

*"I would like to see Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, and Balochistan united into a single state. Self-government within the British Empire or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims." (Allahabad Address, 1930)*

#### 3. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah:

*"We (Muslims) are a nation with our own distinctive culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of values, legal laws, moral code, customs, and calendar, history and traditions, aptitudes, and ambitions. In short, we have our own outlook on life." (Lahore Resolution, 1940)*

### Background of the Two-Nation Theory:

The Two-Nation Theory did not emerge suddenly; it developed over centuries due to **religious, cultural, social, and political differences** between Hindus and Muslims. Some major events that shaped the theory include:

1. **Arrival of Islam in the Subcontinent (711 AD):** Islam entered the region through **Muhammad bin Qasim**, bringing different cultural and religious traditions compared to the existing Hindu society.
2. **Muslim Rule in India (1206-1857):** The **Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire** strengthened Muslim identity in India.
3. **British Rule & Hindu Revivalism (1857-1947):** After the **War of Independence in 1857**, British rule strengthened Hindu dominance, while Muslims were suppressed. The **Congress and Hindu nationalist movements** promoted anti-Muslim policies.
4. **Urdu-Hindi Controversy (1867):** Hindus wanted **Hindi** as the national language, while Muslims demanded **Urdu**, showing clear linguistic differences.
5. **Partition of Bengal (1905) and its Annulment (1911):** British divided Bengal to give Muslims more control, but Hindus strongly opposed it, showing communal differences.
6. **Formation of the Muslim League (1906):** Muslims formed a separate political party to protect their rights.
7. **Congress Policies (1920s-1930s):** The **Nehru Report (1928)** and **Congress Rule (1937-1939)** clearly showed that Hindus wanted to dominate Muslims politically and economically.
8. **Lahore Resolution (1940):** Also known as the **Pakistan Resolution**, it formally demanded a separate Muslim state, proving that the Two-Nation Theory had become the **official demand of Indian Muslims**.

### Significance of Studying the Two-Nation Theory:

The Two-Nation Theory is important for understanding the creation of Pakistan and its national identity.

1. **Explains the Need for Pakistan:** It shows why Muslims needed a separate country to protect their religion, culture, and traditions.
2. **Strengthens National Identity:** It reminds us of our unique Islamic values, helping us stay united as a nation.

3. **Teaches Us About Our History:** It helps us understand the struggles and sacrifices of our forefathers.
4. **Prevents Indian Influence:** By studying the Two-Nation Theory, we understand the dangers of Indian cultural and political dominance.
5. **Promotes Islamic Values:** Pakistan was created in the name of Islam, so the Two-Nation Theory emphasizes our religious identity.
6. **Inspires Patriotism:** It encourages us to work for the progress and prosperity of Pakistan.
7. **Guides Future Generations:** The study of this theory helps young Pakistanis understand their responsibilities towards their country.

### Ideology of Pakistan:

The **Ideology of Pakistan** is based on the Two-Nation Theory and emphasizes that Pakistan was created for Muslims to live according to **Islamic principles**.

### Main Principles of Pakistan's Ideology

1. **Belief in the Sovereignty of Allah:** Pakistan's laws and governance should follow Islamic teachings.
2. **Implementation of Islamic Laws:** The state should promote justice, equality, and moral values based on Islam.
3. **Protection of Muslim Identity:** Pakistani culture, language, and traditions should reflect **Islamic values**.
4. **Unity of the Muslim Ummah:** Pakistan should support Muslim countries and work for their welfare.
5. **Protection of Rights of Minorities:** Non-Muslims in Pakistan should have religious freedom and equal rights.
6. **Democratic and Welfare State:** Pakistan should be a democracy with a focus on the welfare of all citizens.
7. **Promotion of Islamic Culture and Values**  
Pakistan's ideology emphasizes the preservation and promotion of Islamic culture, traditions, and values. The country was created to provide Muslims with a society where they could freely practice their religion, celebrate Islamic festivals, and uphold moral and ethical standards based on Islamic teachings.

**8. Protection of Muslim Identity**

The ideology of Pakistan is deeply rooted in safeguarding the religious, cultural, and social identity of Muslims in the subcontinent. The Two-Nation Theory was based on the idea that Muslims and Hindus had distinct ways of life, customs, and beliefs that needed to be preserved separately.

**9. Economic Justice and Social Welfare**

Pakistan's ideology also includes the establishment of an economic system based on Islamic principles of justice, equality, and welfare. It aims to eliminate economic exploitation, ensure fair distribution of wealth, and provide basic necessities to all citizens, as emphasized in Islamic teachings.

**10. Democratic Governance under Islamic Principles**

Pakistan's ideology supports a governance system that blends democracy with Islamic principles. The objective is to establish a political system that ensures justice, equality, and accountability while upholding the values of Islam. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah also envisioned Pakistan as a modern Islamic democratic state.

**11. Protection of Minorities and Religious Freedom**

The ideology of Pakistan does not mean discrimination against non-Muslims. Instead, it ensures the protection of minority rights and religious freedom, as Islam promotes tolerance and peaceful coexistence among people of different faiths. Jinnah emphasized this in his famous **August 11, 1947 speech**, where he assured religious freedom for all citizens.

**12. Promotion of Unity and Brotherhood**

The ideology of Pakistan advocates for unity among Muslims, fostering a sense of brotherhood beyond regional, ethnic, or sectarian differences. The aim is to create a strong national identity based on common religious and cultural bonds.

**13. Strong Defense and Sovereignty**

Another principle of Pakistan's ideology is the protection of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. This means maintaining a strong defense system, ensuring national security, and safeguarding Pakistan's independence from external and internal threats.

**14. Educational System Based on Islamic Ideals**

The ideology of Pakistan also includes the development of an education system that aligns with Islamic teachings and modern knowledge. The purpose is to



create an enlightened society where religious and scientific knowledge go hand in hand.

### 15. Islamic Laws and Justice System

Pakistan's ideological framework supports a legal system based on Islamic principles of justice, fairness, and human dignity. The aim is to ensure that laws and policies are in harmony with Islamic injunctions, while also ensuring fairness for all citizens, regardless of their background.

### 16. Global Role of Pakistan in the Muslim World

The ideology of Pakistan envisions the country playing an active role in the **Muslim Ummah**, strengthening ties with other Islamic nations, and working for the unity, prosperity, and defense of Muslim states worldwide. Pakistan has consistently advocated for Muslim causes, such as the **Palestinian issue** and the **Kashmir dispute**.

These principles define the core values upon which Pakistan was established and continue to guide its national policies and identity.

### Conclusion

The **Two-Nation Theory** was the foundation of Pakistan's creation. It proved that Muslims and Hindus were different nations and could not live together peacefully under one government. This theory led to the **Pakistan Movement**, which resulted in the creation of Pakistan on **14th August 1947**. Studying this theory is important to understand our **history, identity, and national purpose**. The **Ideology of Pakistan** is directly linked to this theory and serves as a guide for shaping Pakistan as an **Islamic, democratic, and welfare state**.

## Unit 5: Curriculum of Pakistan Studies:

### Curriculum of Pakistan Studies: A Critical Review:

The curriculum of Pakistan Studies is designed to educate students about the country's history, ideology, geography, politics, economy, and society. It plays a vital role in shaping national identity and instilling patriotism among the youth. However, despite its importance, the curriculum has been subject to debate and criticism over its content, structure, and effectiveness. A critical review of the Pakistan Studies curriculum highlights both its strengths and areas that need improvement.

#### 1. Historical Development of the Curriculum

The study of Pakistan Studies became compulsory after the **1971 separation of East Pakistan**, as the government realized the need to educate future generations about national unity and identity. Over the years, successive governments have revised the curriculum to reflect their own political and ideological priorities. The subject was formally included in schools, colleges, and universities in the **1980s** under General **Zia-ul-Haq's Islamization policies**. Today, it remains a mandatory subject at various educational levels.

#### 2. Strengths of the Pakistan Studies Curriculum

- **Promotes National Identity and Unity** – Teaches the sacrifices made for Pakistan's independence.
- **Creates Awareness of Political and Economic Systems** – Educates about the **Constitution, governance, and economy**.
- **Highlights Geopolitical and Strategic Importance** – Covers **Pakistan's location, international relations, and global role**.
- **Teaches Pakistan's Achievements** – Highlights contributions in **science, military, technology, sports, and culture**.
- **Promotes Islamic Values and Ethics** – Reinforces **Islamic principles in governance and daily life**.
- **Encourages Critical Thinking on Contemporary Issues** – Discusses **terrorism, economy, water crisis, and climate change**.

#### 3. Criticism and Areas of Improvement

- **Overemphasis on Ideology** – Focuses more on a specific **historical narrative** rather than objective analysis.
- **Lack of Regional and Ethnic Representation** – **Baloch, Pashtun, Sindhi, and other communities** are underrepresented.

- **Neglect of Scientific and Economic Contributions** – Insufficient focus on industrial growth and economic reforms.
- **Outdated Content and Limited Practical Application** – Lacks updated information and real-world learning opportunities.
- **Language Barriers and Accessibility Issues** – English versions contain difficult terminology, making it hard for students.
- **Underrepresentation of Women's Contributions** – Fatima Jinnah, Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan, and others are not highlighted equally.

#### 4. Recommendations for Improvement

- **Incorporate Multiple Perspectives** – Present different viewpoints to encourage critical thinking.
- **Enhance Regional and Cultural Representation** – Include historical contributions from all provinces and ethnic groups.
- **Update Content Regularly** – Add recent developments in science, technology, and international relations.
- **Promote Research-Based Learning** – Introduce projects, debates, and independent studies.
- **Improve Gender Inclusivity** – Highlight women's roles in Pakistan's independence and development.
- **Link Education with Practical Experience** – Arrange field visits to historical sites and government institutions.
- **Ensure Neutral and Balanced Teaching** – Train teachers to encourage independent viewpoints rather than ideological bias.

#### Curriculum of Pakistan Studies: Learning & Teaching Approaches:

Pakistan Studies is a crucial subject that educates students about the country's history, ideology, geography, politics, economy, and society. The effectiveness of its teaching and learning approaches determines how well students understand and apply this knowledge. Below is an analysis of the learning and teaching approaches used in Pakistan Studies.

##### 1. Traditional Teaching Methods

Traditional teaching methods in Pakistan Studies primarily rely on teacher-centered learning, where the instructor delivers information while students passively absorb it. These methods have been widely used in schools, colleges, and universities across Pakistan for decades. However, they often focus more on memorization than critical thinking, which limits students' ability to analyze and engage with the subject. Below is a detailed breakdown of traditional teaching approaches in Pakistan Studies:

**1.1 Lecture-Based Learning**

- One of the most common methods is lecture-based teaching, where the teacher delivers information verbally while students listen and take notes. This approach:
- Ensures that a large amount of information is covered in a short time.
- Helps in delivering structured lessons according to the curriculum.
- It is effective for large classroom settings, as it requires minimal resources.
- However, lecture-based learning lacks student interaction, creativity, and analytical discussions, making the subject monotonous and less engaging.

**1.2 Memorization and Rote Learning (Cramming):**

- Another dominant feature of traditional teaching is rote memorization, where students are encouraged to:
- Memorize dates, events, and historical facts without understanding their significance.
- Reproduce exact textbook answers in exams rather than applying concepts to real-world scenarios.
- Depend heavily on key books and prepared notes instead of conducting independent research.
- This method discourages critical thinking and makes Pakistan Studies a static subject rather than an evolving field of knowledge.

**1.3 Textbook-Centered Learning:**

- The Pakistan Studies curriculum is heavily dependent on government-approved textbooks, which are:
- Limited in perspectives, often presenting a one-sided view of history and national issues.
- Outdated in content, failing to include recent developments, global perspectives, and new research findings.
- Lacking interactive elements, such as case studies, real-world applications, or engaging visual aids.
- As a result, students often view Pakistan Studies as a rigid and uninteresting subject, rather than a dynamic field of knowledge that connects to their daily lives.

**1.4 Teacher-Directed Learning (Minimal Student Participation):**

- In traditional classrooms, teachers dominate discussions, while students play a passive role. This method:
- Limits classroom discussions, debates, and questioning.
- Reduces student engagement and curiosity about national and international affairs.
- Creates a hierarchical learning environment where students hesitate to express their thoughts.

- This approach makes it difficult for students to develop independent opinions, critical analysis skills, and problem-solving abilities.

### **1.5 Examination-Oriented Approach:**

- Pakistan Studies is often taught with a focus on exam preparation rather than deep learning. This means that:
- Teachers focus on expected questions, past papers, and selective topics rather than covering the subject comprehensively.
- Students memorize answers for exams instead of understanding historical and political contexts.
- Marks become more important than actual learning, leading to short-term knowledge retention.
- This approach fails to equip students with research skills, analytical thinking, and practical knowledge, which are essential for understanding Pakistan's socio-political and economic challenges.

### **1.6 Lack of Practical Application:**

- Traditional teaching methods rarely include real-world learning experiences such as:
- Field visits to historical sites, government institutions, and cultural landmarks.
- Interaction with historians, political analysts, or experts.
- Practical assignments, such as research projects and presentations.
- As a result, students often find it difficult to connect theoretical knowledge with real-life applications, making the subject less impactful.

### **1.7 Absence of Technology and Multimedia:**

- Most traditional classrooms in Pakistan lack modern teaching tools such as:
- Documentaries, educational videos, and visual presentations to explain complex topics.
- Online resources, e-books, and digital archives to expand learning beyond textbooks.
- Virtual discussions and online debates to encourage engagement in national issues.
- This technological gap limits the potential of Pakistan Studies to become more engaging and informative for students.

## **2. Modern Teaching Approaches**

### **Inquiry-Based Learning:**

Inquiry-based learning encourages students to ask questions, analyze information, and think critically about Pakistan's history, politics, and geography. Instead of simply memorizing facts, students engage in research and problem-solving to understand

complex national issues. For example, they may investigate the causes of the Pakistan Movement, analyze economic challenges, or explore the impact of geography on Pakistan's foreign policy. This method fosters curiosity and a deeper connection with the subject, making learning more engaging and meaningful.

### **Discussion and Debate:**

Engaging students in discussions and debates allows them to express their opinions and critically examine different perspectives on national issues, governance, and international relations. Topics such as democracy in Pakistan, relations with neighboring countries, and the role of Islamic values in state affairs provide opportunities for students to develop analytical skills. Healthy debates help in refining arguments, improving communication skills, and encouraging a balanced understanding of Pakistan's socio-political landscape.

### **Use of Multimedia:**

Multimedia tools, such as videos, documentaries, maps, and digital platforms, significantly enhance the learning experience in Pakistan Studies. Documentaries on historical events like the Partition of India, digital maps illustrating Pakistan's geographical diversity, and online archives of political speeches provide students with a richer and more interactive way to study the subject. These tools make abstract concepts more concrete, helping students retain information effectively and develop a deeper appreciation of Pakistan's heritage and development.

### **Field Visits and Experiential Learning:**

Educational trips to historical sites, museums, and government institutions provide students with firsthand exposure to Pakistan's history and governance. Visiting places like Minar-e-Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam's Mausoleum, or the National Assembly allows students to connect theoretical knowledge with real-world experiences. These visits help them visualize historical events, understand government processes, and develop a sense of national pride. Experiential learning makes Pakistan Studies more engaging and helps students appreciate the significance of their country's past and present.

### **Case Studies and Research-Based Learning:**

Case studies and research-based learning encourage students to analyze real-life examples of Pakistan's challenges and achievements. By studying events such as the Green Revolution, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), or Pakistan's response to natural disasters, students gain insights into how historical, political, and economic factors shape the country. Research projects help develop critical thinking,



problem-solving abilities, and independent learning skills. This approach enables students to understand the complexities of Pakistan's development and prepares them to contribute to the nation's progress.

### 3. Challenges in Teaching Pakistan Studies

- **Limited Teacher Training** – Many teachers **lack modern teaching methodologies and research skills**.
- **Lack of Practical Application** – The subject remains **theoretical, with minimal real-world learning experiences**.
- **Language Barriers** – Difficult English terminology makes it **hard for students to grasp complex concepts**.

### 4. Recommendations for Improvement

- **Adopt Interactive Teaching Methods**

Interactive teaching methods make learning more engaging by incorporating role-playing, storytelling, and group activities. Role-playing historical events, such as the Lahore Resolution or debates in Pakistan's Constituent Assembly, allows students to understand key moments from multiple perspectives. Storytelling helps bring historical figures and events to life, making the subject more relatable. Group activities, such as collaborative projects on Pakistan's economic challenges or cultural heritage, encourage teamwork and deeper engagement with the subject matter. These methods make learning dynamic and memorable.

- **Introduce Digital Learning**

Digital learning enhances the educational experience by incorporating technology-based resources such as educational apps, online lectures, and virtual tours. Platforms like YouTube documentaries on Pakistan's history, digital archives of government policies, and interactive quizzes on Pakistan's geography provide students with a modern way to study. Virtual tours of historical sites like Mohenjo-daro or the Pakistan Monument allow students to explore Pakistan's rich heritage without leaving the classroom. This method bridges the gap between traditional learning and the digital world, making education more accessible and engaging.

- **Train Teachers in Modern Pedagogies**

Effective teaching requires continuous professional development. Regular workshops on inquiry-based and student-centered learning equip teachers with modern pedagogical techniques. Training programs should focus on active learning strategies, critical thinking exercises, and the use of digital tools in the classroom. A well-trained teacher can create an engaging learning environment where students actively participate and develop a genuine interest in Pakistan Studies. Teacher development ensures that students receive high-quality education that is relevant to today's world.

- **Promote Critical Thinking**



Encouraging students to analyze different perspectives rather than memorizing facts helps them develop critical thinking skills. Instead of rote learning historical events, students should be guided to question, compare, and contrast different narratives. For example, discussing Pakistan's foreign policy from multiple angles or debating the impact of economic reforms allows students to form their own well-reasoned opinions. This approach prepares students to become informed citizens who can contribute meaningfully to national discussions.

- **Revise and Update Curriculum Regularly**

A relevant and fact-based curriculum is essential for an effective study of Pakistan. The curriculum should be updated regularly to include recent national and global developments. Outdated content should be replaced with well-researched, inclusive, and objective information. For example, including discussions on Pakistan's role in the digital economy, climate change policies, and modern governance challenges ensures that students are well-prepared for contemporary issues. A well-structured and up-to-date curriculum makes Pakistan Studies more meaningful and practical.

## **Government & NGOs' Role and Response Towards the Discipline of Pakistan Studies:**

Pakistan Studies is a vital subject that shapes national identity, educates citizens about the country's history, and prepares them to contribute to national development. Both the **government** and **non-governmental organizations (NGOs)** play a crucial role in promoting, developing, and improving Pakistan Studies as a discipline. Their efforts ensure that students receive accurate, updated, and relevant knowledge about Pakistan's past, present, and future.

### **1. Government's Role in Promoting Pakistan Studies**

The **government of Pakistan** plays a leading role in the development and teaching of Pakistan Studies at all educational levels, from schools to universities. Some of its key responsibilities include:

#### **a. Curriculum Development and Revisions**

The **Ministry of Education** and provincial education boards design and update the Pakistan Studies curriculum. The curriculum is revised regularly to ensure it includes:

- **Historical accuracy** regarding the Pakistan Movement, major events, and national heroes.
- **Contemporary issues** such as economic development, foreign policy, and security challenges.

- **National unity and patriotism**, emphasizing Pakistan's culture, languages, and achievements.

For example, in **2020**, the **Punjab Curriculum and Textbook Board (PCTB)** revised Pakistan Studies textbooks to include topics on **CPEC, climate change, and the digital economy**.

### **b. Making Pakistan Studies a Compulsory Subject**

The government has made Pakistan Studies a **mandatory subject** in schools, colleges, and universities. This ensures that every Pakistani student gains knowledge about their country's geography, politics, economy, and international relations.

### **c. Establishing Research Centers and Think Tanks**

The government supports research institutions dedicated to Pakistan Studies, such as:

- National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research (NIHCR) – Islamabad
- Pakistan Study Centre – University of Karachi
- Pakistan Study Centre – Punjab University

These institutions conduct research on historical events, political developments, and foreign policy matters related to Pakistan.

### **d. Organizing National Events and Conferences**

The government organizes seminars, conferences, and national events to promote the study of Pakistan's history and ideology. Events like **Pakistan Resolution Day (23rd March)** and **Independence Day (14th August)** provide opportunities for academic discussions, exhibitions, and public lectures on Pakistan's history and future.

### **e. Promoting Digital and Interactive Learning**

To modernize education, the government has introduced **e-learning platforms** such as the **Pakistan Digital Education Initiative**. Programs like **Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU) online courses** and **virtual university lectures** help students access Pakistan Studies from anywhere.

## **2. NGOs' Contribution Towards Pakistan Studies**

Many **non-governmental organizations (NGOs)** are actively involved in improving Pakistan Studies by conducting research, promoting civic education, and organizing awareness programs.

### a. Conducting Independent Research on National Issues

NGOs such as **The Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT)** and **The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)** conduct studies on:

- Pakistan's democratic system and governance
- Human rights and social justice
- Economic challenges and solutions

These research reports contribute valuable information that can be integrated into Pakistan Studies courses.

### b. Running Educational Awareness Programs

NGOs like **Idara-e-Taleem-o-Aagahi (ITA)** and **The Citizens Foundation (TCF)** work to improve Pakistan Studies education by:

- Training teachers in modern teaching methods.
- Providing free or low-cost educational materials.
- Conducting student workshops on history, geography, and governance.

### c. Promoting Civic Engagement and National Identity

NGOs also organize programs to instill **civic responsibility and patriotism** among students. For example, **"Know Your Pakistan" campaigns** help students learn about the country's achievements and challenges through quizzes, essay competitions, and study tours.

### d. Collaborating with the Government for Curriculum Reforms

NGOs often collaborate with the government to improve Pakistan Studies textbooks. For example, **The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP)** has worked to include topics related to human rights, democracy, and minorities' contributions in Pakistan's history.

## 3. Challenges Faced by Government and NGOs

Despite their efforts, both the government and NGOs face several challenges in promoting Pakistan Studies effectively:

- **Outdated curriculum** – Many textbooks need regular updates to include modern political, economic, and technological developments.

- **Limited funding** – Research centers and educational programs often struggle with insufficient financial support.
- **Lack of trained teachers** – Many educators still rely on rote learning instead of encouraging critical thinking.
- **Political influence on curriculum** – At times, historical events are taught with bias, affecting students' ability to analyze history objectively.

#### 4. The Future of Pakistan Studies

To enhance the **impact of Pakistan Studies**, the government and NGOs must:

- **Modernize textbooks** to include new global challenges and Pakistan's role in international affairs.
- **Encourage research-based learning** in universities.
- **Increase public-private partnerships** for better educational resources.
- **Develop digital education platforms** for accessible and interactive learning.

By improving these areas, Pakistan Studies will continue to inspire national pride, educate future generations, and prepare them to contribute to the country's progress.

#### Problems & Solutions in Promoting the Pakistan Studies:

#### Problems & Solutions in Promoting Pakistan Studies

Pakistan Studies is a crucial subject that provides knowledge about the country's history, culture, geography, politics, and economy. However, several challenges hinder its effective teaching and learning. Addressing these challenges requires systematic efforts from the government, educational institutions, and society.

#### 1. Problems in Promoting Pakistan Studies

##### a. Outdated and Biased Curriculum

One of the major problems in Pakistan Studies is that the curriculum is often outdated and biased. Some textbooks focus only on selected historical events, while ignoring different perspectives. This limits students' ability to critically analyze history and current affairs.

##### b. Rote Learning Instead of Critical Thinking

Many schools still rely on **memorization-based learning** rather than encouraging students to engage in discussions, research, and analysis. This prevents students from fully understanding Pakistan's challenges and contributions.

**c. Lack of Trained Teachers**

Many teachers lack specialized training in Pakistan Studies. Without proper understanding and modern teaching techniques, they fail to make the subject interesting and informative for students.

**d. Political Influence on Education**

The **content of Pakistan Studies textbooks is sometimes influenced by political agendas**. This affects the objectivity of historical events and the way governance issues are presented.

**e. Limited Research and Innovation**

There is **very little research in the field of Pakistan Studies** compared to other disciplines. Most universities do not offer advanced research programs in this subject, limiting academic contributions.

**f. Insufficient Use of Technology and Digital Learning**

While technology is revolutionizing education worldwide, Pakistan Studies is still taught mostly through traditional methods. Many schools lack access to **educational apps, documentaries, virtual tours, and e-learning platforms** that could make learning more engaging.

**g. Lack of Awareness Among Students**

Many students do not see the relevance of Pakistan Studies in their daily lives. They view it as just another subject to pass exams rather than an opportunity to understand their country's political, economic, and social issues.

**2. Solutions to Improve Pakistan Studies****a. Revise and Modernize the Curriculum**

- Update textbooks regularly to include **recent national and global developments** such as CPEC, climate change, and digital economy.
- Ensure that the curriculum **presents multiple perspectives** on historical events to develop critical thinking.
- Include **case studies and real-life examples** to make learning more practical.

**b. Promote Inquiry-Based and Research-Oriented Learning**

- Encourage students to ask questions, analyze different sources, and form their own opinions rather than memorizing facts.

- Introduce project-based learning where students conduct research on national and global issues.

### c. Train and Develop Teachers

- Organize **regular teacher training programs** focused on modern teaching techniques such as interactive learning, storytelling, and multimedia use.
- Provide **specialized degrees and diplomas in Pakistan Studies education** to develop subject matter experts.

### d. Reduce Political Influence in Textbooks

- Establish **independent education boards** with historians, political scientists, and education experts to develop unbiased curriculum content.
- Ensure **transparency in textbook revisions** and involve multiple academic perspectives.

### e. Encourage Research and Higher Studies in Pakistan Studies

- Universities should **offer research grants** to students and scholars conducting studies on Pakistan's history, governance, and society.
- Establish **Pakistan Studies research centers** that collaborate with international scholars.

### f. Use Technology and Digital Tools for Learning

- Develop **educational apps, e-books, and online courses** to make Pakistan Studies more engaging.
- Use **multimedia tools** such as documentaries, digital archives, and interactive maps to enhance learning.
- Introduce **virtual study tours** of historical sites for students who cannot travel.

### g. Increase Public Awareness and Engagement

- Organize national debates, essay competitions, and discussion forums on Pakistan's challenges and achievements.
- Encourage students to participate in community projects related to governance, social development, and economic reforms.

### Future Prospects of Pakistan Studies:

Pakistan Studies is a dynamic field that continues to evolve with changing national and global trends. As Pakistan faces new challenges and opportunities, the scope of this subject is expanding beyond textbooks to research, policymaking, and digital

learning. Strengthening Pakistan Studies will help future generations understand their country's past, present, and future while contributing to national development.

### 1. Expanding Scope in Education and Research

The future of Pakistan Studies lies in **advanced academic research and specialized degree programs**. Universities can establish **research centers** focusing on history, politics, and socio-economic issues. More **Ph.D. programs and think tanks** should be introduced to analyze Pakistan's challenges and propose solutions.

### 2. Integration of Modern Technology in Learning

With the rise of **digital education**, Pakistan Studies can become more engaging by incorporating:

- Online learning platforms, virtual classrooms, and digital archives.
- Interactive maps, documentaries, and simulation-based learning.
- Artificial intelligence (AI)-driven educational tools to make research more efficient.

The use of **augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR)** can bring history and geography lessons to life, allowing students to explore historical sites and political developments interactively.

### 3. Pakistan Studies in Global Perspective

In an interconnected world, Pakistan Studies can contribute to international academia by offering:

- **Exchange programs** for students and researchers.
- **International conferences** on South Asian history, geopolitics, and economic development.
- **Collaboration with foreign universities** to promote a deeper understanding of Pakistan's role in global affairs.

Pakistan's diplomatic and strategic importance, particularly in **CPEC, global trade, and regional politics**, makes it necessary for the world to study Pakistan beyond stereotypes.

### 4. Policy Making and Governance

Pakistan Studies will play a vital role in shaping the future policies of the country. Experts in the field can provide **data-driven insights** into governance, education,



economy, and foreign relations. By integrating Pakistan Studies research into national policy, the country can develop:

- **Better governance models** based on historical and contemporary analysis.
- **Stronger economic strategies** aligned with national resources and capabilities.
- **Effective foreign policy decisions** through deep research on international relations.

## 5. Career Opportunities and Professional Growth

The expansion of Pakistan Studies will create new career opportunities in:

- Academia and research institutions.
- Government policymaking and civil services.
- Journalism, media, and publishing.
- International diplomacy and relations.
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and social work.

The subject will no longer be limited to classrooms but will influence professionals in fields like **history, political science, economics, sociology, and international relations**.

## 6. Addressing Contemporary Challenges

Pakistan Studies will help future generations understand and solve critical national issues, including:

- Political instability and governance reforms.
- Economic development and industrial growth.
- Climate change and sustainable development.
- Social cohesion and national unity.

By **equipping students with knowledge about Pakistan's internal and external challenges**, the subject will help them develop strategies for a better future.

## 7. Promotion of National Identity and Patriotism

A well-developed Pakistan Studies curriculum will strengthen **national identity, unity, and patriotism**. Future generations will gain a deeper appreciation of:

- The sacrifices made for Pakistan's creation.
- The rich cultural and linguistic diversity of Pakistan.
- The achievements of Pakistan in various fields.

By fostering a sense of **belonging and national pride**, the subject will encourage youth to work towards a prosperous Pakistan.

Prof.M.Imran Hafeez

## Unit 6: Teaching & Research in Pakistan Studies at the International Level:

### Introduction:

Pakistan Studies has gained increasing academic recognition at the international level, with universities and research institutions worldwide offering specialized programs, courses, and research initiatives focused on Pakistan's history, politics, economy, society, and international relations. Various academic centers, think tanks, and research organizations in countries like the **United States, United Kingdom, China, Germany, and Turkey** have established **Pakistan Chairs, dedicated research departments, and scholarly collaborations** to deepen understanding of Pakistan's role in regional and global affairs. These efforts contribute to **academic diplomacy, cultural exchange, and policy-making**, shaping the global discourse on Pakistan. The teaching and research of Pakistan Studies internationally not only foster stronger **bilateral ties between Pakistan and other nations** but also provide valuable insights into **Pakistan's socio-political dynamics, economic development, and security challenges**.

### 1) Global Interest in Pakistan Studies

Teaching and research in Pakistan Studies at the international level have gained importance as global interest in South Asia's politics, history, and economy continues to grow. Many universities worldwide offer specialized courses, research programs, and academic collaborations focusing on Pakistan's historical evolution, geopolitical significance, economic development, and social dynamics. Scholars, policymakers, and students engage in academic discourse to understand Pakistan's role in regional and global affairs.

### 2) Pakistan Studies in International Universities

Several universities in the United States, the United Kingdom, China, and other countries have established Pakistan Studies centers, offering courses on Pakistan's history, politics, culture, and international relations. Institutions like the University of London, Harvard University, and the National University of Singapore include Pakistan in their South Asian studies programs. These programs help international students understand Pakistan beyond stereotypes, focusing on its historical roots, constitutional development, and contributions to world affairs.

### 3) Research on Pakistan's Geopolitical Importance

Research on Pakistan's geopolitical importance is a significant area of academic study. With projects like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and Pakistan's role in regional security, international think tanks and research centers explore Pakistan's foreign policy, military strategy, and economic potential. Institutions like the Wilson Center in the U.S. and the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) in the UK conduct in-depth research on Pakistan's strategic importance in South Asia.

#### **4) Academic Conferences and Seminars**

Academic conferences and seminars are regularly held at the global level to discuss Pakistan's development, political transitions, and role in international affairs. Conferences like the Annual Pakistan Conference at the University of Oxford and various forums at the United Nations and World Bank provide platforms for experts to discuss Pakistan's governance, economy, and foreign relations. These events help in presenting Pakistan's perspective to the global academic community.

#### **5) Contributions of International Scholars**

International scholars and students contribute to Pakistan-related research through dissertations, articles, and books. Many researchers focus on Pakistan's governance models, democracy, counter-terrorism policies, and economic reforms. Books and journal publications on Pakistan's legal system, ethnic diversity, and cultural heritage contribute to global knowledge.

#### **6) Role of Pakistan's Embassies and Cultural Organizations**

The role of Pakistan's embassies and cultural organizations is also crucial in promoting academic engagement. The Pakistan Embassy in various countries organizes cultural events, educational exchange programs, and collaborations with foreign universities to encourage research on Pakistan. Organizations like the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan (HEC) support Pakistani scholars in international research projects.

#### **7) Academic Exchange Programs**

Collaborative academic exchanges between Pakistani universities and international institutions enhance the global understanding of Pakistan. Student and faculty exchange programs allow scholars from Pakistan to study abroad and foreign scholars to conduct research in Pakistan. Programs like the Fulbright Scholarship, Chevening Scholarship, and Chinese Government Scholarships provide Pakistani

students with opportunities to pursue higher education at leading global institutions while representing Pakistan's academic potential.

### **8) Role of Digital Media and Online Resources**

The international media and digital platforms play a role in shaping narratives about Pakistan. Academic podcasts, online courses, and documentaries help dispel misconceptions and provide fact-based information. Digital resources like Pakistan-focused journals, online research archives, and virtual conferences have increased access to Pakistan Studies at a global level.

### **9) Challenges in Promoting Pakistan Studies Internationally**

Despite the progress, challenges remain in promoting Pakistan Studies internationally. Limited funding for Pakistan-related research, negative media portrayal, and lack of awareness about Pakistan's historical and cultural richness often hinder objective academic discussions. More collaboration between Pakistani and international universities, increased funding for Pakistan-focused research, and active participation in global academic forums can help overcome these challenges.

### **10) Future Prospects and Opportunities**

The growing academic interest in Pakistan Studies at the international level reflects Pakistan's significance in the global arena. Strengthening research collaborations, exchange programs, and digital learning initiatives will further enhance Pakistan's academic representation worldwide. By actively engaging with the international academic community, Pakistan can present a more accurate and positive image of its history, achievements, and future potential.

## **American Institute of Pakistan Studies (AIPS):**

### **Introduction**

The **American Institute of Pakistan Studies (AIPS)** is a non-profit academic organization dedicated to promoting research, academic collaboration, and scholarly exchanges between the United States and Pakistan. Established in **1973**, AIPS serves as a major platform for scholars, researchers, and students interested in Pakistan's history, politics, culture, economy, and international relations. The institute supports academic initiatives, conferences, and research projects to enhance global understanding of Pakistan.

### **Mission and Objectives**

AIPS was founded with the aim of strengthening academic ties between the U.S. and Pakistan. Its main objectives include:

- Encouraging high-quality research on Pakistan in diverse fields such as **history, political science, sociology, anthropology, and economics**.
- Providing **scholarships, fellowships, and funding** for U.S.-based researchers conducting studies on Pakistan.
- Organizing **academic conferences, workshops, and seminars** to facilitate discussions on Pakistan's political, social, and economic issues.
- Promoting **collaborative projects** between Pakistani and American scholars to foster deeper intellectual engagement.
- Supporting **the development of Pakistan Studies programs** in U.S. universities to increase awareness and understanding of Pakistan.

### Research and Academic Activities

AIPS plays a key role in supporting research on Pakistan through:

- **Research Fellowships:** AIPS provides funding for scholars from the U.S. to conduct research in Pakistan on various subjects, including **history, governance, religious studies, security studies, and media studies**.
- **Conferences and Seminars:** The institute organizes and sponsors academic events to discuss major issues related to Pakistan's political system, foreign relations, cultural heritage, and economic development.
- **Publication Support:** AIPS helps scholars publish research on Pakistan through books, journal articles, and reports.
- **Collaborations with Pakistani Universities:** The institute collaborates with major Pakistani universities such as **Quaid-e-Azam University (Islamabad), Punjab University (Lahore), and Karachi University** to promote academic exchanges and research initiatives.

### AIPS Centers in Pakistan

To facilitate research and academic activities within Pakistan, AIPS has established **research centers and offices** in major cities like **Islamabad and Lahore**. These centers provide a base for U.S. scholars conducting research in Pakistan and assist with access to libraries, archives, and academic resources.

### Contributions to Pakistan Studies

AIPS has significantly contributed to the promotion of Pakistan Studies in the U.S. by:

- Developing **Pakistan Studies courses** in American universities to educate students about Pakistan's history, politics, and society.
- Providing **scholarships and grants** for Pakistani scholars to visit and conduct research in the U.S.
- Supporting **research projects** on Pakistan's development challenges, including **governance, education, climate change, and security studies**.
- Organizing **academic exchanges** between Pakistani and American scholars to strengthen cross-cultural understanding.

### Challenges and Future Prospects

Despite its achievements, AIPS faces challenges such as **funding limitations, visa restrictions for researchers, and geopolitical tensions between the U.S. and Pakistan**. However, with the increasing global focus on South Asia, there are opportunities for expanding research collaborations and academic partnerships. AIPS aims to further strengthen its role in promoting Pakistan Studies by increasing funding opportunities, expanding digital research initiatives, and enhancing academic outreach programs.

### British Association for Pakistan Studies (BAPS):

#### Introduction

The **British Association for Pakistan Studies (BAPS)** is a leading academic organization based in the United Kingdom that promotes research, scholarship, and academic collaboration related to **Pakistan's history, culture, politics, society, and international relations**. It serves as a major platform for scholars, researchers, and students in the UK who are interested in studying various aspects of Pakistan.

### History and Establishment

BAPS was founded to **enhance the study of Pakistan within British universities and academic institutions**. Recognizing the importance of Pakistan in global affairs, the association was established to encourage scholarly dialogue and provide support for researchers focusing on Pakistan's political, social, and economic issues.

### Objectives and Mission

The British Association for Pakistan Studies aims to:

- Promote high-quality academic research on Pakistan, covering fields such as history, politics, economics, anthropology, sociology, literature, and international relations.



- Encourage intellectual exchange between British and Pakistani scholars through joint research, workshops, and academic conferences.
- Support students and researchers working on Pakistan-related topics by providing funding opportunities, travel grants, and fellowships.
- Enhance public understanding of Pakistan in the UK by organizing events, publishing research, and engaging with policymakers and the media.
- Build academic partnerships between UK-based institutions and Pakistani universities to strengthen Pakistan Studies as an academic discipline.

### Research and Academic Activities

BAPS plays a key role in advancing Pakistan Studies by supporting:

- **Annual Conferences and Seminars:** BAPS organizes conferences that bring together scholars from the UK, Pakistan, and other countries to discuss current research on Pakistan's **politics, economy, history, society, and global relations**.
- **Research Fellowships and Grants:** The association provides financial support to scholars conducting **fieldwork and archival research** on Pakistan.
- **Publication of Research:** BAPS helps scholars publish **books, academic papers, and policy reports** that contribute to global knowledge about Pakistan.
- **Collaborations with Pakistani Institutions:** The association partners with **Pakistani universities and think tanks** to support research and student exchange programs.

### Contribution to Pakistan Studies

BAPS has made a significant contribution to the promotion of Pakistan Studies in the UK by:

- Encouraging British universities to offer Pakistan Studies programs and research opportunities.
- Facilitating academic networking between scholars specializing in Pakistan's political, economic, and social development.
- Organizing events that highlight Pakistan's role in international affairs, including its relations with the UK, South Asia, and global institutions.
- Providing scholarships and research funding to students focusing on Pakistan-related topics.

### Challenges and Future Prospects

BAPS faces challenges such as **limited funding, visa issues for Pakistani scholars, and political constraints affecting academic collaboration**. However, with growing interest in South Asian studies, BAPS has opportunities to expand its role by:

- Increasing funding opportunities for research on Pakistan.
- Enhancing digital research initiatives to make Pakistan-related academic resources more accessible.
- Strengthening UK-Pakistan academic collaborations through exchange programs and joint research projects.

## The Asia Foundation:

### Introduction

The **Asia Foundation** is a non-profit international development organization committed to **improving governance, economic development, education, and women's empowerment** across Asia, including Pakistan. Established in **1954**, the foundation operates in more than **18 countries**, including Pakistan, where it has played a significant role in strengthening institutions, promoting democracy, and fostering regional cooperation.

### History and Establishment

The **Asia Foundation was founded in the United States** to promote peace, stability, and prosperity in Asia. With the aim of **supporting education, governance, and civil society initiatives**, the foundation has partnered with governments, NGOs, academic institutions, and businesses to address key development challenges. In Pakistan, its presence dates back several decades, focusing on **good governance, women's rights, conflict resolution, and economic growth**.

### Objectives and Mission

The Asia Foundation works with **governments, academic institutions, and civil society organizations** to:

- **Promote good governance and democratic institutions** by supporting policy reforms and capacity building.
- **Support economic development and regional trade** to enhance Pakistan's global economic standing.
- **Improve education and literacy** by funding research, training teachers, and distributing books.

- **Empower women and marginalized communities** by advocating for legal reforms and equal rights.
- **Enhance international relations** through diplomatic dialogue and cross-border cooperation programs.

### Key Programs in Pakistan

The Asia Foundation has undertaken several **development projects in Pakistan**, focusing on:

#### 1. Governance and Law

- Strengthening **local governments** to enhance public service delivery.
- Supporting **judicial reforms** to ensure fair and accessible justice.
- Encouraging **citizen participation** in policymaking.

#### 2. Education and Literacy

- The **Books for Asia program** has distributed **over 3 million books** to schools, universities, and libraries in Pakistan.
- Supporting **curriculum development and teacher training** to improve the education system.

#### 3. Economic Development and Trade

- Helping **small and medium enterprises (SMEs)** grow by providing training and resources.
- Promoting **cross-border trade between Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Central Asia**.

#### 4. Women's Empowerment

- Advocating for **women's legal rights** and protection against gender-based violence.
- Supporting **women entrepreneurs** through financial aid and mentorship programs.

#### 5. Environmental Sustainability

- Addressing **climate change challenges** in Pakistan by promoting sustainable energy solutions.
- Encouraging **water conservation** and improved resource management.

### Contribution to Pakistan Studies

The Asia Foundation contributes to **Pakistan Studies and academic research** by:

- Funding **research and policy studies** on Pakistan's governance, economy, and social issues.
- Collaborating with **Pakistani universities and think tanks** to improve higher education.
- Supporting **dialogues on Pakistan's international relations** and foreign policy strategies.
- Organizing **conferences and workshops** on democracy, development, and human rights in Pakistan.

### Challenges and Future Prospects

The foundation faces challenges such as **political instability, security concerns, and restrictions on NGOs** in Pakistan. However, its future prospects include:

- Expanding **digital education initiatives** to increase access to learning materials.
- Strengthening **regional cooperation** to enhance Pakistan's trade and diplomacy.
- Increasing efforts to **tackle poverty, corruption, and environmental issues** through innovative projects.

Centre for the Study of Pakistan at SOAS, University of London:

### Introduction

The **Centre for the Study of Pakistan (CSP)** at the **School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London**, is a leading academic institution dedicated to **promoting research, scholarship, and dialogue on Pakistan's history, politics, culture, and society**. It serves as a hub for scholars, students, and policymakers interested in Pakistan's development and global role.

### History and Establishment

The **Centre for the Study of Pakistan** was established at SOAS to **enhance academic research on Pakistan and its regional and international significance**. Given Pakistan's geopolitical importance, rich cultural heritage, and evolving socio-economic landscape, SOAS recognized the need for a specialized research center to foster deeper understanding and scholarly engagement.

### Objectives and Mission

The **Centre for the Study of Pakistan** aims to:

- **Promote interdisciplinary research** on Pakistan's history, politics, economy, and society.
- **Encourage academic dialogue** on Pakistan's domestic and foreign policies.
- **Support postgraduate students and researchers** working on Pakistan-related topics.
- **Organize seminars, conferences, and workshops** featuring experts on Pakistan.
- **Enhance collaboration with Pakistani universities, think tanks, and policymakers.**

### Research and Academic Activities

The CSP at SOAS undertakes various research and educational initiatives, including:

#### 1. Academic Research and Publications

- Conducting research on Pakistan's political system, governance, and development challenges.
- Publishing academic papers, books, and policy reports on Pakistan.
- Supporting doctoral and postgraduate research on Pakistan-related subjects.

#### 2. Conferences and Public Lectures

- Hosting **annual conferences** on Pakistan's domestic and foreign affairs.
- Inviting **renowned Pakistani and international scholars** to deliver guest lectures.
- Organizing panel discussions on **Pakistan's role in South Asia and global affairs.**

#### 3. Student Support and Scholarships

- Providing **funding opportunities** for research on Pakistan.
- Offering **Pakistan-focused courses** in disciplines such as **political science, history, and development studies.**
- Encouraging **student exchanges and academic partnerships** with Pakistani universities.

#### 4. Policy Engagement and Diplomacy

- Collaborating with **British and Pakistani policymakers** on key political and economic issues.
- Conducting research on **Pakistan-UK relations, security policies, and trade dynamics.**

## Contribution to Pakistan Studies

The Centre for the Study of Pakistan plays a crucial role in:

- Expanding academic resources on Pakistan within the UK.
- Bridging the gap between academia and policy by engaging with diplomats, journalists, and experts.
- Strengthening Pakistan Studies as a discipline in European universities.
- Encouraging critical discussions on Pakistan's governance, human rights, and economic growth.

## Challenges and Future Prospects

Some challenges faced by the CSP include:

- Limited funding for Pakistan-related research compared to broader South Asian studies.
- Visa and mobility restrictions affecting collaboration with Pakistani scholars.
- Political sensitivities surrounding certain research topics.

Despite these challenges, the centre has promising opportunities:

- Expanding online academic programs and virtual research initiatives.
- Strengthening partnerships with Pakistani universities and research institutions.
- Increasing public engagement and outreach on Pakistan's global role.

## The Berkeley Pakistan Initiative at the Institute of South Asian Studies, UC Berkeley:

### Introduction

The Berkeley Pakistan Initiative (BPI), housed at the Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS), University of California, Berkeley, is a dedicated research and academic platform that promotes the study of Pakistan's history, politics, culture, economy, and society. The initiative aims to enhance global understanding of Pakistan by fostering interdisciplinary research, academic discussions, and student engagement.

### History and Establishment

The **Berkeley Pakistan Initiative** was launched as part of the broader **Institute of South Asian Studies** at UC Berkeley. Given Pakistan's strategic importance in South Asia and its rich cultural and political history, BPI was established to provide a **specialized platform for academic inquiry** into Pakistan's national and international affairs. UC Berkeley, known for its commitment to South Asian studies,

has historically been home to scholars and researchers focusing on Pakistan's **political, economic, and social transformations**.

## Objectives and Mission

The **Berkeley Pakistan Initiative** aims to:

- **Advance scholarly research** on Pakistan's political, economic, and cultural dynamics.
- **Facilitate academic collaborations** between US-based and Pakistani scholars.
- **Engage students and researchers** in critical discussions on Pakistan's role in global affairs.
- **Host conferences, lectures, and panel discussions** featuring experts on Pakistan.
- **Promote interdisciplinary studies** by integrating research from **history, political science, sociology, economics, and international relations**.

## Research and Academic Activities

The **Berkeley Pakistan Initiative** supports a range of research and academic activities, including:

### 1. Academic Research and Publications

- Conducting research on Pakistan's governance, security, human rights, and development issues.
- Supporting faculty and student-led research projects focused on Pakistan.
- Publishing research papers, policy briefs, and books on Pakistan's historical and contemporary issues.

### 2. Conferences, Seminars, and Public Lectures

- Organizing **annual Pakistan-focused conferences** to bring together scholars, policymakers, and students.
- Hosting **guest lectures and panel discussions** on Pakistan's domestic and foreign policies.
- Engaging with **Pakistani academics, journalists, and political analysts** to discuss key challenges facing the country.

### 3. Student Engagement and Scholarships

- Encouraging **graduate and undergraduate students** to pursue research on Pakistan.



- Offering **grants, fellowships, and scholarships** for Pakistan-focused academic projects.
- Providing opportunities for **study abroad and exchange programs** with Pakistani institutions.

#### 4. Policy and Global Engagement

- Collaborating with **think tanks and policymakers** to analyze Pakistan's global relations.
- Conducting research on **Pakistan-US relations, security concerns, and economic policies**.
- Offering policy recommendations on **Pakistan's democratic development, human rights, and international trade**.

#### Contribution to Pakistan Studies

The **Berkeley Pakistan Initiative** has significantly contributed to the advancement of **Pakistan Studies in the US** by:

- **Promoting an academic discourse** on Pakistan beyond mainstream media narratives.
- **Creating a research network** that connects scholars specializing in Pakistan.
- **Bridging the academic gap** between US and Pakistani universities through collaborative projects.
- **Highlighting Pakistan's diverse history, society, and economic development** in the global academic community.

#### Challenges and Future Prospects

Despite its achievements, the **Berkeley Pakistan Initiative** faces certain challenges, including:

- **Limited funding** for Pakistan-focused research compared to broader South Asian studies.
- **Visa restrictions and travel limitations** affecting collaboration with Pakistani scholars.
- **Political sensitivities** surrounding certain research topics, such as governance and security.

However, the initiative has several growth opportunities:

- Expanding online research platforms and virtual collaborations.

- Strengthening partnerships with Pakistani universities and research institutions.
- Increasing public engagement and outreach on Pakistan-related issues through digital media and publications.

## **Pakistan Chairs at Various Universities i.e. Germany, Egypt, Turkey:**

### **Introduction**

Pakistan has established **Pakistan Chairs** at various universities worldwide to promote the **study of Pakistan's history, culture, politics, economy, and international relations**. These academic positions are often supported by the **Higher Education Commission of Pakistan (HEC)** and the **Ministry of Education**, aiming to enhance Pakistan's global academic presence. Countries such as **Germany, Egypt, and Turkey** host these chairs, enabling academic exchange and strengthening Pakistan's diplomatic and cultural ties.

### **Pakistan Chair in Germany:**

#### **University of Heidelberg – Pakistan Chair**

The **University of Heidelberg**, one of Germany's leading research institutions, hosts a **Pakistan Chair** to promote the **study of Pakistan's history, political system, society, and economic development**.

#### **Objectives & Role**

- Conducts **academic research** on Pakistan's domestic and international affairs.
- Supports **collaborative projects** between Pakistani and German universities.
- Organizes **seminars and conferences** on Pakistan's geopolitical and economic significance.
- Facilitates **student and faculty exchanges** to enhance academic understanding of Pakistan.

#### **Impact**

The **Pakistan Chair in Germany** has significantly contributed to **Pakistan Studies in Europe** by producing **scholarly research, policy papers, and international academic dialogues**. It also helps promote **Pakistan-Germany diplomatic and educational relations**.

### **Pakistan Chair in Egypt:**

#### **Al-Azhar University – Pakistan Chair**

Egypt, a historically significant country for Islamic and Middle Eastern studies, hosts a **Pakistan Chair at Al-Azhar University**, Cairo—one of the world's most prestigious Islamic institutions.

### Objectives & Role

- Focuses on Islamic studies, Pakistan's role in the Muslim world, and historical ties between Pakistan and Egypt.
- Encourages research on Pakistan's Islamic heritage, culture, and religious scholarship.
- Promotes bilateral academic exchanges between Egyptian and Pakistani scholars.
- Organizes lectures and symposiums on Islamic thought, governance, and socio-political issues in Pakistan.

### Impact

This chair strengthens **academic and cultural ties between Pakistan and Egypt**, fostering **intellectual exchange on Islamic jurisprudence, historical relations, and political studies**.

### Pakistan Chair in Turkey:

Ankara University – Pakistan Chair

Turkey, a country with deep historical, political, and cultural ties with Pakistan, hosts a **Pakistan Chair at Ankara University**. This initiative plays a vital role in promoting **Pakistan Studies in Turkey**.

### Objectives & Role

- Enhances **Pakistan-Turkey relations** through academic research and publications.
- Focuses on **Pakistan's foreign policy, economic development, and cultural exchanges**.
- Supports **joint research initiatives between Pakistani and Turkish universities**.
- Organizes **student programs, conferences, and research collaborations** to deepen academic ties.

### Impact

The **Pakistan Chair in Turkey** has been instrumental in promoting **Pakistan's diplomatic and cultural interests**, strengthening the historical **Pakistan-Turkey friendship** through academic engagement.

## **Pakistan Chairs at Various Universities i.e. the United Kingdom and China:**

### **Pakistan Chairs at Various Universities: The United Kingdom & China**

#### **Introduction**

Pakistan has established **Pakistan Chairs** in leading universities worldwide to promote the **study of Pakistan's history, politics, society, economy, and international relations**. These chairs serve as academic hubs for **research, cultural exchange, and scholarly collaborations** between Pakistan and host countries. In the **United Kingdom and China**, Pakistan Chairs have played a significant role in strengthening **bilateral relations and academic diplomacy**.

#### **Pakistan Chairs in the United Kingdom:**

##### **University of Oxford – Pakistan Chair**

The **University of Oxford**, one of the world's most prestigious institutions, hosts a **Pakistan Chair** that focuses on **Pakistan's governance, economic policies, and historical development**.

#### **Objectives & Role**

- Conducts high-level research on Pakistan's political system, economy, and regional influence.
- Hosts seminars, conferences, and panel discussions on Pakistan's role in global affairs.
- Facilitates collaborative research projects between Pakistani and British scholars.
- Provides scholarships and research funding for students specializing in Pakistan Studies.

#### **Impact**

The **Pakistan Chair at Oxford** has contributed to global academic discourse by producing **policy papers, research publications, and critical analyses** of Pakistan's challenges and opportunities.

##### **University of Cambridge – Pakistan Chair:**

The **University of Cambridge** hosts a **Pakistan Chair** that focuses on **Pakistan's history, literature, and international relations**.

### Objectives & Role

- Promotes **multidisciplinary research** on Pakistan's historical, cultural, and economic aspects.
- Encourages **academic exchanges** between Pakistani and British universities.
- Organizes **lectures, discussions, and cultural events** to enhance understanding of Pakistan in the UK.

### Impact

The **Pakistan Chair at Cambridge** has significantly contributed to **Pakistan's image in the UK**, supporting **academic diplomacy and fostering stronger UK-Pakistan relations**.

### Pakistan Chairs in China:

#### Peking University – Pakistan Chair

Peking University, one of China's top academic institutions, hosts a **Pakistan Chair** that emphasizes **Pakistan-China relations, CPEC, and economic partnerships**.

### Objectives & Role

- Conducts research on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and Pakistan's economic policies.
- Strengthens Pakistan-China academic cooperation through joint research and publications.
- Organizes workshops and policy dialogues on economic development, trade, and investment opportunities.

### Impact

The **Pakistan Chair at Peking University** has enhanced **Pakistan-China strategic ties** by providing academic insights into **economic and geopolitical partnerships**.

#### Tsinghua University – Pakistan Chair:

Tsinghua University, a leading Chinese institution, has a **Pakistan Chair** focused on **diplomacy, regional security, and cultural exchanges**.

### Objectives & Role

- Promotes **scholarly research** on Pakistan's foreign policy, security challenges, and economic strategies.
- Supports **student exchange programs** between Pakistan and China.
- Strengthens **Pakistan-China cultural and educational ties** through academic initiatives.

### **Impact**

The Pakistan Chair at Tsinghua University has helped deepen Pakistan-China academic cooperation, playing a key role in shaping research on regional security and economic diplomacy.

# Prof.M.Imran Hafeez