PAK301

Final term preparation (16-30)

Lecture no:- 16

The Objective Resolution 1949

Main points

The objective Resolution (1949):-

(1) The Objective Resolution was the first constitutional document that proved to be the foundation of the constitional development in pakistan.

(2) The Resolution was moved by Liaqat Ali Khan.

(3) The Prime Ministers of the islamic Republic of pakistan, and approved on March 12, 1949.

Constituent Assembly (1947-1954)

(i) The first constituent Assembly came into excistence under indian indipendence Oct 1947.

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(ii) The election were held in July 1946 to decide the destiny of the All India Muslim league (AIML)'S

(iii) The number of such members was 69. It increased to 79 after the the 1947 when some states joined pakistan and then increase in the population.

(iv) There were Two major parties, Muslim league and congress in the Assembly at that time.

Features of the objective Resolution-

(i) Sovereignty (~~Khudmukhtari~~) over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone.

(ii) The authority which he has delegated (~~Aumainda~~) to the state of pakistan through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed (~~tajviz kardah~~) by him is a sacred (~~Amukades~~) trust

(iii) Constitution will be framed (~~Kuch banana~~)

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for Sovereign (Khudmuhtari), independent state of pakistan.

(iv) The state shall excerise its power through the representation of the people.

(v) principle of Democracy (Jamhuriyat) freedom (azaadi) equality (barabari) tolerance (Bardasht) and Social Justice (Samaji insaf) as Denunciated (Dalay Ka amal) by Islam will be fully observed

(vi) Muslims shall be enabled to organize (bayan Karna) their lives in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and the Sunah.

(vii) Minorities to have freedom to freely profess (alaan) and practise (amal Karna) their religions and develop their cultures.

(viii) provision (Mohaiya Karna) for Safeguarding (hifazat Karna) the legitimate (Jaaiz) interests of minorities, backward

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and depressed (~~Aichati aur afsurda~~) classes.

(ix) Pakistan shall be a federation (~~wifaqi formaat~~) with autonomous (~~Khudmuhtaar~~) units. State's Sovereighty (~~Khudmuhtaari~~) and territorial integity (~~Zitay yan Sabay~~) will be protected.

(x) People of pakistan should prosper (~~Khushhali~~) and attain their rightful place in the ~~comt~~ comity of nations and make contribution towards, international peace and happiness of humanity.

Explanation and Importance

(i) The Resolution declared (~~Karar dena~~) the Sovereignty (~~Khudmuhtari~~) of God as the distinctive (~~Mehsoos~~) political philosophy (~~falsafa~~)

(ii) The western democracy (~~Jamhuriyat~~) gives the notion (~~Khayal~~) that Sovereignty (~~Khudmuhtari~~) lies in the people but this Resolution (~~Karardar~~)

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is important having the concept of Sovereignty (Khudmukhtari) of God.

(iii) It clarified (wazi yahi) that people would utilize (istemaal) power gifted by GoD so they would have to work within the limits prescribed (tajweez kudo) by him.

(iv) The excercise of the powers is a sacred (AMANdaas) trust.

(v) The representative of the people of pakistan will manage the affairs (Muhabat taluk) under the universal ideology of democracy (Jamhuriyat) freedom (azaadi) equality (barabari) tolerance (bardasht), and social Justice (mussi haq) with the spirit (jazbe) of an Islamic frame work.

(vi) The Resolution pledged (wada karna) to give the due respect (izat) and rights (hakeek) to the minorities (aklitiyatain) backward (pichaty) and depressed (afsurda) classes in the benign (Mehrbaan) society of pakistan.

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(6)

Their rights, interests, religion and culture were not confuted (~~kajuwab~~)



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Lecture no:- 17

Constitional Issues

Constitutional Issue:

The Government of India Act (1935) was modified (tabdeel Krna) and promulgated (bayaan Krna) in the newly state of pakistan.

The elected members in the 1946 elections made the first constituent Assembly that faced grievous (takleef dah) circumstances (halaat)

Major Issues:

1. Federalism (Wafakiyat)
2. Represention (bayan Krna)
3. Separate or joint Electorate (alag yan mushtarik intahab hally)
4. The National language issue (Komi Zubaan Ka masla)
5. Parliamentary or presidental system (party K yan Sadarat Ka naZaam)
6. The Islamic or Secular State (Islami or dunyavi rayastein.

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Federalism:

1) The main was the pakistan consisted of two territorial (alakai) parts.

2) East pakistan (with more population & less territory but administratively one unit.

3) West pakistan (administratively 4 units)

Representation:

- To have a Standard Formula for the representation of units and population the constituent Assembly (CA) formed a Basic principle committee (BPC) on March 12, 1949.

First Bpc Report:

This committee presented its first report on 28th September 1950.

The lower house was to be elected on the basis of population.

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The Upper house was to be elected on the basis of equal representation for all. No mention of National language was made.

Second BPS Report

BPC presented its final report on 22nd December 1952.

According to this report two Houses of the parliment will enjoy the equal status and powers.

It proposed equal representation to East and West wing.

One unit of west pakistan October 1955:

- One unit of west pakistan was established on 14th october 1955.
- The provinces of punjab, Sindh NWFP and Baluchistan would be amalgamated (IK hona) in one unit to establish parity b/w the two parts of the country.

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Separate or Joint Electorate:

Separate electorate was adopted on the demand of muslims in 1909 by the British Government.

East: decided for Joint Electorate.

West: Separate electorate.

1957: Joint Electorate was adopted for all pakistan by the National Assembly

The National language Issue

In 1948 Jinnah declared that urdue would be the National language but provinces could use their language

language Movement Started in East pakistan February, 1952.

Two language formula was adopted in 1954.

Since 1973 urdu was adopted as national language along with the support for development of regional languages.

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Parliment or Presidental:

1. Supporters of Presidental System became dominant after the 1958 military takover.
2. The 1962 constitution was a presidental constitution.



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Lecture no:- 18

Constitution Marketing

Constitution Marketing (1947-56)

1. The modified Government of India Act (1935) became the interim constitution of pakistan in 1947.
2. The first meeting of the CA was held on August 11, 1947 at Karachi
3. The Basic principles committee (BPC) consisting of 24 members was made to work for the constitutional powers.

First BPC Report 1950

1) Upper (House of units) Equal representation of the units.
2) Lower: (House of people) on the basis of population.
3) The Head of state elected be joint Session would be for five years.

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4 parliment may impeach (ixtaraaz karna) him by 2/3 majority.

5. No mention of national language.

⇒ Second BPC Report 1952

1.) Head of State would be Muslim and no change in powers.

2.) Equal representation to East and west wings.

3) UH (Upper House) 60,60

4) LH (Lower House) 200,200

5) Silent on National language.

⇒ This Report: Muhammad Ali formal oct,1953:-

1.) Upper House Equal representation to all five units.

2) Lower House More representation to Eastern part.

3) While in Joint session, both wings had equal representation.

4) Upper House East pak 10 west pak 40.

5) Lower House East pak 165 west pak 135.

6) Joint Session East pak 175, west pak 175.

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7 on October 1954 GG (Governor General) dissolved the CA that was challenged in the Sindh court by Maulvi Tamizuddin

2nd constituent Assembly : June - July 1955:

★ Ghulam Muhammad called a convention on May 16, 1955.

One unit Scheme: October 1955:

★ It was handled by uniting all the WP units into ONE (one unit: October 30 1955)

Constitution-making:

★ The previous committees report helped the new Assembly that completed its work and presented in the 2nd CA on January 9, 1956.

★ It, within certain amendements (darsaat kiya) was approved on January 29, 1956 and enforced on March 23.

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Lecture no:-19:

The 1956 Constitution

The 1956 constitution:

1. The constitution of 1956 was passed after long deliberation (Soch bachaar)
2. It was 234 Articles and 6 Schedules.

Features

- **Parliament System:**

1. President had ceremonial (rasmi) functions and exercised limited powers.
2. The president would be of 45 years of age; Muslim and qualified to be a member of National Assembly.
3. He was to be elected by National Assembly (NA) and Provincial Assemblies.

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Working of the constitution:

1.) No elections were held after the enforcement of elections. It was finally abrogated on October 7, 1958.

2.) It worked from March 23, 1956 to October 7, 1958



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Lecture no: 20

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The 1962 constitution

1. **Background:**

(i) Military took over on 7 October 1958 and consequently Ayub Khan became chief Martial law Administrator

2. **Constitution Market:**

(i) The government introduced Basic Democracies in October 1959.

(ii) Election for the Basic Democracies (BD) was held in Dec 1959 and January 1960.

(iii) Presidential referendum was held by elected 80 members on Feb 17, 1960.

(iv) A constitutional commission was established in Feb 1960 under the chairmanship of Justice Sahabuddin, former chief Justice.

(v) comission presented its report in May 1961 after then two committees reviewed it.

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(vi) Ayub announced the constitution on March 1, 1962.

(vii) Election to the National Assembly (NA) and provincial Assemblies (PAs) were held in April and May 1962 respectively.

(viii) The new constitution was enforced on June 8, 1962. Martial law was withdrawn. The new constitution was consisted of 250 articles, 5 schedules.

3. Salient features of the constitution:

- **Title of the State:**
  (i) Republic and Islamic Republic.
- **presidental System:**
  (i) A powerful president who was responsible for administration and affairs of the State.
  (ii) He should be a Muslim, at least 40 years of age, should be qualified to be a member of NA.
  (iii) He would be elected

through indirect elections for a period of five years.

- **National Assembly (NA)**

(i) There were 150 seats plus 6 seats were requested for woman. All were elected indirectly.

(ii) For the membership minimum age limit was 25 years.

- **Political parties:-**

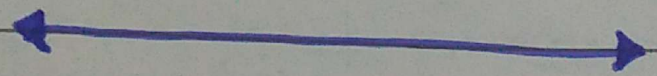
(i) Political parties Act was introduced in 1962.

- **Advisory council for islamic ideology:**

(ii) An Advisory council for islam ideology was made in the constitution having 5-12 members.

- **Working of the constitution**

(iii) ~~constitution~~ constitution remained enforced from June 8, 1962 to March 25, 1969.



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Lecture no: 21

The 1973 constition

The 1973 constitution

Background:

Abrogation (read Karna) of the 1962 constitution on March 25, 1969 led to Second martial law in the country.

Yahya Khan handed over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on December 20, 1971 after the first general elections.

National Assembly approved an interim constitution, which was enforced on April 21, 1972.

Constitution Making:

All parties agreed on the future a political system in Oct, 1972. The committee reported on Dec 31, 1972.

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After long deliberations (Soch bachaar) and compaines (Samjota Karna) final draft was approved unanimously (itafaki raiy Sy) on April 10, 1973.

The new constitution was enforced (lagu Karna) on August 14, 1973.

⇒ Featured of the constitution:

• Parlimentary System:

In 1985, powers of the president were increased.

• President:

Must be at least 45 years of age, Muslims, qualified to become member of the NA. He is elected by the parliment and the provincial Assemblies for 5 years.

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- **Parliament with two houses**

(i) Upper House called Senate.

(ii) Its original strength was 63, which was later raised to 87 and then 100.

(iii) Senate is elected indirectly. It's a permanant House as half of its members are elected after three years.

(iv) Lower House: National Assembly is elected on population basis.

(v) Its original strength was 210 but now it is 342. MNAs is elected for five years.

(vi) Voting age for the franchise (haq) is lowered from 21 to 18.

- **Islamic Provision:**

★ Federal Shariat court was added in 1981.

- **National Security council**

★ National Security council was added in 2002 in advisory capacity.

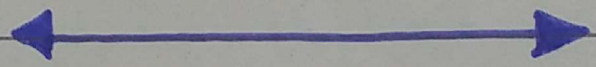
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• Judiciary (adaliya)

(i) An independent Judiciary is given under the constitution.

(ii) Supreme court of pakistan is the higest court.

(iii) one high court is established in each province and one in Azad Kashmir.



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Lecture no- 22

Political History

First Part: 1947-1971

- 1947-58
- 1958-69
- 1969-71

First Eleven years (1947-58)

1. Pakistan won independence under extremely difficult conditions.
2. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor General (GG) of Pakistan.
3. Liaqat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister (PM)

- **Governor Generals:**

1. M.A Jinnah August Sept, 1947- Sept. 1948.
2. Kh. Nazimuddin Sept. 1948 - Oct 1951

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3. Ghulam Muhammad Oct 1951 - Oct 1955
4. Iskander Mirza Oct 1955 - March 1956

- **President:**
  - ★ Iskander Mirza March 1956 - Oct, 1958
- **Prime Ministers**

1. Liaqat Ali Khan August 1947 - Oct 1951
2. Kh. Nazimuddin Oct 1951 - April 1953
3. Muhammad Ali Bogra
   - April 1953 - Oct 1954
   - Oct 1954 - Aug 1955
4. Ch. Muhammad Ali Aug 1955 - Sept 1956

H.S Suhrawardy Sept 1956 - Oct 1957
I.I Chundrigar Oct 1957 - Dec 1957
Firoz Khan Noon Dec 1957 - Oct 1958

Second Phase (1958-69)

1. Martial Law remained imposed (musalat) from Oct 1958 - June 1962.
2. constitutional Rule was

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restored (bahaal) on June 1962 and remained (jaari raha) till the 2nd Martial law on March 1969

3. Ayub Khan took over as chief Martial law Administrator (CMLA) and the President.

4. He got himself elected through referendum (mashwary K Lahat) in 1960.

5. Re-elected in January 1965 through presidential elections.

Downfall of Ayub Khan:

★ Indo-Pakistan war started and at the end of war Tashkand pact was signed in India.

Third phase (1969-71)

1. Ayub Khan handed over power to Army chief Yahya Khan.

2. He imposed (musalat) Martial law and 1962 constitution was abrogated (mansuuh).

• Seats in the assemblies:

1. National Assembly 313 (300 plus 13 women)

Seats.

2. For East pak 162 plus 7 seats

3. West pak 138 plus 6 seats

General Elections:

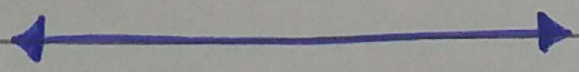
1. General Elections were held in Dec 1970.

2. Awami league 160 general seats.

3 Pakistan People's party 81 general Seats.

4. Transfer of power became a major problem.

5. India played a very negative role. It attacked on East pakistan and India-pakistan war started which ended with the Separation of East pakistan. ↰main point.



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Lecture no. 23

Political History (1972-2003)

1. 1972-1977
2. 1977-1985
3. 1985-1999
4. 1999-2002
5. 2002 Onwards

1972-1977:

1. Z.A Bhutto assumed power on Dec 20, 1971.
2. First he became president of Pakistan and also the first civilian chief Marshal law Administrator.

Major policies:

1. Life insurance in 1972
2. Bank in 1974
3. Schools and colleges in 1972. New university ordinance was issued in 1973.

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Labour policy:

A new labour policy was announced in which more rights and concessions were given to the working classes.

Health policy:

Under new health policy cheap medicine and facilities were promised to the masses(awaam).

1977 Elections and Agitation (ahtajaaj)

1. As a result of elections of 1977 PPP won the elections.
2. But Joint opposition blamed a mass rigging in the election results.
3. Opposition refused to compromise and took the so case to the Streets. Urban Shopkeepers, businessman, Students, women and even the intelligentsia joined hands against the government.
4. The result was the third Martial law and end of democracy.

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1977-1985:-

1. Chief of Army Staff General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq took over and imposed Martial law.
2. It was the longest military Rule in the history of pakistan.

- To Justify his rule Zia-ul-Haq presented his Agenda about

1. Effective Administration.
2. Islamisation.
3. Return to Democracy

Major policies:-

- Zia-ul-Haq promised Elections first within 90 days.

Islamisation:-

1. Shariat benches established in 1979.
2. Federal Shariat court was established in 1981.
3. Introduced Islamic punishments.
4. Interest free banking initiated in 1981.

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5. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mall was established
6. Ushar (rahnumai Karny wala) was imposed on agriculture produce in 1983.
7. Syllabus along with pakistan Studies and Islamic compulsory for all the classes up to graduation.

Rietuen to democracy:

1. Referendum (mashwara Ka K) was held to elect Zia-ul-Haq as president for next five years on December 1984.
2. Then he held elections on non-party basis on Feb 1985.
3. Revival of the constitution Order March 1985 with most controversial 8th constitutional Amendment was introduced.
4. Withdrawal of Martial law, Dec 30, 1985.

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1985-1999 Civilian Rule:

President can dissolve NA and dismiss the elected government.

1. Junejo: March 1985 - May 1988
2. Benazir Bhutto Nov 1988 - Aug 1990
3. Nawaz Sharif Oct 1990 - July 1993
4. Benazir Bhutto Oct 1993 - Nov 1996.
5. Nawaz Sharif Feb 1997 - Oct 1999

- Interim (darmiyani hissa) prime ministers appointed for holding fair elections were.

1. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi Aug - Nov 1990
2. Bulk Sher Mazari April - May 1993
3. Dr. Moeen Qureshi July - Oct 1993
4. Malik Meraj Khalid Nov 1996 - Feb 1997.

1999-2002:

1. In 1999 again military Rule was imposed against the civilian government.
2. Nawaz government introduced political and constitutional changes to

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have a complete control on all branches of the goverment.

3. Nawaz goverment's attempt to remove the Army chief

4. General Musharaf took over as the chief Executive of the country and Suspended the constitution.

5. Martial law was not declared.

6. No military courts were established.

7. political and press freedoms remained intact.

8. Referendum, April 2002

9. Held General Elections of National and Provincial Assemblies on 10th Oct 2002.

Civilian Rule Established

1. In the new set up Musharraf is president in uniform.

2. Mir Zafar-ullah-Khan Jamali was the head of a coalition goverament.

3. In three provinces there are governments of Muslim league (Q)

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4. In NWFP there is the government of MMA working successfully.



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Lecture no: 24

Geography, Lands, Boundaries and Neighborhoods

- Geography
- Boundaries
- Neighborhoods

Geography and the people:

- Pakistan was comprised of two wings when it came into existence on Aug 14, 1947.
- East pakistan Separated in 1971.
- post-1971 or present day pakistan is located in the Northwestern part of South Asian Sub-continent.
- Muslim rule continued about one thousand years.

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Location:

★ 24 – 37 degrees North latitude (choorai)

★ 61 – 75 degrees East longitude (lambai).

Territory: (aalaka)

- Its area is 796,095 sq Kilometers.

Province	Territory	percentage
Balochistan	347.2	43.61
Punjab	205.3	25.81
NWFP	74.6	9.4
FATA	27.2	3.4
Islamabad	0.9	0.1

Diversity in the nature of territory:

North and Northwest: includes:

- Mountains of Himalayan.
- Trans-Himalayan Ranges
- Korakoram and pamirs.
- Highest peaks like K2, Nanga parbat etc.

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West:

1. Baluchistan plateau is about 1000 feet in elevation.
2. Dry mountains crossing it from northeast to the Southwest.
3. Here very little rainfall occurs.

Indus plains:

★ Main agricultural region in the middle of the Indus valley.

South East of Indus plains:

- There is Deserts Thals Cholistan and Thar.

Climate:

1. Climate of pakistan is diverse (Alag alag)
2. North, Northwestern Mountains are extremely cold in winter but mild (halka) in Summer.

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3. The Indus plains are extremely hot in summer but cold and dry in winter.

Four Seasons:

1. Summer: May to September.
2. Winter : November to February
3. Spring : March-April
4. Autmn : September-October.

Rain:

It varies (badalta) from region to region.

The main rainy season is the Summer i.e Monson.

Population:

1. The growth rate recorded over 3 percent in the 1970s to early 1990s.
2. census (mardam shumari) is taken after every ten years.

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3. 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981, 1998.

year	population (M)	Annual growth
1961	36.2	....
1961	46.2	2.80
1972	65.3	3.10
1981	84.3	3.06
1998	130.6	2.61

10. On 2006, the population is estimated to the over 160 Million.

Important features of the Population:

(i) More than 50 percent population is under the age of 21.

(ii) About 30 percent population lives in Urban areas.

(iii) Why migration to Urban areas Education, jobs, facilities etc.

(iv) Impact of Urbanization: poor civic conditions, education, health housing, town planning etc.

(v) Provincial population

Punjab	56-57 percent
Sind	23 percent

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NWFP 14 percent
Baluchistan 5.3 percent

Boundaries:

China in the northest

About 600Km long borda in the Northern Areas.

Silk Route is a major link for trade and traveling.

Afghanistan:

North and Northwest about 1200 miles.

Durand line was drawn on NOV 1893 as a border b/w the two neighbors.

Iran

West Shares about 590 miles border from Koh-i-Malik Siah to Gawadar.

India:

East having a border about 1400 miles which was established in August 1947.

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We also face india on the LOC (Line of control) in Kashmir, the most troubled (pareshanKun) frontier (Sarhad)

South:

1) Arabian Sea.
2) coastline 450 miles
3) Stretches Phheela (huuwa) from the Rann of Kutch indian border to the Iranian border in the west.

Neighborhood:

- Pakistan is located in Strategically important region.
- It is the centre of globe (aalmi) interests.
- for all the big powers like China and Russia It is important.
- Gulf region having rich all resources and economic wealth.

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Lecture no: 25

Natural Resources, Agriculture

• Natural Resources

The resources endowed (attakrda) by the nature to the country and the people are called National Resources; Mineral resources, rivers and animals.

Agricultural lands hold key to development and prosperity of a country.

• Mineral Resources:

• Iron Ore (Chaam Loha)

1. used for industry, especially Steel industry.
2. It is found in limited quantity and low quality.

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3. Most of the required iron ore is imported from abroad.

4. Its deposits (Zahaair) are found in Chitral, Chaghai, Kohat, Kurram Agency, Mardan, Hazara, Mianwali (Kalabagh) and DG Khan.

- **Chromite:**

1. Used in preparing other metals, leather tanning (Chamra Kamaana), making of steel products, armament (aslaah) and Stainless (by Daag) Steel.

2. The deposits (Zahaair) of Chromite are found in Zoab (Muslim Bagh), Chaghai, Malakand, Mahmand, Waziristan, Fort Sandaman.

- **Gypsum:**

1. Used for plaster of paris, paints and cement.

2. It is found in Jhelum, Mianwali, DG Khan, Kohat and Loralai.

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Sulphur:

- used by chemical industry
- its deposits are found in Kalat, Khairpur, Mardan and Jacobabad etc.

Coal:

1. used in power generation.
2. it is basically used as a fuel.
3. it is not found in good quantity and quality.
4. it is mostly found in:
   - Sindh (Thatta, Tharparkar, Manara)
   - Balochistan (Deegari, Sharig, Soer, Khost, Maach, Hernai)
   - Punjab (Makarwal, Dandot)
   - NWFP (Cherat and Noshara)

Oil:

1. it is a major source of energy.
2. it is mostly imported from Iran and Gulf States.
3. Now, some valuable reserves (Zaheer) are found in Jhelum, Mianwali Attock, Balkasar, Miali, chakwal and

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Dhodak.

Gas:

It is itself a source of energy and fuel and also be used as a source of power generation.

It is found in Sui, Mazi, Uch, Khairpur, Jacobabad etc.

Uranium

- It is the basic element for atomic power, indispensable (lazmi) for the defence.
- Its deposits are in DG Khan, Hazara and Kohat.

Rivers:

1. We are well-defined canal system.
2. The most important one is the Indus Basin project.

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3. What we require is the Proper management of water, its conversation, effective use Storage dams and floot control.
4. It is used for Agricultural where it is the backbone of agro-economy (Zaaraat)
5. It is also a cheapest source of hydroelectric power generation.

Forests

1. Normally 25 percent are of a country should be covered with forest.
2. But in Pakistan it is only 4 to 5 percent.
3. Some areas are not suitable for plantation like deserts and dry mountains.
4. Deforestation is also due to unplanned cutting of trees.

Advantages

- They are helpful in improvement of weather.

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- Protect against windstorms (andiyan) help in slow melting of snow to stop floods.
- They add greenery, beauty and fresh air to the environment.
- plants are source of food, medicine, timber (lakri), chemicals and fertilizers.
- They are the homes of animals, birds and insects.
- They are also used as fuel.

Animals:

- Animals provide milk, meat, hide and skins, wool etc.
- They are also used for agriculture and transportation.

Fisheries:

1. It is also a source of food and income.
2. Department of fisheries also encourage private farmers to invest in this field and add to personal and national wealth.

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Agriculture:

1. Pakistan is an agriculture country.
2. More than 70 percent of its population lives in rural (dehaati) areas.
3. over 50 percent are directly (baraheraast) engaged (Shamil hain) in farming Kashtkari or agro-based (zaarai) activities.
4. Share of agriculture to GDP (Gross Domestic product) is 26 percent.
5. In punjab and Sindh plains (humwaar/Khuly) are very large. There are irrigated farmlands (Seiyraab Khiet).

Two major crop of year:

- **RABI:**

1. Sown (Boona) in October-November. and produce (paidawar) obtained in April-May.
2. Important crops are Rice, Sugar cane, cotton etc.

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- KHARIF
  1. Sown in May–June and produces is obtained in October–November.
  2. Important crops are Rice, Sugar cane, cotton etc.

- Main crops:
  ⇒ Wheat, Rice, cotton, Sugar cane, Grams, Maize, Mustard, Tobacco, Oil Seeds & fruits and vegetables.

★ Problem in Agriculture

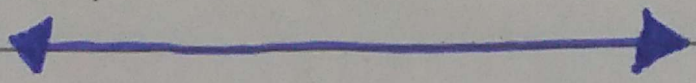
- outdated modes (tariky) of cultivation.
- Water logging (Sill) and Salinity (namKini)
- crop diseases are big problem.
- water related problems, sometimes it is too little, but sometimes it is too much.
- Access to market is difficult.
- Availability of resonable price should be ensured for the welfare (falah-o-bahbud) of the farmers and high yield of crop.

★ Agriculture and Development plus:

- communication and transportation facilities are increased.

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- Government ensures the payment to the farmers for their produce immediately.



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Lecture no: 26

Industrial Development

1. Importance
2. Historical overview
3. Major Industries
4. Future Directions

Importance

1. Industrialization is the key to economic (muaashi) development and overall prosperity Kamiyabi/barKat.
2. It is the backbone of a strong and Stable economy.
3. It is also important for agriculture.
4. Agriculture provides raw materials and so input for industry and output is the finished goods.
5. Industrialization improves the quality of life, help in poverty reduction, and provide employment facilities.

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Industrialization has close relevance with the defense and security of the country.

Historical overview:

1. In 1947 pakistan inherited (waraasat) very small industrial infrastructure (bunyaadi dhancha)
2. Only about 4 percent of india's industry was there in areas of pakistan.
3. Initially Sugar mills, biscuit factories, cigarettes factories, oil mills, cement units, match factorys, steel rolling, and glass work factories were set up.

Priorities tarjeeh set out in the early years.

1. Industry would be based on indigenous (desi) raw materials.

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2. consumer goods should be manufactured to meet the immediate needs of the people.
3. Private Initiative (aghaaz Krny waly) to be encouraged (honsla dena)
4. Training and research facilities would be provided.
5. Industrial Development Board was formed in 1948.
6. All five years plans from 1955, 1960, 1965-70 Paid greater emphasis (Zoor dena) on private sector and rapid (Jaldi) industrialization.

Industrial Arrangements

- Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) was established under a law in 1950.
- Initially 15 industries were identified (nishan dahi)
- Industrial Development Bank of

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Pakistan (IDBP) was set up in 1961.

- It provided loan facilities for industrial projects at concessional (Kam) rates to middle and small investors.
- PICIC: Pak Industrial credit and investment corporation was established to give loans and credit facilities, including foreign exchange facilities, for setting up industry. It also launched investment schemes.
- Investment promotion Bureau 1959 was formed for the promotion of domestic and foreign investment.
- Other institutions like ICP, NDFC, NIT were established.
- External financial and technical support was provided both bilateral and multilateral by world Bank, IMF, and colombo plan etc.

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Major Industries:

• Textiles (Kapra)

1. It is major industry based on agriculture, heavy textile industry caters to domestic and external market.
2. Major centres are Faisalabad, Multan, Lahore and Karachi
3. Woolen cloth is manufactured in Karachi, Lawrencepur, Hesna, Quaidabad, Multan and Bannu.

• Sugar:

• Pakistan has made tremendous (Zabardast) progress in this industry.
• It is a food item; agro based industry, located in Sindh, Punjab and Sindh.

• Cement:

1. This industry has gone through

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major expansion (phaili hai)

2. Over 20 factories are established in the public and private sectors with cater (fasaham Karna) to pakistani needs.

3. Most of the sites are in Dandot, Daud Khel, wah, Rori and Karachi

- **Vegetable Gheer**

- Cooking oil is a major food item.
- There is much expansion over the years both in private and public sectors.
- About 60 units are in Sindh, punjab and NWFP.

- **Iron Steel**

1. Steel Mill near Karachi was set up with the help of the former Soviet union.

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2. The major problem was that of raw material. The iron are found in pakistan is very poor in quality.

3. Steel rolling units and iron related factories exist in different parts of pakistan.

• Papers

1. Major paper industry was in East pakistan, which was lost in 1971.

2. We had to face shortage of locally made paper after 1971.

3. Now this industry is located in Nowshera, charsada, Gujranwala, lahore, and Gharo.

4. Some quality paper has to be imported

Machine tools.

Heavy mechanical complex (HMC) Texla serve this purpose

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HMC was set up with chinese cooperation

★ Machinery, Industrial equipments engineering goods, engines, machinery for Sugar, cement and fertilizer industry is prepared here.

• Defense Industry:

- Wah Ordinance complex is established for weapons (hathiyaar) and armaments (aslaah).
- HMC is making Tank Rebuild Factory.

★ Kamara is Aircraft Rebuild factory Overhaul F-6 and Mirage.

★ It is also manufacturing Maashak, K-8.

Other important Industry:

- Textilizes
- Tobacco and cigarettes.
- Oil Refineries.
- Cars and Tractors production.
- Shipbuilding: Karachi Shipyard, Ship

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breaking

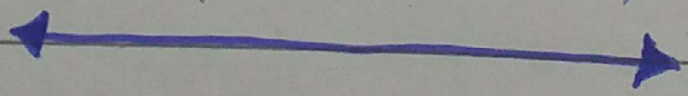
- **cottage Industry (chooti Sanatarn)**

- Industries established on small scale
- Involving a household (gharailu) or small number of people, use of limited resources & having less investment are called small or cottage industries.

★ carpets, Sports goods, toys, power or handlooms, handicraft etc.

- **Future Directions:**

★ There is no escape from industrialization, it is a must for prosperity and development.



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Lecture no. 27

Education in Pakistan

1. Importance
2. Educational Issues
3. Kinds of Education

Importance of Education

- Education is a key to development for individual, society and state.
- Education provides entitlement (haqdaar) to Job and profession.
- It plays a more constructive role in character building of the person and in turn society as a whole.
- Education should be responsible for the formation of atitude.
- Trained and qualified human power can make a nation success.
- Education provides better

understanding of (interest) international environment that affects all of us.

- Islam asks Muslims to get education. Other religions also value education.

Low Literacy:

1. In Pakistan Literacy (parhana likhna) rate is 46 per cent.
2. Female literacy is lower.
3. In rural areas literacy is much low.

Enrolment and Retention (qaaid)

- All children are not enrolled in schools.
- Drop out at the primary and high school level is very high.
- Not enough schools with proper facilities.
- Number of schools exist on papers only.

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Teachers related issues

1. Shortage of qualified teachers at the lower levels in main cause of less interest of young students towards education.
2. Student-teacher ratio is very high in pakistan.
3. So the teacher cannot properly treat students.
4. Salary and other facilities especially at the lower levels are very disappointing.

Training and refresher courses are also inadequate (nakafi)

Examination System

- Examination System remained a problematic issue in pakistan.
- How to Judge the performance of Students is a difficult question.
- Some people work only

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at the end of the year and get good marks due to flaw Kasoor in the system.

This becomes a serious problem at the higher levels.

Still there is a debate (bahas) that whether Annual System or Semester system should be adopted (apnaya jaye).

Politicization:

Student groups have political links with outside groups.

Political parties have their sub units in educational institutions which result in use of violence (tashadud) and threats (thamkiyan).

This also damages the educational environment.

Kinds of Education:

- **Primary:**

From class 1 to 5 years is primary stage.
Mosque schools are also working on this level

- **Middle level**

It is from class 6 to 8.

- **Secondary:**

It is from class 9 to 10

- **Higher Secondary**

It is from class 11 to 12

- **Degree level**

It is a university level education for 2 or 3 years for the award of bachelor degree of Science/Art.

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- **University, post Graduate and level:-**

M.A, M.Sc, M.phill and Ph.D Specialized diplomas and programs are also offered at this level.

Colleges are also teaching at postgraduate level.

Now some colleges are given University status.

- **Professional:-**

Professional education fields are Medical, Dentistry, Engineering, Business and commerce are Technical and professional degrees.

Distance Adult Education

For adults who could not get education in their early years adult education is introduced for them.

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Distance Education:

People do not go to an institution but stay home and get education.

This method is useful for people in service and for those living in remote areas (door K alaky)

This is a method of improvement of qualification without actually going to an institution.

It is a flexible (asani) system in which lectures and tutorial system are used through media.

Examples are:

- Allama Iqbal open university
- Virtual University: Tv and internet.

Privatization of Education

- Schools (English medium) colleges and universities are introduced in private sector.
- Some of them are imparting some good quality education but very

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expensive.

Military Foundations

1. Medical and IT education
2. National university of Science and Technology.
3. Bhasia university
4. Air Force university.

Modern Technology and Education:

★ Technology/education means education of IT's computers-Softwares and hardware.

Concluding Remarks

1. Education in pakistan could not play a proper role.
2. That's why pakistan is much behind of some of the developing V.
3. For that purpose spending on education should be raised. primary

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education should be universal and women education should be an enhanced.

4. Only meaningful education can fulfill the demands of development.



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Lecture no:- 28

Foreign Policy of Pakistan

• China:-

China proved to be a reliable and consistent friend over the periods of decades. Pakistan supported china diplomatically in the UN and the outside. Both the countries have developed close relations in all the areas including economic development and industrialization, defense, Science and technology, environment and trade.

• United Nations:-

Pakistan Joined the UN on Sept 30, 1947. It has commitment to the UN charter and active in UN bodies.

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- **Arms control:**

Pakistan believes that arms races to be controlled, resources to be used for human development. It has spoken for this cause in the UN and the outside.

- **Nuclear policy:**

Pakistan has been champion of peaceful uses of nuclear technology. Pakistan avoided nuclear explosions despite having the knowledge and capability of processing uranium, plutonium. It was only for the sake of deterrence and reaction to India's nuclear explosions.

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• Kashmir:

Main source of conflict b/w India and pakistan is Kashmir dispute. It should be resolved under the UN Resolutions. But India has declared it as integral part of it. Instead of having plebiscites she has blamed pakistan for initiating insurgency in Kashmir since 1989. India claims that it is engineered by pakistan and equates this with terrorism.

• control of Terrorism

pakistan is an active participant in global efforts to contain terrorism. pakistan withdrew support to Taliban and joined hands with the international community. She also acted against terrorist within pakistan, as it was victim of terrorism and Sectarianism.

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Lecture no:- 29

Pakistan and the Muslim World

★ Support for Independence

Pakistan rendered full moral support for the independence of Indonesia, Tunis, Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Sudan and Eritrea.

★ Palestine:

Pakistan, being a Muslim state, always sided with the national rights of the palestinian people. It strongly supported the independent palestinian state. Sharing grievous concern over the atrocities inflicted on the muslims, it condemned the Israeli policies.

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★ Organization of Islamic conference

Pakistan was among the 51 Muslim nations which attended the inaugural session in Rabat (1969). Its second conference was held at lahore in 1974. The OIC always supported pakistan on Kashmir.

★ Muslim World:

Pakistan has good relations with all the Muslim countries.

• Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia being Sacred country is a centre of the Muslim 'Ummah' Both the countries have conformity on major issues including Kashmir. The Saudi cooperation for the OIC and wars with India is unprecedented.

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• UAE, Kuwait and other Gulf states

These countries and States have close and cordial relation with pakistan. The ruling families make official and personal visits. The new era of economic relations has set in after the Gawadar port was built.

• Iran:

Iran is a neighboring state with long historical and cultural ties. Iran was the first that recognized pakistan. Iran's King was also the first head of state who visited pakistan. Both had joint arrangements in regard to CENTO, RCD, ECO.

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• Turkey:

Turkey is another country with a long history of close and cordial relations with pakistan. Both have great contribution in the multilateral arrangements of CENTO, RCD, ECO, etc.

• Egypt

Egypt under Nasser had some reservations due to pakistan's ties with the west. pakistan supported Egypt when it was attacked by Israel in 1956, 1967, 1973. The relations began to improve since 1967 and especially after the death of Nasser in 1970.

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• Afghanistan:

Afghanistan is a neighboring state. It sided with the 'Paktunistan' issue and created problems for pakistan. The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan gave birth to the Mujahideen groups, Talib an. The Sept 11, 2001 incident in America concluded major changes in the world diplomacy. After Taliban, Karzai government took responsibility of Afghanistan's reconstruction.

• Bangladesh:

Bangladesh was East pakistan but the internal instability and external conspiracies gave birth to Bangladesh. pakistan had initially bitter relations but recognized it in 1947 that set in the normalization

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of relations. Both worked together in SAARC, OIC.

Lecture no: 30

Course Review

Foreign policy:

⇒ The chapter discusses the framework of foreign policy and Relations with the Muslim States.

The aims of foreign policy are.

- National interest.
- Independence, Sovereignty.
- Friendship with all on the basis of Sovereign equality
- Shared interests
- Mutual benefits, Non-interference
- Peaceful resolution of conflicts
- Faith in the UN charter.

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