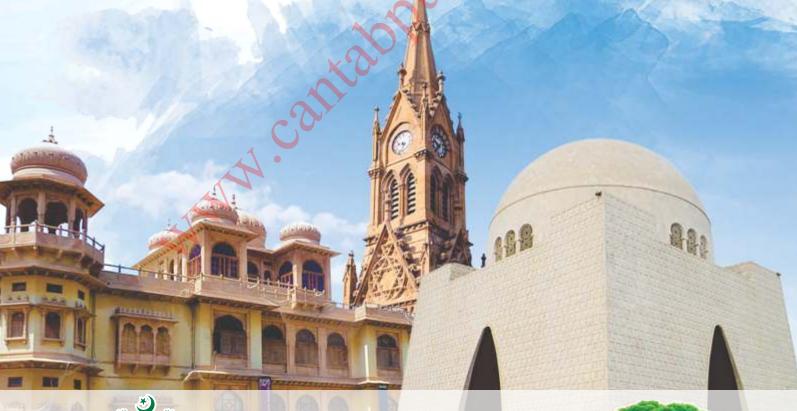
Test Edition

Model Textbook of

Pakistan Studies

Based on National Curriculum of Pakistan 2022-23

Grade





Cantab Publisher Lahore, Pakistan



www.cantabaliblisher.com

Model Textbook of Pakistan Studies

Based on National Curriculum of Pakistan 2022-23





Cantab Publisher Lahore, Pakistan



Grade

Ideological Foundation, Struggle, Creation and Political **Development of Pakistan**

Introduction



Students' Learning Outcomes

- Analyze the basic components of the ideology of Pakistan.
- Analyze the Two-nation Theory: Origin and Explications and relate it with the economic and social deprivations.
- Identify the initial challenges confronted by the newly formed state of Pakistan, with a particular focus on economic, geopolitical, refugee, constitutional reform, and administrative issues.
- Explain how successful Pakistan was in overcoming the initial problems faced.
 - Evaluate the contributions and leadership of Quaid e Azam as the first Governor General and Liagat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, analyzing their impact on the country's political, social, and economic development.
- Eritically analyze the ruling periods of different governments, evaluating their policies and their impact on Pakistan's political, social, and economic development from 1958 till 2022.
- Eritically analyze the causes and impacts of the Wars of 1948, 1965, 1971, and Kargil 1999 between Pakistan and India.
- Analyze the social, political and economic impacts of International wars (War on Terror and Soviet-Afghan war) on Pakistan.

The mentioned SLOs are further classified into knowledge and skills for the better understanding of students.

Knowledge

- Basic components of Ideology
- Mation Theory
- Identify and elaborate the problems faced by Pakistan at the time of Independence
- Ruling eras of different governments and the reforms they brought in the country after 1958 till 2022.
- Causes, events and impacts of Wars of 1948, 1965, 1971 and Kargil 1999 between Pakistan and India.
- War of Terror and Soviet-Afghan War.
- Identify martyrs of the wars and their sacrifices for Pakistan

Skills

- Investigate the socio-political impact of the issue of national languages.
- Pakistan faced a severe economic crisis at the time of independence due to unjustified division of resources. Comment.
- Recognize the administrative problems faced by Pakistan at the time of independence and the ways they were handled by the officials responsible at that time.
- Name the princely states that became part of Pakistan and their reactions towards merger.
- Analyse the long-term impacts of the problems caused to Pakistan due to unfair distribution of military assets at the time of Independence.
- Evaluate the reasons and impact of Kashmir Conflict/ war of Kashmir in 1948 and trace back its roots to unfair distribution of military assets as well as controversial boundary division.
- Boundary Commission and Radeliffe Award were not justified decisions. Evaluate the impacts on Pakistan and India.
- Locate areas included in Pakistan at the time of Independence (including princely states as well), on a map.
- Analyze the reasons for Canal Water Dispute, its impact on both countries.
- Suggest the alternate possible solutions in your opinion.
- Criticize the implementation of Indus Water Basin Treaty and its impacts on the economy and agriculture of Pakistan.
- Quaid e Azam was a great leader, a seasoned politician, an expert barrister, and a visionary Governor General. Evaluate the statement in light of his addresses and speeches made at different points in time with people

- of different walks of life.
- Criticise the contributions of Liaqat Ali Khan as First Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- Discuss the long-term effects of the initial problems / challenges faced by Pakistan and the way they have impeded the development of Pakistan.
- Explain the causes of Martial Law promulgated in 1958.
- Analyze Ayyub Khan's era of rule in country (1958-69)
- Comment on strengths and weaknesses of the BD system Basic Democracies Order promulgated by Ayyub Khan.
- Analyse the economic progress in Ayyub's era.
- Comment on the Presidential General Elections -January 1965.
- Analyse the causes and impacts of the Indo-Pak war of 1965 and develop its connections with the Kashmir war of 1948.
- Evaluate Yahya's reign (1969 71) in terms of political development of the country.
- Analyse the causes and impacts of the Pak-India war of 1971.
- Analyse the social, political and economic impacts of international wars (War on Terror and Soviet-Afghan war) on Pakistan.
- Explain the main aspects of the economic reforms introduced during 1971-1977.
- Evaluate the impact of nationalisation on education, industry, commerce and trade.
- Analyse the causes and impacts of the Martial Law of 1977 imposed by General Zia ul Haq.
- Comment on the Islamization during 1977 88.

- Evaluate the impacts of the Afghan War on the world and on Pakistan.
- Critically analyse the reasons for dismissing Junejo as Prime Minister by Zia considering Geneva Talks as one of the major causes of discord.
- Develop an account on the restoration of the Civil Government in 1988 after Zia's death.
- Compare Benazir and Nawaz Sharif's first and second tenure of government with each other in terms of social, political and economic development in the country.
- Pakistan turned Nuclear in 1998, critically analysing

- the shift in balance of power in the region after the nuclear tests of Pakistan.
- Discuss Kargil War of 1999 between Pakistan and India.
- Discuss the prominent characteristics of the Musharraf Era - Moderate enlightenment.
- Revival of Democracy (Political era of 2008-18)
- Discuss political steps taken by Tehreek e Insaf after coming in power as a result of 2018 elections.
- Analyse the rule of the PDM government after April 2022 in terms of political stability and economic reforms.

Knowledge 1.1 Ideology of Pakistan

- ---• Student Learning Outcomes —
- ➤ Analyze the basic components of the ideology of Pakistan.



The term 'ideology' refers to the principles, thoughts, objectives, or ideals that prompt an individual to initiate their struggle. When a specific objective becomes the shared motto of a nation's collective life, it is termed the common system of life for that nation. According to the World Encyclopedia:

"Ideology is the compilation of political and cultural principles upon which the foundations of a nation or civilization are established."

The concept of the idea of Pakistan revolves around a program or practical plan grounded in Islamic ideology. This aims to enable the Muslims of the subcontinent to establish a distinct Islamic state for themselves and implement Islamic principles there.

Components of the ideology of Pakistan

Islam is a complete code of life, encompassing more than just rituals and customs. It provides the complete capability to fulfil the requirements of human life, including societal, economic, ethical, and political aspects. The Ideology of Pakistan essentially stems from the principles of Islam, and it was for this purpose that the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent struggled to establish a separate Islamic state. The struggle aimed to create an Islamic state based on principles derived from the Holy Quran and teachings of Hazrat Muhammad

Muha

1. Beliefs and worship

In the context of Pakistan's objectives, the idea was that Muslims could lead their lives according to their beliefs and not feel hindered in the performance of religious rituals. These beliefs are as follows:

Tawheed

Belief in the oneness of Allah means recognizing that there is no god but Allah and He has no partners.

Prophethood

Believing in Hazrat Muhammad عَلَيْهِ مَعْلَى اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَي

Teacher Note

Draw a timeline in the middle of the board and keep on adding the events as the history lessons move on. Encourage students to add on their learnings on this board as they cover the subtopics. Actions which supported the Pakistan Movement or were in favor of Muslims can be marked in blue or green colour and could be placed on top of the line, whereas events showing negative impact to Muslim Cause can be placed below the line and in red colour.

Belief in Angels

Angels are creations of Allah Almighty, and they carry out His commands obediently. It is essential to have faith in them.

Belief in the heavenly books

It is also necessary to have faith in the books and scriptures that Allah Almighty has revealed to His prophets.

Belief in the day of judgement (Akhirah) and the life hereafter

It is crucial to have faith in the Day of Judgment, resurrection, and life after death.

Worships

Acts of worship include Salah, Fasting, Hajj and Zakat. The Holy Quran has repeatedly provided guidance on the performance of these acts of worship. Worship play a vital role in character building and pave the way for the establishment of an exemplary Islamic state and society.

2. Promotion of democratic values

The Foundation of an Islamic State and Society

The basis of an Islamic state and society lies in consultation, which is an integral part of today's democratic system.

Rule of law

An Islamic state is governed by laws, ensuring that every individual, regardless of status, possesses equal rights.

Elimination of color, race, and caste discrimination

An Islamic state negates discrimination based on colour, race, and caste.

Islamic Jurisdiction

Islamic jurisdiction refers to the legal framework and system based on Islamic law, known as Sharia. In an Islamic state, all decisions are made on the basis of Sharia.

Right to Critique

In an Islamic state, the people have full right to criticize the style of governance of the rulers. Examples from the era of the Khulfa-e-Rashideen (رَضِيَ اللهُ تعالىٰعَهُم) illustrate direct questioning by the public, even on matters of wealth and booty.

Existence of Pakistan

The existence of Pakistan came into being through a democratic system and the decision was made to establish Pakistan on the lines of an Islamic society.

Purpose of the Creation of Pakistan

Quaid-e-Azam (دختة الموعلية) said on February 14, 1948, while giving a speech at the place of Sibi:

"Let us build our democratic system in accordance with Islamic principles. Allah Almighty has taught us to decide state affairs through mutual consultation."

Societal Justice and Equality

Societal equality and justice are essential characteristics of an Islamic state. The establishment of Pakistan also aimed to create a society where justice prevails and Islamic principles of equality and societal well-being are taken into consideration. A society where every individual is an honoured citizen, regardless of distinctions in colour, race, class, or caste.

Islam and social justice

If we delve into the study of Islamic history, it becomes

Research and analysis

- Divide students into small groups and distribute copies of different ideological texts.
- Each group should carefully read their assigned text and identify examples of each of the four basic components of ideology.
- Have each group present their findings to the class, highlighting specific examples of ideas and beliefs, evaluation criteria, action guides, and logical coherence in their assigned text.
- Facilitate a conversation about the strengths and weaknesses of each ideology, considering the clarity of its components and its ability to address real-world issues.
- · Have students create a visual representation (e.g., mind map, infographic) of an ideology, highlighting its key components.

evident that Islam and societal justice are intricately connected. Islam has consistently advocated for the rule of law, freedom of justice, and the establishment of equal laws as exemplary models for the welfare of society.

تول الله خَاتَّةُ النَّهِ بِيِّنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَمَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَمَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَمَلَى اللهُ وَاضْعَالِهِ وَاضْعَالِهُ وَاضْعَالِهِ وَالْمُعَلِّمِ وَالْمُعَلِّمِ وَاضْعَالِهُ وَاضْعَالِهُ وَاضْعَالِهُ وَاضَالِهُ وَاضْعَالِهُ وَاضْعَالِهُ وَاضْعَالِهُ وَاضْعَالِهُ وَاضْعَالِهُ وَاضْعَالِهُ وَاضْعَالِهُ وَالْعَلَالِهِ وَاضَالِهُ وَاضْعَالِهُ وَالْمُعَلِّمُ وَاضْعَالِهُ وَالْعَلَالِهُ وَالْمُعَلِّمُ وَالْعِلْمُ وَالْعِلْمُ وَالْعِلْمُ وَالْعِلْمُ وَاضَالِهُ وَالْمُعِلَّمُ وَالْعِلْمُ وَالْعِلْمُ وَالْعِلْمُ وَالْعِلْمُ وَالْعِلْمُ وَالْعِلْمُ وَالْعِلْمُ وَالْعِلْمُ وَالْمُوالِيَّالِي وَالْعَلَامِ وَالْمُعِلِّمُ وَالْعَلَامِ وَالْمُعِلِمِ وَالْمُعِلِمُ وَالْمُعِلَّمُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلَّمُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهِ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلِمُ وَالْمُعِلَّمُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلِمُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلِمُولِ وَالْمُعِلَّالْمُعِلَّالِهُ وَالْمُعِلَّالِمُ وَالْمُعِلَّا وَالْمُعِلَّالِمُ وَالْمُعِلَا

"A nation that abandons justice and equity is destined for ruin and destruction."

Khulfa-e-Rashideen and Social Justice

The Caliphs also set great examples of the rule of law.

Islam and status of women

Islam accords women a dignified status, recognizing their roles as mothers, sisters, wives, or daughters. Women have been granted rightful inheritance in Islam.

Equitable distribution of wealth

In an Islamic state, wealth is not concentrated in a few hands. There exists a comprehensive system for the fair distribution of wealth in an Islamic state.

4. Rights and Duties of Citizens

When the establishment of an Islamic state like Pakistan is brought into practice, the importance of safeguarding the rights of citizens has been acknowledged on one side, while on the other side, emphasis has also been placed on fulfilling their duties.

Rights and Duties

In an Islamic society, the description of both rights and duties is mandatory.

Rights: Rights are the facilities provided by the state

to its citizens, such as the right to education, the right to residence, basic health rights, etc.

Duties: Duties are the responsibilities imposed by the state on its citizens, like loyalty to the country, upholding the constitution, etc.

Minority Rights in Pakistan

The consideration to protect the rights of minorities was part of the demands behind the creation of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam stated this clearly, "The rights of minorities in Pakistan will be fully protected. Islam does not permit neglecting the rights of minorities living in an Islamic society."

Establishment of Pakistan and Islamic Society

The creation of Pakistan was indeed a significant step towards the establishment of an Islamic society, allowing Muslims to lead their social and individual lives according to Islamic principles.".

5. Brotherhood and Unity

Religion of peace

Islam is a religion of peace, emphasizing the promotion of brotherhood and unity among Muslims.

The Prophet مَوْلِ اللهُ خَاتَةُ النَّهِ بِيْنَ صَلَّى اللهُ said:

"A Muslim is the brother of another Muslim."

The Prophet مَا تَعُونَعُلُم اللهُ عَالَتُوالنَّه اللهُ عَالَمُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى اللهُ وَأَضْعَلِهِ وَمَنْدُمُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى اللهُ وَأَضْعَلِهِ وَمَنْدُمُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى اللهُ وَأَضْعَلُهِ وَمَنْدُمُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلِيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعِلْمُ وَعِلْمِ وَعِلْمِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلِي عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعِلْمُ وَعِلْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلِي عَلَيْهِ وَعَلِيهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلِيهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلِيهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِ وَعَلِيهِ وَعِلْمُ وَعِلْمُ وَعَلِيهِ وَعِلْمُ وَعِلْمِ وَعِلْمُ وَعِلْمُ وَعِلْمُ وَعِلْمُ وَعِلْمُ وَعِلْمُ وَعِلْمِ

"The sorrow of one Muslim is the sorrow of all Muslims, and the happiness of one Muslim is the happiness of all Muslims."

These lofty principles continue to strengthen the bond of the Islamic state. The creation of Pakistan aimed to foster unity among its people.

Project 1

- Students can be assigned pair/group presentations on ideology of Pakistan and sources of
- Ideology. Sharing of rubrics and criteria with students is necessary before they start their work.

Skill:1.1

• Investigate the socio-political impact of the issue of national languages.

Teacher Note

A role play can be planned by making two groups, Hindus and Muslims and reflecting the problems created by Hindus for Muslims. Some students can become the leaders and present any event like the Nehru report and 14 Points of Quaid e Azam. Another example can be set up of Pakistan Resolution Day – different students can take up the role of Muslim leaders and can present their point of view.

Knowledge 1.2 Two-nation Theory: Origin and relation with the economic and social deprivations

- ---- Student Learning Outcomes
 - Analyze the Two-nation Theory: Origin and Explications and relate it with the economic and social deprivations.



The Two-Nation Theory, integral to the creation of Pakistan, originated during the Indian independence movement and was articulated by key figures such as Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Allama Muhmmad Iqbal and ultimately embraced by Muhammad Ali (رَحْبَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ) Jinnah (رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه).

1. Origin of Two Nation Theory

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

During the late 19th century, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, a distinguished Muslim scholar and reformer, established the foundational principles of the Two-Nation Theory. His emphasis on Muslim education and modernization aimed at addressing economic and social disparities faced by Muslims under British rule. While not explicitly proposing a separate state, Sir, Syed's focus on preserving Muslim identity and cultural distinctiveness played a crucial role in the genesis of the Two-Nation Theory.

Allama Muhmmad Iqbal (رَحْبَةُ اللهِ عَكَيْه)

Expanding on Sir Syed's ideas in the early 20th century, Allama Iqbal (رَحْبَةُاللهِ عَلَيْه), a renowned poetphilosopher, provided a visionary dimension to the Two-Nation Theory. Asserting that Muslims, based on their distinct religious and cultural identity, should have a separate political entity, Iqbal's intellectual contributions laid the theoretical foundations for the creation of Pakistan. His vision was to establish a separate Muslim state where religious freedom and cultural identity could be preserved.

At the Allahabad Address, Allama Igbal (زَحْبَةُاللهِ عَلَيْه) articulated his vision:

"I would like to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sind, and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state... the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of `North-West India."

Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رَحْبَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه)

The final champion of the Two-Nation Theory emerged in the form of Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رُحْمَتُاللّٰهِ عَلَيْهِ), the leader of the All-India Muslim League. Jinnah translated the theoretical underpinnings into a practical political demand, asserting the irreconcilable differences between Hindus and Muslims as two separate nations. Jinnah argued that Muslims, facing social and economic disparities, required a distinct political identity to safeguard their rights and promote socio-economic well-being.

Quaid-e-Azam (رَحْيَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ) echoed this sentiment: "We are a nation with our own distinctive culture... in short, we have our own distinctive outlook on life and of life." Jinnah's pivotal role in shaping the ideology of Pakistan and steering it towards sovereign statehood underscored the culmination of the Two-Nation Theory in practical terms.

2. Relating Two-Nation Theory to **Economic and Social Deprivations**

Economic Disparities

The theory emerged partially as a response to economic disparities faced by Muslims. They perceived that under British rule, economic opportunities were inequitably distributed, with Muslims often marginalized in economic structures.

Social Injustices

Muslims, particularly under the socio-economic dominance of Hindus, faced perceived injustices and cultural assimilation. The Two-Nation Theory aimed to safeguard Muslims from such social disparities.

Cultural Identity

The theory emphasized the preservation of distinct cultural and religious identities. It argued that a separate state would allow Muslims to practice their religion and traditions freely without the fear of assimilation.



 Quaid e Azam was a great leader, a seasoned politician, an expert barrister, and a visionary Governor General. Evaluate the statement in light of his addresses and speeches made at different points in time with people of different walks of life.



Knowledge 1.3 Challenges faced after the creation of Pakistan

- ----• Student Learning Outcomes @
- ▶ Identify the initial challenges confronted by the newly formed state of Pakistan, with a particular focus on economic, geopolitical, refugee, constitutional reform, and administrative issues.



The creation of Pakistan was a miracle of Allah Almighty. The British and Congress tried their best to prevent the formation of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam faced the challenges courageously, gradually gaining control over the situation .In the early years, Pakistan had to confront the following issues.

1. Injustices of the Boundary Commission

Under the plan of June 3, 1947, two commissions were established to partition Punjab and Bengal into regions with Muslim and non-Muslim majorities. The head of these commissions was an English lawyer, Sir Cyril Radcliffe. A British legal expert, Sir Radcliffe, was appointed as the chairman of the Boundary Commission. Under the pressure of Lord Mountbatten, Radcliffe made biased decisions regarding the partition and allocated several Muslimmajority areas to India. Unjustly, Radcliffe incorporated three tehsils of the Gurdaspur district -Gurdaspur, Pathankot, and Batala, in addition to Tehsil Zira of the Ferozepur district and some other areas into India. Radcliffe not only deprived Muslims of their regions and rights but, by including an area like Gurdaspur in India, paved the way to connect with Jammu and Kashmir, laying the foundation for lasting animosity between the two nations. This animosity has resulted in significant wars between Pakistan and India in 1948, 1965, and 1971.

2. Administrative issues

The newly-formed state required administrative machinery because the central office of administration, along with its records, remained with India. After the partition, many Hindu officers left for India, resulting in an urgent need for personnel to run the system. Offices lacked basic necessities, from typewriters, paper, and pencils to desks and chairs. The initiation of work in offices began under the open sky.

3. Hindu-Muslim riots

With the announcement of partition, Hindu-Muslim riots erupted. Hindus and Sikhs ruthlessly killed Muslims. Muslims faced merciless atrocities.

4. Resettlement of refugees

Millions of Muslim migrants arrived in Pakistan empty-handed, spending many days without shelter under the open sky. Their resettlement posed a significant challenge for the government, marking an unprecedented migration in world history.

5. Asset Distribution Issue

At the time of partition, there were four billion in the State Bank, with Pakistan's share being 750 million. Despite negotiations and agreements, India has only transferred 700 million, leaving the remaining 50 million unpaid.

6. Unfairness in the Partition of Punjab and Bengal

Radcliffe conspired to economically undermine Pakistan by allocating Kolkata in Bengal to India. Similarly, in Punjab, areas with Muslim majorities like Gurdaspur, Pathankot, Batala, Zira, Ferozepur, and Jalandhar were handed over to India, creating a path for India to connect with Kashmir and initiating the Kashmir and water disputes.

7. The Division of Military Assets

During the partition, India also acted unfairly in the division of military assets. It was agreed at the time of partition that military assets would be divided in a ratio of 64% to 36%. United India had 16 ordnance factories, while Pakistan had none. Pakistan was supposed to receive 60 million in reference to these ordnance factories that could establish such facilities. However, the formula for the distribution of military assets was not implemented, depriving Pakistan of its rightful share. Frustrated by India's attitude, the British Commander-in-Chief resigned from his position, complicating the situation further. The general military personnel were given the right to choose which country's army they wanted to be a part of. Muslim military personnel expressed their affiliation with Pakistan.

Skill:1.3-1.6

- Recognize the administrative problems faced by Pakistan at the time of independence and the
 ways they were handled by the officials responsible at that time.
- Boundary Commission and Radcliffe Award were not justified decisions. Evaluate the impacts on Pakistan and India.
- Analyse the long-term impacts of the problems caused to Pakistan due to unfair distribution of military assets at the time of Independence.
- Evaluate the reasons and impact of Kashmir Conflict/war of Kashmir in 1948 and trace back its roots to unfair distribution of military assets as well as controversial boundary division.



The issue of river water became a concern after the partition of British India, impacting the natural flow of rivers. The country through which a river passes has the potential to benefit from its waters, but international laws dictate the maintenance of a river's natural course. The division of rivers occurred with the partition of Punjab into two parts. In April 1948, India diverted the waters of the western rivers, attempting to disrupt the economy of Punjab and Sindh. Rivers like the Ravi, Sutlej, and Beas, originating in Indian territory, used to flow into Pakistan. After partition, India withheld their water. India schemed to undermine Pakistan's agriculture by blocking its water. The World Bank resolved the issue through the "Indus Waters Treaty." According to the treaty, Ravi, Sutlej, and Beas were allocated to India, while Sindh, Jhelum, and Chenab were assigned to Pakistan. After this, Pakistan successfully completed significant projects, including the Mangla and Tarbela dams, as

well as the construction of the seven-link canal system.

9. Economic and Social Issues

During the establishment of Pakistan, all factories and industries became part of India. The national treasury was not capable of providing employment opportunities for the people. Overcoming poverty and unemployment posed a significant challenge for the Government.

10. Constitutional Challenge

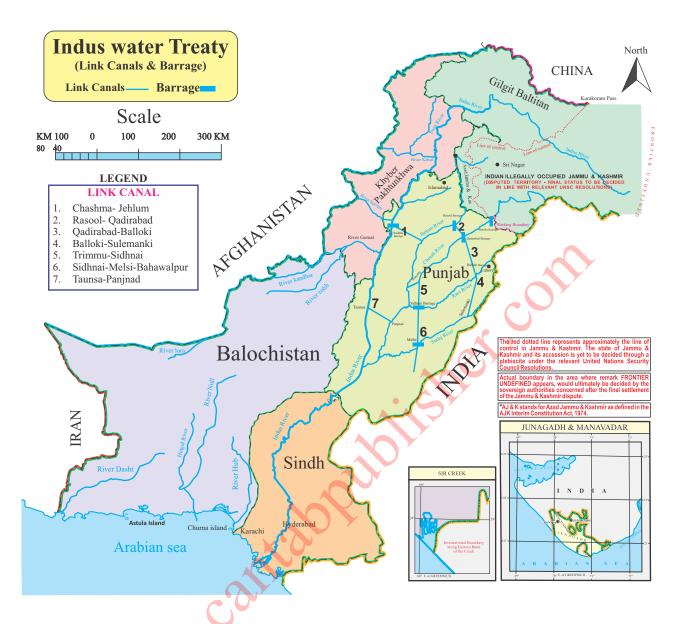
To manage national affairs promptly, the Government implemented the Indian Act of 1935 with necessary modifications. There was an urgent need for Pakistan to formulate its constitution to govern the country effectively.

11. State Bank

For the management of financial matters, the establishment of the State Bank was imperative. The currency of United India was immediately put into circulation.

Skill:1.7-1.8

- Analyze the reasons for Canal Water Dispute, its impact on both countries.
- Discuss the long-term effects of the initial problems / challenges faced by Pakistan and the way they have impeded the development of Pakistan.



12. The Issue of approximately State **Accessions**

During the British era, there were 562 princely states in British India. These states constituted one-fourth of the population and one-third of the area of British India. On February 20, 1947, when the British government announced its intention to relinquish control over the Indian states under the Cabinet Mission Plan, the princely states were given the autonomy to decide their future. While some states promptly made their decisions, others were still contemplating when India forcefully annexed them. Cities such as Hyderabad Deccan, Junagadh, Manavadar, and the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir were places where Muslims were in the majority, and the populace expressed a desire to accede to Pakistan.

(a) State of Hyderabad

The majority of the population in the state of Hyderabad was Hindu, but the ruling system in Hyderabad, Deccan, was Muslim. The ruler was beloved among the people, and the state's economic condition was favourable. Due to being Muslimdominated, the logical alignment of the state was with Pakistan. The leadership of Hyderabad contemplated the idea of an independent and autonomous state. They sought the intervention of the United Nations for a peaceful resolution, but India launched an attack on September 11, 1948. On September 17, 1948, the Hyderabad forces surrendered, and India took control

of the state.

(b) Junagadh

The ruler of the state of Junagadh was also Muslim, but the majority of the population was non-Muslim. The population of this state was approximately seven hundred thousand, and it was situated about 480 kilometres away from Karachi. The Nawab of Junagadh formally declared accession to Pakistan. However, Governor-General Lord Mountbatten of India did not accept this and presented arguments against the accession to India. India imposed an economic blockade on the state, closing off supply routes for food and other necessities. Indian forces occupied the capital of Junagadh. The Nawab, sensing the delicacy of the situation, migrated to Pakistan, presenting the matter to the United Nations for a resolution, which is still pending.

(c) Manavadar

Near Junagadh, there was another state called Manavadar. The rulers of this state were also Muslims, and they expressed the desire to accede to Pakistan. However, similar to Junagadh, India forcefully seized control of the state through military intervention.

(d) State of Jammu and Kashmir

The state of Jammu and Kashmir was the largest state in terms of area among the states of that time. The most beautiful peaks and valleys of the world are found in it. According to the 1941 census, the population of the state was 40 lakhs. The majority of the population consisted of Muslims. The British government had

sold the state to Dogra Raja Gulab Singh for 75 lakhs. Dogra Singh used to oppress Muslims a lot. Fed up with the atrocities of the Dogra, in 1930, the Muslims of Kashmir launched a movement for independence. With the help of the British, the Raja severely crushed this movement. Religiously, socially, geographically and culturally, the Kashmiri people were leaning towards Pakistan. Ignoring popular wishes and geographical location, the Raja blocked the path of accession to Pakistan, and the public started a formal movement to increase pressure on the Raja. So that accession with Pakistan can be made. Raja appealed to the Indian government for help. The Indian government landed its forces in Kashmir and asked the Raja to sign the documents of accession to India. The king also want to do so. The people of Kashmir have started their freedom war. In this movement, about thousands of Mujahideen were martyred. All kinds of sympathies of the Pakistani people were with the Kashmiri people. As tension escalated India sought help from the United Nations in 1948. In response UN passed two resolutions calling for a referendum in the valley to ascertain the will of the Kashmiri people to resolve the issue. India has been putting obstacles in the way of a referendum since then. There have been four wars in 1948, 1965, 1971 and 1999 Since independence of Pakistan. The issue remains the same in the Security Council today. To establish a peaceful atmosphere in the region, the solution of Kashmir is essential.

Skill:1.9

Locate areas included in Pakistan at the time of Independence (including princely states as well), on a map.

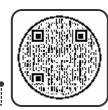


— Developmental Activity

- Divide participants into small groups (3-5 members). Assign each group a specific aspect of challenges (e.g., Political, Socio-Economic, Communal Tensions, Administrative, Refugee Crisis, Security, International Support, Economic Rehabilitation). Provide access to relevant materials (printouts or online resources). In their groups, participants research and discuss the assigned challenges. Encourage note-taking on sticky notes. Each group presents their findings on a whiteboard or flip chart.
- Facilitate a brief discussion after each presentation. Encourage questions and reflections from other groups. Ask each group to discuss how the challenges identified relate to present-day Pakistan. Summarize the main challenges identified by each group. Emphasize the lasting impact on Pakistan's development. Facilitate an open discussion on the overall impact of these challenges on Pakistan's history and development.

Knowledge 1.4 Pakistan's Overcoming of Initial Challenges

- --- Student Learning Outcomes —
- Explain how successful Pakistan was in overcoming the initial problems faced.



Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

- Construction of mega-dams like Mangla and Tarbela increased irrigated land by millions of acres, boosting agricultural output and stabilizing food security.
- Expansion of canal networks like the Indus Waters Treaty system enhanced water distribution and fostered agrarian development in arid regions.
- Establishing townships and providing access to land, education, and healthcare integrated over 6 million refugees, boosting social cohesion and economic contribution.
- The 1958 Land Reforms Act redistributed agricultural land, empowering tenant farmers and reducing feudal control, leading to increased productivity and rural development.

Constitutional Development and Institutional Building

- Established a parliamentary democracy with separation of powers, laying the foundation for a legal framework and political rights.
- Establishment of a Supreme Court and High Courts enshrined judicial independence, enabling checks and balances on executive power.
- Introduction of competitive examinations for recruitment fostered meritocracy and professionalism within the bureaucracy.
- Development of an electoral system, though often fraught with challenges, provided citizens with a platform to choose their representatives.

Green Revolution and Industrialization

- Introduction of high-yielding seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation technologies significantly increased agricultural production, transforming Pakistan into a wheat exporter.
- Government incentives and infrastructure

- projects like industrial estates attracted foreign investment and spurred growth in sectors like textiles, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals.
- Support for small-scale businesses through loans and technical assistance created jobs and diversified the economy.
- Government initiatives focused on promoting exports of manufactured goods beyond traditional commodities, leading to increased trade earnings and integration into global markets.

Foreign Relations and Strategic Alliances

- Cold War alliances with the US secured billions of dollars in economic and military aid, financing vital infrastructure projects and enhancing defence capabilities.
- Participation in regional organizations like CENTO and SEATO fostered political and economic cooperation, improving trade and regional stability.
- Successful resolution of water disputes with India through the Indus Waters Treaty and normalization of relations with neighbouring countries like China contributed to regional stability.
- Development of a nuclear deterrent strengthened Pakistan's regional security posture and enhanced its international standing.

Education and Human Resource Development

- Increased access to higher education through the establishment of new universities and colleges across the country provided a skilled workforce for economic growth.
- Introduction of technical and vocational training programs equipping individuals with job-specific skills to meet the demands of growing industries. National literacy campaigns significantly

- improved literacy rates, particularly among women, increasing social mobility and empowerment.
- Focus on research and development in science and technology sectors like nuclear energy and space exploration fostered innovation and competitiveness.

Knowledge 1.5 Quaid-e-Azam (رَحْبَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه) and Liaquat Ali Khan

- ----• Student Learning Outcomes –
- Evaluate the contributions and leadership of Quaid-e-Azam (رئيمة الشهقائية) as the first Governor General and Liaqat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, analyzing their impact on the country's political, social, and economic development.



The birth of Pakistan in 1947 brought immense hope and daunting challenges. At the helm of the fledgling nation stood two pivotal figures - Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the Quaid-e-Azam (Great Leader), as Governor-General, and Liaguat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister.

Ouaid-e-Azam's Political Contributions

As the Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah's charisma and unwavering commitment to the Muslim League ignited nationwide support for an independent Muslim homeland. On the world stage, Jinnah's diplomatic acumen secured international recognition for the new nation, ensuring its place among the world's players. On the social front, he emphasized the importance of a distinct Muslim identity, uniting diverse communities under a common banner, while also advocating for equal rights and representation for all citizens, regardless of religion, fostering initial social cohesion. Though his time as Governor-General was tragically cut short. Jinnah laid the groundwork for economic development by establishing core government structures and administrative policies, and his efforts in attracting foreign investment paved the way for future industrialization and infrastructure projects. His legacy as the architect of Pakistan's independence and early development remains firmly etched in the nation's history.

Liaquat Ali Khan

Emerging from the momentous birth of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan, its first Prime Minister, embraced the mantle of leadership with profound dedication. He stood atop the foundation laid by Quaid-e-Azam

Jinnah, not simply to safeguard it but to actively build upon it and shape the nation's destiny. Internally, Khan tackled the daunting task of consolidating a developing Pakistan. Rivalries threatened stability, but he countered them by strengthening the Muslim League and advocating for an unaligned foreign policy, seeking partnerships beyond rigid blocs. He faced the huge challenge of integrating millions of refugees, constructing townships and ensuring their basic needs. Education reforms under his vision blossomed, granting access to girls and all citizens and prioritizing the development of science and technology infrastructure. His fight for labour rights and the introduction of social welfare programs showcased his unwavering commitment to social justice.

On the economic front, Khan laid the groundwork for a planned economy through the Five-Year Plans, emphasizing investment and capitalistic principles. He established the National Bank and paper currency mill, laying the foundation for a robust financial system. While accepting US aid for initial sustenance, Khan envisioned an independent economic policy, maintaining a strategic balance with the West and cultivating ties with the Soviet Union and China. Grand infrastructure projects like dams and canals were initiated under his leadership, and irrigation and power generation were revitalized, setting the stage for future economic progress. Khan's diplomatic acumen also shone brightly. He opted for a peaceful resolution to the Kashmir dispute with India, advocating for dialogue over military action, a contrasting approach to Jinnah's initial strategy. His visit to the US strengthened ties with the West while he fostered relations with the Soviet Union and China, demonstrating Pakistan's commitment to diversifying its international engagements. The Objectives Resolution, drafted during his tenure, provided the blueprint for an Islamic democratic constitution, shaping the nation's future political direction.

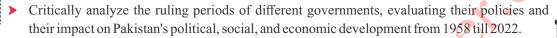
Skill:1.10-1.11

- Name the princely states that became part of Pakistan and their reactions towards merger.
- Pakistan faced a severe economic crisis at the time of independence due to unjustified division of resources. Comment.



Knowledge 1.6 Analysis of the tenure of various governments and reforms implemented in Pakistan from 1958 to 2022







In Pakistan, various governments have come into power from 1958 to 2022, including both democratic and martial law administrations. Below, a detailed analysis of all the governments is presented:

Ayub Khan's Era (1958 to 1969)

In the initial years, the country faced political instability, frequent changes in government, and the issue of national identity. The first constitution of Pakistan was formulated in 1956, a process that took almost eight years but lasted only two years, three months, and 14 days. Considering the prevailing political conditions, President Iskander Mirza declared martial law. On October 7, 1958, martial law was imposed in the country, and President Iskander Mirza appointed General Muhammad Ayub Khan as the Chief Martial Law Administrator. The constitution of 1956 was abrogated, and national and provincial assemblies, along with ministries, were dissolved. Restrictions were imposed on all kinds of political activities. Just 20 days later, Iskander Mirza resigned from the presidency, and on October 27, 1958, General Ayub Khan assumed control of the country.



General Ayub Khan

Reforms

General Ayub Khan implemented the following reforms during his tenure.

Basic Democracy System:

On October 26, 1959, General Ayub Khan introduced the Basic Democracy System. According to General Muhammad Ayub Khan, the parliamentary system of democracy had proven ineffective in addressing the issues of the people and promoting the country's development. The Basic Democracy System was



Students can be assigned different political eras of Pakistan's politics. They can then display the reforms they undertook, argue the impact on common people and the economy, debate on the success and failures, reflect their reviews about other political parties and even can dress up like their leaders. This will give all students a quick comparison of all the parties.

designed to transfer powers to the local governments, according to his vision. This system primarily consisted of five tiers.

- i. Union Council and Union Committee
- ii. Tehsil Council and Thana Council
- iii. District Council and Municipal Committee
- iv. Divisional Council
- v. Provincial Advisory Council

2. Muslim Family Law Ordinance 1961

During General Muhammad Ayub Khan's era, significant reforms were implemented, including the introduction of the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance in 1961. Its key features were as follows:

- i. The registration of marriages was made mandatory in the Union Council.
- ii. The minimum age for boys to marry was set at

Skill:1.12-1.13

- Explain the causes of Martial Law promulgated in 1958.
- Comment on the Presidential General Elections January 1965.

3. Economic development

During Ayub Khan's rule, various economic initiatives were undertaken, so that the period from 1960 to 1970 came to be known as the "Decade of Development" in certain circles. The government implemented a comprehensive project to establish new industries and revitalize inactive ones. An estimate of economic development can be gleaned from the following figures. For the economic development of the country, Ayub Khan initiated the Second Five-Year Plan from 1960 to 1965. The major objectives of this plan were as follows:

- **i.** Achieve a twenty-five per cent increase in national income.
- ii. Attain a ten per cent increase in per capita income.
- **iii.** Generate employment opportunities for 2.5 million new individuals.
- iv. Achieve a fourteen per cent increase in agricultural production.
- v. Enhance production capacity in large and medium-scale industries by fourteen per cent.

- eighteen, and for girls, it was fixed at sixteen.
- **iii.** Imams and Khateebs were appointed as registrars for recording marriages in the Union Council.
- iv. Consent of the first wife was essential for contracting a second marriage.
- v. The practice of instant divorce was abolished.
- vi. Responsibilities for the welfare of children, including the recognition of inheritance rights for orphaned grandsons, were specified.
- vii. The ordinance aimed to provide women with more legal protection.
- viii. Conciliation councils were established at the Union Council level, with the purpose of mediating and reconciling disputes in cases of marital discord.



- vi. Increase production in cottage and small-scale industries by up to twenty-five per cent.
- **vii.** Achieve an annual three per cent increase in exports.
- viii. Construction of first earth filled dam; Mangla Dam along with other dams including Warsak dam and Tarbela dam. At though tarbela dam completed years later after Ayub Khan's government.

4. The Second Five-Year Plan resulted in significant accomplishments:

- **i.** National income increased by more than thirty per cent.
- **ii.** Per capita income experienced a seven percent growth.
- **iii.** Industrial sector witnessed growth exceeding forty per cent.
- **iv.** Agricultural sector showed growth exceeding fifteen per cent.
- v. Employment opportunities did not increase to the expected level. Consequently, the pace of

development in this sector remained nonstandard.

From the above review, it is clear that the second fiveyear development plan has not only been met with significant success but also exceeded the set target in many areas.

The Third Five-Year Plan (1965-1970) was laden with many positive aspects. However, upon closer inspection, the results reveal the following:

- The rate of agricultural development was lower than the anticipated growth rate, reaching only 4.5 per cent annually.
- The expected increase in earnings was 9.5 per cent, but the actual increase was only 7 per cent.
- iii. Industrial growth was only 9 percent, falling short of the targeted 13 per cent.
- iv. The rate of capital formation decreased by almost 4 per cent.

In short, the Third Five-Year Plan couldn't achieve overall success, and most sectors did not reach their designated targets. The primary reason for the failure of this project was unfavorable conditions. In the initial two years, the country faced the challenge of a severe drought, adversely affecting crops. The Indo-Pak War of 1965 led to increased defence expenditures, resulting in the need to cut approved resources for development expenditures.

Agricultural Reforms

Pakistan is fundamentally an agricultural country. Therefore, on October 31, 1958, the new government established a commission headed by Akhtar Hussain

to address agricultural issues and present a report to the government for improvement in January 1959. Subsequently, the government, acting on these recommendations, implemented the following reforms:

- i. The ownership limit for agricultural lands was set at 500 acres for irrigated and 1000 acres for rainfed lands. Additionally, landowners could reserve 150 acres for their orchards.
- All estates were abolished.
- iii. Protection of farmers' rights was ensured, and forced or bonded labour was strictly prohibited.
- Landowners could not evict farmers without legal proceedings.
- If landlords possessed an area exceeding the prescribed limit, the surplus land was taken over by the government. In return, the government issued them government bonds.
- The government took revolutionary steps by consolidating small landholdings into larger, more viable agricultural units.
- vii. Landowners and farmers were provided loans for tube wells and tractors at easy instalments.

While there were some fundamental flaws in the government's agricultural reforms, these initiatives still proved successful in bringing about improvements in Pakistan's economy. These reforms acknowledged the rights of farmers and the lower-income groups. Ayub Khan's agricultural reforms came to be known as the "Green Revolution" in Pakistan.

Skill:1.14-1.16

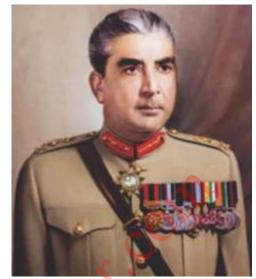
- Analyse the economic progress in Ayyub's era.
- Analyze Ayyub Khan's era of rule in country (1958 69). Comment on strengths and weaknesses of the BD system – Basic Democracies Order promulgated by Ayyub Khan.
- Criticise the contributions of Liagat Ali Khan as First Prime Minister of Pakistan.



Yahya Khan's Era of Governance (1969 to 1971)

After the economic downturn following the 1965 war, Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman initiated a political movement for provincial autonomy in East Pakistan. In West Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto formed the Pakistan People's Party in 1967, which began a movement against President Ayub Khan and gained considerable popularity. This movement spread across both parts of the country. When internal conflicts escalated and the situation became more critical, President Ayub realized that the circumstances were beyond his control. Consequently, on March 25, 1969, he voluntarily stepped down from the government and handed over power to General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan, the Chief of Army Staff. General Yahya Khan imposed martial law in Pakistan by abrogating the 1962 constitution, dissolving the One Unit, and restoring the four provinces in West Pakistan.

In 1970, General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan conducted the first general elections. The results led to the Pakistan People's Party securing a clear majority in West Pakistan and the Awami League in East Pakistan. However, internal disputes between both parties emerged. In December 1971, East Pakistan declared independence. Following this incident, General Yahya Khan resigned from his position, and the government was handed over to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the leader of the Pakistan People's Party.



General Yahya Khan



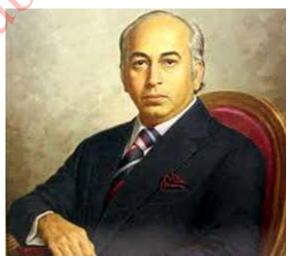
Skill:1.17

Evaluate Yahya's reign (1969 - 71) in terms of political development of the country.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Era (1971 to 1977)

On December 20, 1971, amidst a very delicate time, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto assumed power as the President and the first civilian martial law administrator of the country. Bhutto's government faced immense challenges. In the 1971 war, India had turned over more than 93,000 individuals, including military personnel and civilians from West Pakistan, into prisoners of war. The new government had to prepare a strategy for their release. Disappointment was widespread among the people. The new government needed to dispel these disappointments and instil a sense of reconstruction.

As the Chief Martial Law Administrator, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wielded extensive powers. Utilizing these powers, Bhutto nominated his representatives as governors in all four provinces: Mumtaz Ali Bhutto in Sindh, Hayat Muhammad Khan Sherpao in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Ghulam Mustafa Khar in Punjab, and Ghous Bakhsh Raisani in Balochistan. Passports of influential families were confiscated to prevent the transfer of capital abroad. In March 1972, over three hundred employees were laid off due to alleged



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

misconduct, aiming to enforce rules and regulations in bureaucratic practices.

Economic reforms

During his tenure, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto implemented several economic reforms that brought about significant positive changes in the country's economic situation. Particularly, these reforms were viewed with great appreciation by the lower-income strata. The manifesto of the Pakistan People's Party served as the guiding principle for all these reforms. Bhutto's government provided agricultural loans, fertilizers, seeds, and machinery to small-scale farmers at subsidized rates. Not only did they increase the salaries of government employees, but they also introduced various reforms in the basic salary scales.

After the death of pensioners, provisions were made for pension facilities for their widows. To bolster the country's economy during Bhutto's tenure, reforms were implemented in several areas:

Agricultural Reforms

Pakistan's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, with over 65% of the population linked to this sector. Recognizing the pivotal role of agricultural development in the country's progress, Bhutto's government introduced agricultural reforms on March 1, 1972, to protect farmers from landowners' exploitation. According to these reforms:

- The maximum land ownership limit was set at 150 acres for irrigated and 1300 acres for rain-fed land.
- Tractor or tube well ownership was allowed for an additional 300 production units.
- Retired government employees or in-service government employees were entitled to a maximum of 100 acres of land, while military officers were excluded from this provision.

In order to protect farmers from unfair practices, a series of measures were implemented. The landowner was made responsible for water tax payments, and half of the cultivation expenses were mandated for them. Efforts were made to resist the unjust exploitation of farmers. The government took steps to distribute surplus land, exceeding the specified limit, from landlords to farmers. This distribution primarily benefited those farmers who had no previous land ownership. By 1976, approximately 1.5 million acres of government land had been allocated among farmers.

For lands covering 12 acres under irrigation and 125 acres rain-fed, measures were put in place to prevent exploitation by the landowner. Initiatives were taken to ensure a fair distribution of agricultural produce and

financial benefits, particularly benefiting small landowners.

Now, the responsibility for paying taxes and water charges lies with the landowner, relieving farmers of these financial burdens. All hunting grounds were seized and redistributed among hunters under national ownership, with historical hunting grounds retained by the government. Lands utilized for livestock farming, orchards, and hunting grounds were reclaimed. Similarly, lands used for farmhouses and stables were also reverted.

In regions near the borders of Sindh and Punjab, where land officers possessed more than 100 acres, surplus land was taken over by the government. The objective of this action was to prevent the exploitation of small landowners by land officers and ensure a just distribution of land.

To promote modern farming techniques, the government established a program to provide loans to farmers and landowners for purchasing new machinery, tube wells, tractors, etc. Small agricultural plots were consolidated into large projects, discouraging land division. Efforts were made to discourage land hoarding and encourage land distribution among farmers. By 1976, 1.5 million acres of government land were distributed among landowners.

Exchange Rate

On May 11, 1972, the Bonus Scheme, prevailing since 1959, was abolished. This change made it impossible for businesspeople to earn their income in the form of foreign exchange and devalued the rupee. This determined the realistic external value of our rupee.

Nationalisation Policy

Until 1971, 60% of the country's industrial assets and 80% of the insurance business were controlled by a few influential families. To address this, the government, through an ordinance in 1972, announced the nationalisation of certain industries, including the steel and iron industry, heavy engineering, basic metal industries, motor vehicles, and plants for joining parts, the industry for producing electrical equipment, and more. On January 16, 1972, eleven industrial establishments were taken over by the government. Under this nationalisation policy, protection was provided to non-national capital, and the government did not take over institutions operating with foreign capital.

By a presidential decree on March 19, 1972, insurance companies were brought into national ownership, and in November 1972, they were amalgamated into the State Life Corporation. To reform banking, a presidential decree on May 19, 1972, brought all banks into national ownership, placing their control under the State Bank of Pakistan.

Effects of Nationalisation on Industries, **Education, Commerce, and Trade**

During the Bhutto government, the nationalization of institutions had several effects on industries, education, commerce, and trade.

Effects on Industry

Positive effects

- The nationalisation of industrial institutions eliminated landlordism, resulting in a reduction in exploitation of consumers.
- The policy of nationalisation led to a more equitable distribution of wealth, positively affecting the lives of the general public.
- Nationalisation stabilized prices, contributing to an improved standard of living for ordinary people.
- The nationalisation of industries resulted in more prosperity and well-being for the general population, fostering economic happiness on a broader scale.

Negative Effects:

- The control of industries under nationalisation fell into the hands of government officials, leading to financial mismanagement and corruption.
- Lack of interest in work resulted in decreased production, causing some previously profitable industries to incur losses.
- Inadequate maintenance of industrial machinery led to an increase in the number of ailing

- industrial units.
- Due to the lack of interest from workers, industries could not operate according to their potential, slowing down economic progress significantly.
- The nationalisation of industries negatively impacted private sectors, causing a substantial decline in investment.

Effects on education

The nationalization of private schools and colleges in 1972 and institutions established under municipalities in 1973 aimed to elevate educational standards and create better conditions for teachers. This move had the following effects on education.

Positive Effects

- Professional universities such as medical and engineering universities were established, providing students with opportunities for higher professional education.
- Special attention was given to the training of teachers due to their pivotal role in the nationalization policy.
- An increase in educational positions motivated capable and qualified students to pursue higher education, boosting their morale.
- After nationalization, teachers in private educational institutions received salary increments, making their salaries comparable to those in government educational institutions.
- Centres for adult education were established to adorn older individuals with educational ornaments.

Negative Effects

- Students were politically motivated by student organizations affiliated with political parties, affecting the educational system.
- The owners of educational institutions were dissatisfied with the government's takeover, negatively impacting capital investment in private educational institutions.
- The lack of interest from government teachers led to a decline in educational standards.

Due to the government's inadequate attention,

<u>basic</u> necessities in government educational institutions were not fulfilled, resulting in negative impacts on educational standards.

Excessive freedom led students to disengage from educational activities.

3. Effects on Trade

Positive effects:

- Due to the nationalization policy, there was a significant increase in exports.
- The improvement in exports and a decrease in imports resulted in a favourable trade balance for Pakistan.
- The enhanced trade balance led to an increase in capital reserves, facilitating the establishment of industries in the country and creating

- employment opportunities.
- The increase in capital also contributed to a noticeable improvement in roads and transportation systems.

Negative Effects:

- It led to an increase in inflation.
- The lack of a robust industrial framework led to an increase in the import of raw materials to boost exports.
- To increase exports, a decrease in the value of the rupee occurred, affecting both wage earners and individuals with lower incomes.
- A decline in the value of the rupee, interruptions in foreign aid, floods, and reduced agricultural production resulted in a significant decrease in foreign exchange reserves.

Skill:1.18-1.19

- Evaluate the impact of nationalisation on education, industry, commerce and trade.
- Explain the main aspects of the economic reforms introduced during 1971-1977.

Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq's era (1977 to 1988)

In the general elections of 1977, all major political parties formed an alliance against the Pakistan People's Party, named the Pakistan National Alliance. Maulana Mufti Mahmood led this alliance. On March 7, 1977, the national assembly elections took place, resulting in a significant victory for the Pakistan



General Zia-ul-Haq

People's Party. Pakistan National Alliance boycotted the provincial assembly elections, accusing the People's Party of rigging, and started a movement against the government. Soon, this movement turned into Tahreek-e-Nizam-e-Mustafa. During the final days of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government, the rising political tensions and internal strife in the country approached the brink of civil war. In response to these circumstances, General Zia-ul-Haq, the Chief of Army Staff, imposed martial law on July 5, 1977, assuming control of the country.

Implementation of Islam

The people of Pakistan were dissatisfied with the government's performance in the context of Islam. Consequently, they initiated a Tahreek-e-Nizam-e-Mustafa against Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government in 1977, led by the then Army Chief, General Zia-ul-Haq.

- 1. In June 1981, the Islamic Ideological Council was newly organized, expanding its members from 15 to 20.
- 2. On June 20, 1981, President General Zia-ul-Haq implemented the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance,

- granting the government, the authority to deduct Zakat at a rate of 2.5% from accumulated funds in banks. Additionally, in March 1983, a 10% agricultural ushr on yearly crops was introduced.
- To expedite the Tahreek-e-Nizam-e-Mustafa, amendments were made to the 1973 Constitution, establishing Sharia Benches in each High Court and an Appellate Bench in the Supreme Court. These courts were empowered to nullify any law conflicting with Islamic principles. The decisions of the Sharia Benches were binding for everyone, including the President. However, the government could appeal against Supreme Court decisions.
- 4. In an effort to eliminate interest-based transactions, President General Zia-ul-Haq announced the opening of profit and loss accounts on January 1, 1981. Subsequently, on January 1, 1984, all savings accounts were transformed into profit and loss accounts.
- To strengthen Islamic values, the government mandated the study of Pakistan Studies and Islamic Studies at least until the B.A. and B.Sc. levels in educational institutions. However, non-Muslims were allowed to choose Ethics instead of Islamic Studies.
- In 1981, the Ramadan Respect Ordinance was issued, prohibiting public smoking and eating during the daytime in Ramadan. Violators could face imprisonment, a fine, or both.

- On February 10, 1979, the implementation of Islamic limits and punishments was announced, according to which orders were issued to give Shariah punishments for theft, drinking and other crimes. In 1984, the system of Salah was established. Salah committees were formed to encourage people to pray and Zohr prayer were organized in schools, colleges and government offices and all government employees were instructed to offer congregational prayers.
- 8. In June 1981, the Federal Ombudsman's office was established to ensure justice provision for citizens, devoid of bias and politics. This appointment was non-partisan and non-political, with a term of four years. Citizens could file complaints against decisions affecting them by government offices or officials.
- Recognizing the importance of religious schools, 9. financial assistance was not only provided but also their documents were given equivalent status to Matric, F.A., B.A., and M.A. degrees.
- 10. From the sixth to the eighth grade, Arabic language education was made mandatory in schools.
- 11. In 1981, the International Islamic University in Islamabad commenced its operations with a focus on researching Islamic laws.
- 12. In the same year, the Islamic University, Islamabad, established the Sharia Faculty to teach the Quran, Hadith, and Figh.

Skill:1.20

Analyse the causes and impacts of the Martial Law of 1977 imposed by General Zia ul Haq.

Muhammad Khan Junejo era (1985 to 1988)

In 1985, the country witnessed general elections on non-party lines. President General Zia-ul-Haq decided on March 20, 1985, to appoint Mohammad Khan Junejo as the Prime Minister. Consequently, on March 23, 1985, he took the oath as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. During Mohammad Khan Junejo's term in office, several significant developments took place:

Restoration of political parties

Consequently, Mohammad Khan Junejo formed his party, named Pakistan Muslim League, consisting of 190 members out of the total 237 in the assembly. The rest of the



Muhammad Khan Junejo

members formed their own independent groups. The bill for the restoration of political parties was presented in the National Assembly in November 1985 and was accepted. The Senate also endorsed it, and it became law with the President's signature.

End of Martial Law

On June 1, 1985, the assemblies of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Balochistan approved resolutions to end martial law. Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo also advocated for the termination of martial law. President Zia-ul-Haq agreed to end martial law on the condition of passing the Eighth Amendment, and after its approval in January 1986, martial law was officially lifted from the country.

Five-Point Program

On December 31, 1985, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo announced a Five-Point Program, a fouryear plan. The key points were:

- Establishing a robust democratic system based on the ideology of Pakistan.
- Implementing a fair economic system to eradicate unemployment and ensure the well-being of the people.
- Preparing the nation for the challenges of the modern scientific era by eliminating illiteracy.
- Eliminating corruption, nepotism, and injustice to provide justice and social protection to the people.

Strengthening the country's dignity and integrity through a strong and impartial foreign policy.

Issue of Cabbage Towns (Kachi Abadi)

The issue of cabbage towns had persisted for a long time, and residents desired legal ownership rights. Recognizing this, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo announced on March 23, 1988, in Lahore that Cabbage Town residents would be granted ownership rights. Additionally, a 5-marla scheme was introduced for urban areas.

Formation of Task Force

On July 2, 1986, the Ministry of Science and Technology initiated a Task Force to implement the Five-Point Program for the development of 500 villages. The project also included agricultural development initiatives.

Ojhri Camp Incident

On April 10, 1988, a fire broke out in the Ojhri Camp weapons depot in Rawalpindi. Several civilians lost their lives, and millions of rupees worth of property were destroyed in the incident.

Dismissal of the Junejo government

On May 29, 1988, when Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo returned from an overseas trip, President Zia-ul-Haq, utilizing his constitutional authority, dissolved the national and provincial assemblies and dismissed the Prime Minister and his cabinet.

Skill:1.21-1.22

- Comment on the Islamization during 1977 88.
- Critically analyse the reasons for dismissing Junejo as Prime Minister by Zia considering Geneva Talks as one of the major causes of discord.



Bahawalpur Incident

After the dismissal of the Mohammad Khan Junejo government, President Zia-ul-Haq announced general elections. However, on August 17, 1988, just before the elections, the aircraft carrying President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq crashed shortly after takeoff from Bahawalpur Airbase. As a result of this incident, in which 30 high-ranking military officers, including General Zia-ul-Haq, lost their lives, Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan became the President of the country. Mirza Aslam Beg was appointed as the new Chief of Army Staff after this tragedy.

Restoration of People's Government (1988 to 1999)

The announcement of general elections had already taken place in Pakistan before the Bahawalpur incident. Therefore, by the end of 1988, the country witnessed the conduct of general elections. In these elections, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) achieved success, and as per the constitution, on December 1, 1988, the President of Pakistan invited Benazir Bhutto to form the government. Consequently, a new democratic era began in the country.

Skill:1.23

• Develop an account on the restoration of the Civil Government in 1988 after Zia's death.

Benazir Bhutto's first term of government (1988 to 1990)

On December 2, 1988, Benazir Bhutto took the oath of office as Prime Minister and secured a vote of confidence just ten days later. In a historic moment, Benazir Bhutto became the first female Prime Minister of Pakistan and the Muslim world. Some significant events during her first term included:



Benazir Bhutto

Dissolution and Restoration of Balochistan Assembly (1988)

In the initial days of Benazir Bhutto's government, Balochistan Governor Muhammad Musa, on the advice of Chief Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali, dissolved the Balochistan Assembly. However, the Balochistan High Court, declaring this action unconstitutional, reinstated the assembly.

Presidential Elections (December 1988)

In December 1988, presidential elections were held between Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Nawab Zada Nasrullah. Ghulam Ishaq Khan emerged victorious, becoming the President of Pakistan.

Defense Treaties and Nuclear Deterrence (1989)

Following the withdrawal from defence pacts (SEATO and CENTO) after the fall of Dhaka, Pakistan opted for an independent defence strategy. In 1989, Pakistan rejoined the defence alliances.

End of Gold Control (1989)

For the first time in Pakistan's history, restrictions on the import and trade of gold were lifted, putting an end to illegal activities such as gold smuggling.

People's Works Program (PWP)

The government initiated the People's Works Program, which aimed to promote developmental projects, improve the welfare of the people, and contribute to social betterment.

Indo-Pak Relations and Nuclear Non-Proliferation (1988-1989)

For a long time, mutual protection could not be provided to the nuclear installations of Pakistan and India, Benazir Bhutto engaged in talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during the SAARC Conference in December 1988. Subsequently, on December 31, 1988, both countries agreed not to attack each other's nuclear facilities.

End of Benazir's Government

On August 6, 1990, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, accusing the Benazir Bhutto government of corruption, disregard for democratic norms, and unauthorized use of powers, dissolved the National Assembly and dismissed the Benazir government. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi was appointed as the Caretaker Prime Minister, and elections were announced for October 24, 1990. Benazir Bhutto's first term in office lasted approximately one year.

First Term of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's **Government (1990-1993)**

In the 1990 elections, the Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI) secured a majority in the National Assembly by winning 105 out of 206 seats. On November 6, 1990, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, invited Nawaz Sharif the parliamentary leader of IJI to form the government, after getting majority seats in the National Assembly.



Nawaz Sharif

The significant events during Nawaz Sharif's first term included:

Economic Reforms

To improve economic conditions, a National Accountability Commission was established on January 22, 1991, aiming to address corruption in government institutions and reduce the burden on the treasury.

Self-Employment Scheme

In an effort to control rising unemployment, the government initiated the "Self-Employment Scheme." Under this program, citizens could avail of loans (ranging from fifty thousand to three lakhs) for starting businesses, with a tax imposed on the collection of ten per cent of the value.

Labour Policy

The government announced a labour policy that provided one-time bonuses to all employees of federal and semi-federal institutions, ranging from one to sixteen grades.

Agricultural Policy

A new agricultural policy was introduced to promote the development of the agriculture sector. Initiatives were taken to raise awareness among farmers and cultivators.

Foreign Trade and Exports Increase

The government implemented some reforms to boost foreign trade and exports. This led to a 12 per cent increase in exports, and foreign direct investment also saw an uptick.

Financial Autonomy for Provinces

The National Finance Commission Award was announced, allowing provinces greater autonomy in financial matters. This contributed to the economic progress and national well-being of provinces.

Water Distribution Agreement

In 1991, all four provincial chief ministers signed an agreement to resolve issues related to the distribution of water from the Indus River. The Indus River System Authority (IRSA) was established to implement the accord.

Motorway Project

The government initiated the construction of the motorway for convenient travel between Lahore and Islamabad. The project was completed during Nawaz Sharif's second term in 1997.

Establishment of Bait-ul-Mal

In 1992, an ordinance was enacted to establish Bait-ul-Mal, aimed at providing financial assistance to the needy and destitute.

End of Nawaz Sharif's Government

Disagreements arose between President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif over the appointment of the Chief of Army Staff and the Eighth Amendment. On April 18, 1993, the President dissolved the assemblies, dismissed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, and appointed Balakh Sher Mazari as the Caretaker Prime Minister.

Restoration of Nawaz Sharif's Government

The Supreme Court, deeming the President's action to dissolve the National Assembly and dismiss the Prime Minister and his cabinet contrary to the constitution, reinstated the National Assembly and the Nawaz Sharif government on May 26, 1993. While Nawaz Sharif regained a vote of confidence from the National Assembly, the political crisis persisted. In an effort to resolve the political crisis, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. resigned their offices from his position, and Waseem Sajjad was appointed Acting President, while Moeen Qureshi became the Caretaker Prime Minister.

Skill:1.24

• Compare Benazir and Nawaz Sharif's first and second tenure of government with each other in terms of social, political and economic development in the country.

Benazir Bhutto's Second Term (1993-1996)

After the success of the Pakistan People's Party in the 1993 general elections, Benazir Bhutto took the oath as Prime Minister for the second time. While the Pakistan People's Party formed the government in Sindh and Punjab, the Muslim League Nawaz Group and its allies formed the government in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Key events during Benazir Bhutto's second term included:

1. Initiation of the Eighth Five-Year Plan

During this period, several initiatives were launched as part of the Eighth Five-Year Plan to promote national development. These initiatives aimed at improving road and bridge infrastructure, addressing unemployment, enhancing literacy, resolving electricity load shedding, providing basic health facilities to the public, combating drug abuse, eliminating crime and terrorism, emphasizing the importance of education, and implementing family planning.

2. Presidential Elections

On September 13, 1993, presidential elections took place between the Pakistan Democratic Alliance candidate Sardar Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari and Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz Group's candidate Waseem Sajjad. Sardar Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari secured victory with 274 votes, while Waseem Sajjad received 168 votes.

3. Initiatives for Women's Progress

Benazir Bhutto's government implemented various measures to enhance the quality of life for women in Pakistan. These measures included the establishment of the Ministry of Women's Development and Youth Affairs, the appointment of female judges, the establishment of women's police stations, and the

introduction of the First Women's Bank.

End of Benazir's Government

Disagreements between the President and Prime Minister, particularly concerning the judges' appointments and other matters, escalated. Using the powers granted by Article 58-2-B of the Constitution, President Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari dissolved the national and provincial assemblies on November 5, 1996, dismissing Benazir Bhutto's government. The former Speaker of the National Assembly, Malik Meraj Khalid, was appointed as the Caretaker Prime Minister. During this period, new elections were announced on February 3, 1997. Benazir Bhutto's second term lasted approximately three years.

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's Second Term (1997-1999)

In the general elections held on February 3, 1997, the Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) secured a significant majority. Following this victory, on February 17, 1997, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif took the oath of office as Prime Minister for the second time. Key events during Nawaz Sharif's second term are outlined below:

1. Thirteenth Amendment

On April 1, 1997, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution was approved. Through this amendment the power to dissolve the National Assembly and appoint the chief of Armed forces has with drawn from the President and Prime Minister was empowered

2. Fourteenth Amendment

On June 30, 1997, the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was enacted, barring any representative of one party from joining another. This effectively ended floor-crossing practices in politics.

3. Resignation of Chief Justice and President Leghari

On December 22, 1997, President Faroog Ahmed Khan Leghari resigned from his position. This decision was significant, as it occurred amid a period of political instability in Pakistan. Additionally, Chief Justice Sajjad Ali Shah also faced challenges during this time, which contributed to the overall tumultuous atmosphere within the country.

4. Election of Justice (Retired) Rafiq Tarar as

In the presidential elections held on December 31, 1997, Justice (Retired) Muhammad Rafiq Tarar, the candidate of the Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz), secured 374 votes against 82 votes for People's Party candidate Aftab Shaban Mirani.

Population Census

In 1998, the Nawaz Sharif government conducted a population census, revealing that the population of Pakistan exceeded 130 million at that time.

Nuclear Tests

On May 11 and 13, 1998, India conducted nuclear tests, prompting Pakistan to respond with its own nuclear detonations on May 28 and 30, 1998. This led to a wave of national pride and solidarity.

7. "Pay off Loans, Build the Nation" Campaign

On June 11, 1998, the government initiated the "Pay off Loans, Build the Nation" campaign, encouraging the public to contribute to the reduction of the country's debt.

Anti-Terrorism Act

To counter terrorism, the Nawaz government passed the Anti-Terrorism Act on August 13, 1997, establishing special courts for expeditious trials.

9. Visit of Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee

On February 20, 1999, Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited Pakistan. The joint declaration, known as the "Lahore Declaration," outlined mutual commitments, including avoidance of conflict, mutual peace, resolution of all issues, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and protection of fundamental human rights.

10. Kargil Conflict

In May 1999, military clashes erupted between Pakistan and India in the Kargil region. As the conflict intensified, the United States played a mediating role, leading to both countries agreeing to a ceasefire.

11. Other Initiatives of the Nawaz Sharif Government

- Numerous projects, including the initiation of motorways and a high-speed internet network.
- Introduction of a new educational policy in 1998.
- Implementation of the "Service Committee" program for public welfare and complaint resolution.
- Granting voting rights to overseas Pakistanis.

Skill:1.25

Pakistan turned Nuclear in 1998, critically analysing the shift in balance of power in the region after the nuclear tests of Pakistan.



Pervez Musharraf's Era (1999-2008)

On October 12, 1999, General Pervez Musharraf, with the assistance of the armed forces, ousted Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's government and assumed the position of Chief Executive of Pakistan. Upon taking power, Musharraf initiated reforms in the country. As part of this process, he first introduced a system of devolution of powers to the grassroots level by establishing a local government system.



General Pervez Musharaf

Local Government System

General Pervez Musharraf's government, aiming to transfer governmental powers and enhance public participation at the grassroots level, introduced a new local government system in August 2000 through multiple amendments. This system, known as the Local Government System, focused on making the participation of the public effective. Local government elections were held through non-partisan means, a separate electoral process, and adult suffrage. The local government system was divided into three fundamental parts:

Union Council

The local government, known as the Union Council, comprised the Union Nazim, Naib Nazim, and the Union Administration. The head of the Union Council was called the Nazim, elected directly by the votes of the public in conjunction with the Naib Nazim. Each Union Council's Nazim was a member of the District Assembly. Essentially, Union Councils were established in all rural and urban areas. They were elected through a ward system based on adult suffrage. The total number of members for each Union Council was initially 21 and later reduced to 13. Besides the Nazim and Naib Nazim, general seats were allocated for four men, two women, two seats for workers and peasants (men), two seats for workers and peasants (women), and one seat for minorities.

Scope of Authority

The Union Council had the authority to collect taxes and organize annual developmental programs within its jurisdiction for the progress of the local community. Additionally, it played a mediating role in resolving social, private, and minor criminal disputes.

Tehsil Council

The Tehsil Council was established without distinguishing between rural and urban areas within the tehsil boundaries. The number of general seats in Tehsil Council was equivalent to the number of Union Councils in that tehsil. One-third of the general seats were reserved for women in Tehsil Councils, and five percent of the seats were reserved for workers' representatives, while other five percent were reserved for minorities. The elections for these seats were conducted by the Union Councils. The head of the Tehsil government was the Tehsil Nazim. The Tehsil Nazim oversaw Tehsil Municipal Officers (TMO) and Tehsil Officers (TOs), who managed various aspects such as land use records, rural and urban planning, and grading, among other matters.

Election of Nazim and Naib Nazim

The Union Councils conducted elections for the Nazim and Naib Nazim. The income sources for the Tehsil Municipal Administration included funds and revenues allocated by the provincial government.

iii. District Council

In each respective district, all Union Nazims constituted the members of the District Council. The District Council consisted of 33% reserved seats for women, 6% for workers and peasants, and 5% for minorities.

District Government System

The structure of the district government included the District Nazim, Naib Nazim, District Council, and District Administration.

District Administration

The District Administration had the District Nazim and Naib Nazim as central figures, elected by the Union Councilors of the respective district.

Role of District Administration

The role of the District Nazim was crucial in developmental projects within the district. They functioned similar to the Chief Executive Officer of the district.

Responsibilities of District Council

- The District Council had legislative powers.
- ii. It approved the budget for the district government.
- iii. It had complete authority for tax collection within its district.
- The District Council oversaw the affairs of the district administration through specific committees.
- It approved proposals and projects presented by V. the district government.

Unified System at the District Level

A unified system at the district level was announced. The District Nazim served as the head of the district. The entire administrative framework and machinery were at their disposal. The coordinating officer for the district, also known as the District Coordinating Officer, replaced the Commissioner. The position of the Commissioner was abolished.

Industrial and Agricultural Sectors

According to a report from the World Bank, during Musharraf's last eight years in government, the economy experienced an annual growth rate of 6.8%. This growth was attributed to national and international investments in the industrial sector. Investments were made in the transportation industry, including automobiles, motorcycles, and telecommunication. The television industry also saw significant progress.

Ideas 2000

Under the leadership of General Pervez Musharraf, an illustrious international exhibition was organized in Karachi from November 14 to 17, 2000, as part of Ideas 2000. It played a significant role in showcasing Pakistan's defense industry globally.

IT Industry

Before the era of Pervez Musharraf, there was a lack of an IT industry. During Musharraf's government, the estimated production of this sector was \$2 billion, with an expected income of one billion dollars.

Industrialization During General Pervez Musharraf's Tenure

During General Pervez Musharraf's era, industrialization efforts led to 5% of the Pakistani population transitioning from poverty to the middle class. Companies like Habib Bank, UBL, PTCL, Pak Saudi Fertilizer, Pak Arab Fertilizer, and Pak American Fertilizer were part of the industrialization

efforts.

Effects of Industrialization

Despite some negative impacts on the economy, Pervez Musharraf's policy of industrialization resulted in significant improvements:

- Annual growth rate remained consistent, i. reaching a record 9% in 2004.
- Major industries saw growth, increasing from 3.6% in 1999 to 11.31% in 2006-2007.
- iii. Increased domestic and foreign investments.
- iv. Job opportunities expanded, enhancing people's living standards.
- Per capita income rose from \$526 in 1999-2000 to V. \$925 in 2006-2007.
- vi. Total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased from Rs. 2,938 billion in 1998-1999 to Rs. 970.9 billion in 2006-2007.
- vii. Substantial reduction in external debts.

While there were negative impacts on the economy due to industrialization, overall, most economic indicators remained positive.

Economic Reforms

President Pervez Musharraf and Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz jointly implemented several economic reforms, including:

- Introduction of General Sales Tax (GST).
- Reduction in tax rates, widening the tax base.
- iii. Shift from indirect to direct taxation to relieve the burden on the poor.
- iv. Establishment of provincial taxes to increase provincial revenue.
- Implementation of tax enforcement mechanisms.

These reforms aimed to boost revenue, enhance economic stability, and ensure a fair distribution of the tax burden.



Discuss the prominent characteristics of the Musharraf Era - Moderate enlightenment.

Asif Ali Zardari's Era of Governance (2008-2013)

The period of Asif Ali Zardari's governance represents a significant phase for the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) following the Martial Law. It marks a time of democratic restoration in Pakistan, during which the PPP made notable strides in strengthening democratic institutions. Key events during Asif Ali Zardari's tenure include:



Asif Ali Zardari



• Revival of Democracy - (Political era of 2008-18)

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's Era of **Governance (2013-2017)**

The Pakistan Muslim League (N) secured a majority vote to come into power, aiming to address Pakistan's economic challenges. Important events during Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's tenure include:

Infrastructure Development

- The PML-N focused on large-scale infrastructure projects like the motorway network and initiatives to overcome the energy crisis.
- Measures such as the Metro Bus Service were implemented to enhance urban transportation.

Economic Reforms

Economic policies centered around anticorruption measures, deregulation, and attracting foreign investment.

Political Reforms

- Under President Asif Ali Zardari's leadership, the PPP government introduced the 18th Amendment in 2010, granting more powers to the provinces and fortifying the federal structure.
- The National Finance Commission (NFC) award was revisited to ensure a more equitable distribution of resources among the provinces.

Social Initiatives

- The initiation of the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP), providing financial assistance to low-income households.
- Educational reforms were implemented to increase access to quality education.

Economic Policies

- The government faced economic challenges, including an energy crisis and inflation.
- Despite economic hardships, efforts were made to accelerate economic growth through developmental projects

The government initiated the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a significant investment in fundamental infrastructure and energy projects.

Social Welfare Programs

- Social welfare programs, including the Prime Minister's Youth Loan Scheme and the Prime Minister's Health Program, were launched.
- Despite progress, challenges persisted in governance, accountability, and controversies over mega-projects.

Imran Khan Niazi's Era of Governance (2018-2022)

Under the leadership of Imran Khan, the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) came to power on an anticorruption platform, focusing on accountability, administrative reforms, and social welfare. The significant achievements during this era include:



Imran Khan

Anti-Corruption and Accountability

- The government strengthened the role of the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) to combat corruption, introducing reforms to streamline its operations and ensure impartial accountability.
- The establishment of an Asset Recovery Unit

aimed at recovering assets obtained through corruption, both domestically and abroad.

Social Welfare Initiatives

- The Ehsaas Program, the largest social safety net in Pakistan's history, was initiated to alleviate poverty and provide financial assistance to vulnerable segments of society. It included measures like cash transfers, interest-free loans, and scholarships.
- Programs like the Youth Empowerment Scheme aimed to empower young individuals by providing financial aid, promoting skill development, and creating entrepreneurial opportunities to increase economic participation.

Educational Reforms

- The government introduced a standardized national curriculum across the country to raise educational standards, ensuring a uniform educational framework for all students.
- Special emphasis was given to improving the infrastructure and facilities of schools in less developed regions.

Healthcare Initiatives

To provide financial protection against catastrophic health expenditures for low-income families, the government introduced health insurance schemes under the Health Facilities Program.

- Developmental Activity

- Assign each student group a specific political era (e.g., Independence, Democratic Transition and Military Rule).
- Emphasize the inclusion of reforms, successes, and reasons for failures in their era.
- Students conduct individual and group research on their assigned era.
- Create visually appealing display boards with a mix of pictures and text.
- Regularly update the boards with new findings and insights as topics are covered in class.
- Each group presents their display board to the class, explaining key points.
- Encourage questions and discussions to deepen understanding.
- Periodic updates to the boards keep them dynamic and relevant.
- Use the boards as a visual aid for routine topic revision.
- Students can revisit and update their boards based on new information learned.

Skill:1.28-1.29

- Discuss political steps taken by Tehreek e Insaf after coming in power as a result of 2018
- Analyse the rule of the PDM government after April 2022 in terms of political stability and economic reforms.



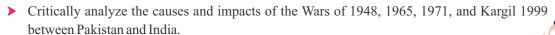


Research and analysis

- Briefly introduce the period from 1958 to 2022 as crucial for Pakistan's governance.
- Assign each student a specific ruling era (e.g., Ayub Khan, Bhutto, Zia-ul-Haq, etc.).
- Emphasize the focus on reforms and policies introduced during that era.
- Each student prepares a brief presentation (5-7 minutes) summarizing the reforms of their assigned era.

Knowledge 1.7 Pak-India Wars: 1948, 1965, 1971 and 1999







The historical relations between India and Pakistan have been marked by tensions, conflicts, and efforts at resolution through various phases. The four major wars in 1948, 1965, 1971, and the Kargil conflict in 1999 have significantly shaped the geopolitical landscape of South Asia. These conflicts, rooted in regional disputes, political complexities, and historical grievances, have yielded far-reaching consequences for involved nations and the broader region. Each conflict has its distinct causes, events, and impacts, contributing to the intricacies and enduring challenges in Indo-Pak relations. Understanding the reasons, events, and aftermath of each conflict provides crucial insights into the complexities and the ongoing quest for sustainable peace in the region.

The First Indo-Pak War - 1948

The princely state of Jammu and Kashmir held significant strategic importance due to its vast terrain of beautiful peaks and valleys. With a population of around 4 million, predominantly Muslim, the region was ruled by Raja Hari Singh under British influence. Facing oppression and tyranny, Kashmiri Muslims initiated a freedom movement in 1930, disregarding religious, social, geographical, and cultural factors. The people of Kashmir leaned towards Pakistan due to their aspirations and geographical affiliations.

The oppressive rule of Raja Hari Singh led to widespread discontent, prompting the Kashmiri Muslims to start a freedom movement in 1930. Despite British support, Raja suppressed the movement fiercely. Disregarding religious, social, geographical, and cultural factors, the Kashmiri people inclined towards Pakistan. In 1947, as Raja Hari Singh showed reluctance, the Kashmiri people intensified their struggle for freedom.

Tensions escalated as the people of Kashmir demanded accession to Pakistan. Raja Hari Singh, in desperation, sought assistance from the Indian government, signing an instrument of accession under dubious circumstances. In response, India deployed its army to Kashmir, leading to a full-scale war. The people of Kashmir, armed with determination, rose up for their freedom. Approximately one hundred thousand freedom fighters sacrificed their lives in this movement. The Pakistani public expressed unwavering solidarity with the people of Kashmir. In response to international pressure, the United Nations brokered a ceasefire, but the issue remains unresolved to this day. The ongoing conflict over the region's rivers continues to hinder the inflow of water into Pakistan, and the matter remains with the United Nations. Achieving lasting peace in the region requires the resolution of the Kashmir issue, crucial for the establishment of a peaceful atmosphere.

The Second Indo-Pak War: September 6, 1965

On September 6, 1965, India attacked Pakistan without declaring war. President Ayub Khan declared a state of war against India and accused them of invading Pakistan without warning. He said that it was time for Pakistan to respond and put an end to India's imperialism and arrogance forever.

The events of the war in 1965 unfolded as follows:

Lahore Sector, Wagah, and Barki Front

India attacked Lahore sector, including Wagah and Barki, on the morning of September 6, 1965. The Pakistani forces, on the first day itself, eliminated hundreds of enemy soldiers. They blew up the bridge on the BRB Canal, halting the enemy's advance. Major Aziz Bhatti, along with his comrades, successfully held the enemy's advance for several days, ultimately sacrificing his life.

Chawinda Sector

The Indian army attacked Chawinda on September 7 to September 9, opening up a three-mile-long front. Pakistani forces thwarted the enemy's attempt to cut the GT Road by capturing Sialkot, Pasrur, Daska, and Gujranwala. However, the enemy could not achieve its objective.

Khem Karan Sector

Following defeats in Lahore and Chawinda sectors, the Indian army opened up the Khem Karan sector. The Pakistani forces captured Khem Karan on September 11 to September 13. Despite India's several attempts, it couldn't succeed in gaining control over the area.

Rajasthan Sector

After failures on all fronts, the Indian army attacked the Hyderabad division. On September 13, Pakistani forces captured Mota Bhai Railway Station. On September 22, Pakistani forces seized several Indian posts in the area.

Air Warfare

In the air war, the Pakistani Air Force played a crucial role. On the first day itself, Pakistani forces shot down 22 enemy aircraft. On September 7, Muhammad Mahmood Alam ("M.M. Alam") shot down the Hunter aircraft of the Indian Air Force with his supersonic jet. The Pakistani Navy also actively contributed, damaging Indian radar installations.

Ceasefire

The United Nations successfully brokered a ceasefire on September 23, 1965, at 3 AM, marking the end of the war between India and Pakistan.



Analyse the causes and impacts of the Indo-Pak war of 1965 and develop its connections with the Kashmir war of 1948.

The Third Indo-Pak War - 1971

The 1971 war was the third major conflict between Pakistan and India. Before this war, there was significant political unrest between East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh) and West Pakistan since the formation of Pakistan in 1947. In East Pakistan, the Bengalis demanded recognition of their language, Bengali, as a national language alongside Urdu. However, during a speech in Dhaka, the capital of East Pakistan, the founder of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, emphasized Urdu as the sole national language for the progress of the nation.

After Jinnah's death, the language issue resurfaced in East Pakistan, coupled with demands for greater autonomy. Although Bengali was recognized as a national language in the 1956 constitution, the demand for additional provincial powers was not met, leading to further discontent. People in East Pakistan expressed distrust in West Pakistan, leading to movements for their rights. The Awami League, under Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman, emerged as a prominent political party in East Pakistan.

India took advantage of the growing unrest and initiated a covert operation in East Pakistan, supporting the Mukti Bahini movement and arming Bengali rebels for guerrilla warfare. The Pakistani military attempted to suppress movements in East Pakistan, but separatists and Mukti Bahini resisted fiercely. The situation escalated, prompting India to launch a full-scale attack on East Pakistan on December 3, 1971.

The Pakistani forces, facing limited resources, bravely resisted, but as the conflict intensified, conditions deteriorated further. On December 16, 1971, Pakistan formally surrendered, resulting in the creation of an independent nation, Bangladesh. The aftermath of the war had a significant impact on regional geopolitics, reshaping the map of South Asia.

Kargil War 1999

The Kargil conflict of 1999 marks a pivotal episode in the historical relations between Pakistan and India. It originated as a territorial dispute over the Line of Control (LOC) in Kashmir, despite previous agreements such as the Ceasefire Line in 1948, the Shimla Accord in 1972, and the Line of Control (LOC) established thereafter. The continuous violations by India, including Siachen, Neelam Valley, and Kargil sector, heightened tensions. The historical backdrop of the Kargil conflict is rooted in the signed accords between India and Pakistan. The Ceasefire Line established in 1948 was later converted into the Line of Control (LOC) through the Simla Accord of 1972. Despite these agreements, skirmishes like the 1984 Indian violation of the Siachen Glacier challenged the Shimla Accord. Subsequent conflicts, including attacks on the Kamar sector and aggression in the Neelam Valley in 1988, revealed the failure of diplomatic efforts to curb Indian hostilities.

Recognizing the need to counter Indian aggression, Pakistan responded with Operation Koh-e-Paima and initiated attacks along the Kargil Drass Road, aiming to halt Indian supplies and capture strategic posts in Kargil sector. While initially successful, rebalancing occurred as India launched Operation Vijay with 200,000 troops, intending to regain control over the disputed regions. Despite Pakistan's initial success, Operation Vijay, marked by heavy casualties on both sides, aimed to reoccupy lost territories. The conflict resulted in substantial loss of innocent lives, including those along the LOC. Despite Pakistan's military achievements, U.S. pressure compelled a withdrawal from Kargil. The seemingly biased U.S. involvement exhibited support for India's perspective.

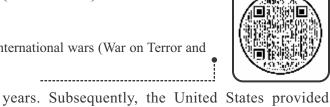
The aftermath of the Kargil conflict portrayed Pakistan in a negative light at the international level, resembling an adversary. The conclusion of the Kargil conflict highlighted the failure of Pakistan's defensive military strategy, imposing significant diplomatic and national costs on the country.

Skill:1.31-1.32

- Analyse the causes and impacts of the Pak-India war of 1971.
- Discuss Kargil War of 1999 between Pakistan and India.

Knowledge 1.8 The Soviet-Afghan War (1979-1989)

- ---• Student Learning Outcomes
- ➤ Analyze the social, political and economic impacts of International wars (War on Terror and Soviet-Afghan war) on Pakistan.



In violation of international laws, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979 by using air and ground troops to establish its military control. Pakistan was well aware of the ambitions of the Soviet-Union to gain acess to warm waters.

However, witnessing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Pakistan initiated support for the Mujahideen through international cooperation. Afghan resistance against Soviet forces, utilizing conventional weapons, persisted for almost 9-10

years. Subsequently, the United States provided Stinger missiles to the Mujahideen to counter Russian aircraft. China also supplied weapons, and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait contributed economic resources. The involvement of Arab countries led to a shift in the dynamics of the conflict, altering the course of the war. The Soviet government initiated diplomatic efforts,

partly due to the pressure from Mikhail Gorbachev, who assumed power in the Soviet Union.



• Evaluate the impacts of the Afghan War on the world and on Pakistan.

Geneva Accords

Under the auspices of the United Nations in Geneva in 1988, an agreement was reached between Russia, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. According to this agreement, the Soviet Union withdrew its forces from Afghanistan in February 1989.

Effects of the Afghan Jihad

The repercussions of the Soviet-Afghan war, starting in December 1979, forced nearly 3.5 million Afghan refugees to seek asylum in Pakistan, and to date, most of them reside on Pakistani soil. The influx of these refugees has deeply impacted Pakistan economically, socially, and politically.

Positive effects

- The amalgamation of cultures, languages, and traditions between Afghanistan and Pakistan resulted from the interaction of people from both countries.
- Pakistani society was influenced positively by Afghan music.
- Afghan refugees brought with them distinct clothing styles, including Afghan and Iranian attire, which became popular. Special markets, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, cater to these garments.
- New societal changes were introduced by Afghan refugees, influencing Pakistani lifestyle. Their food, including rice, bread, and kebabs, became widely appreciated.

Negative effects.

- Four million Afghan immigrants entered Pakistan, affecting the country's economy negatively. Smuggling increased, leading to unemployment, inflation, and economic challenges.
- The arrival of Afghan refugees resulted in housing shortages, and the rental prices for accommodations skyrocketed.
 - The settlement of Afghan refugees on agricultural lands in Pakistan led to a shortage of food crops.
- Russia left behind a pile of weapons in Afghanistan. Due to the Afghan refugees, the

Kalashnikov culture became common in Pakistan as well, which led to a significant increase in incidents such as killings, kidnappings and extortion.

War on Terror 9/11

On September 11, 2001, al Qaeda terrorists hijacked four planes in the U.S., attacking the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, while the fourth crashed in Pennsylvania due to passenger intervention. These attacks resulted in about 3,000 deaths and led to global shock. In response, the U.S. initiated the war on terrorism, creating the Department of Homeland Security and commencing military action in Afghanistan.

Overview

After the 9/11 attacks, President George W. Bush launched a global strategy, the Global War on Terror (GWOT), to combat terrorism. This strategy involved military campaigns in Afghanistan and Iraq, and extended to diplomatic and financial measures to disrupt terrorist networks. A coalition of nations worldwide also participated in this initiative to tackle terrorism collectively.

Pakistan's role in War on Terror

Pakistan's role in the War on Terror has been marked by strategic support to the U.S. in Afghanistan, while simultaneously harboring conflicting interests due to its focus on India and Kashmir. During the Cold War and post-Soviet era, Pakistan's support for the Taliban was influenced by its rivalry with India. This dual policy led to internal radicalization and instability, notably the rise of the Pakistani Taliban. The ongoing support for the Afghan Taliban poses risks of further internal conflict and strained international relations.

Impacts of War on Terror

On World: The War on Terror has had mixed impacts:

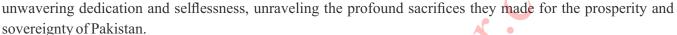
It has exacerbated the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and seen U.S. policy in Iraq as ineffective, contributing to economic decline and questioning the legitimacy of Arab regimes. It has also perpetuated the threat of Jihadist fundamentalism. Positively, it fostered a broad international anti-terror coalition and improved U.S. standing in the region post-victory in

Afghanistan, potentially catalyzing Islamic reformation and sustaining effective U.S. antiterrorism efforts with global support.

On Pakistan: Pakistan's engagement in the War on Terror led to increased internal terrorist attacks, costly military operations in tribal areas, and political instability due to its controversial alliance with the U.S. This participation also strained the country's economy, impacting foreign investment and trade, and significantly altered its international relations, improving ties with the U.S. but complicating relationships with neighboring countries like Afghanistan and Iran.

Knowledge 1.9 Martyrs of Wars and Their Sacrifices for Pakistan

Pakistan is a living testament, a flourishing entity whose inception can be traced back to the deliberate efforts of Quaid-e-Azam and his devoted colleagues. Fed by the lifeblood of martyrs who sacrificed everything to safeguard their homeland, this seed of a nation has matured into a towering tree. As we explore the narratives of these valiant individuals, we pay homage to their



Heroes of the 1948 War

In the 1948 war between India and Pakistan, many brave people from Pakistan showed incredible courage. Let's talk about a few of them:

Captain Sarwar Shaheed - First Nishan-e-Haider Recipient

Captain Muhammad Sarwar was the first person to receive Pakistan's top military award, the Nishan-e-Haider. He showed great bravery in the Uri sector and sacrificed his life during an attack against Indian positions.



Sawar Muhammad Hussain Shaheed

Saif Ali Janjua

While moving his soldiers to defend against enemy attacks, Saif Ali Janjua got hit by a deadly shell and sadly died on October 26, 1948.



Saif Ali Janjua

Captain Sarwar Shaheed Sawar Muhammad Hussain Shaheed

Even after getting hurt badly in the Khem Karan sector, Sawar Muhammad Hussain kept fighting. He got the Nishan-e-Haider posthumously.

Heroes of the 1965 War

In the 1965 war between Pakistan and India, some really brave people made big sacrifices. Let's talk about one of them:

Major Aziz Bhatti Shaheed

Major Aziz Bhatti showed fearless leadership in the Battle of Burki in Lahore. He got the Nishan-e-Haider posthumously. He lost his life during an attack against

Indian positions.



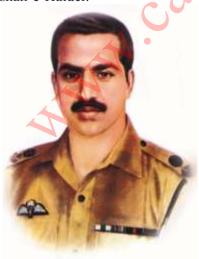
Major Aziz Bhatti Shaheed

Heroes of the 1971 War

The 1971 war had its own set of heroes. Here are a few:

Major Shabbir Sharif Shaheed

Major Shabbir Sharif made the ultimate sacrifice while leading his troops in the Sulemanki Sector, earning him the Nishan-e-Haider.



Major Shabbir Sharif Shaheed Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas Shaheed

Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas sacrificed his life to prevent the hijacking of his aircraft.



Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas Shaheed

Major Muhammad Akram Shaheed

Major Muhammad Akram played a crucial role in defending the strategic Hilli area in East Pakistan and got the Nishan-e-Haider posthumously.



Major Muhammad Akram Shaheed

Other Brave Souls

Apart from wars, there are other heroes too who died while protecting their dear homeland:

Tufail Shaheed - Gallant Defender

Captain Tufail Shaheed showed unwavering determination in the Rajouri sector and sacrificed his life in the defense of Pakistan's borders during border skirmishes in 1958



Tufail Shaheed - Gallant Defender

Rifleman Muhammad Iqbal Shaheed

Martyred during the Siachen operation, Rifleman Muhammad Igbal Shaheed was awarded the secondhighest military award, Sitara-e-Jurat, by the government of Pakistan.



Rifleman Muhammad Igbal Shaheed



Skill 1.34 Analyse the social, political and economic impacts of International wars (War on Terror and Soviet-Afghan war) on Pakistan.



Exercise

1) Choose the correct option against each statement.

- Which issue posed a significant challenge to Pakistan at the time of independence?
 - Religious harmony a.
 - Linguistic and cultural diversity b.
 - Technological advancements
 - Political stability
- Which government between 1958 and 2022 introduced substantial economic reforms in Pakistan?
 - Ayub Khan's administration a.
 - b. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's regime
 - c. Pervez Musharraf's leadership
 - Imran Khan's government
- 3. The 1971 war between Pakistan and India resulted in:
 - Independence of Bangladesh a.
 - The formation of SAARC b.
 - Closer diplomatic ties c.
 - Nuclear disarmament
- The 1965 war between Pakistan and India primarily revolved around the conflict in:
 - Jammu and Kashmir
 - Punjab b.
 - Rajasthan c.
 - Assam d.
- According to the Two Nation Theory, what was the basis for the creation of Pakistan?
 - Linguistic similarities

- Religious differences
- Economic cooperation
- d. Political affiliations
- During Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's tenure, what major reform was introduced in Pakistan?
 - Economic liberalization
 - b. Nationalization of industries
 - Agrarian land reforms
 - Technological advancements
- 7. Which event marked the beginning of the War on Terror?
 - a. Soviet-Afghan War
 - b. GulfWar
 - 9/11 attacks
 - Cuban Missile Crisis d.
- What was the main challenge for the economic system of Pakistan at the time of independence?
 - Lack of skilled manpower
 - Scarce agricultural land
 - Heavy external debts
 - Absence of industrial infrastructure
- 9. During the military rule of General Ayub Khan, which economic policy aimed at reducing poverty and inequality was introduced?
 - Import substitution
 - Green Revolution
 - Industrialization c.
 - d. Privatization

2) Write brief answers of the following questions.

- 1. What are the basic components of Pakistan's ideology?
- 2. What challenges did Pakistan face at the time of its independence?
- What were the effects of nationalisation policy on Industries and Education? 3.
- 4. How did the War on Terror affect Pakistan?
- 5. Can you name a few key reforms introduced by different governments in Pakistan 1973-80?
- What were the causes of the War of 1965? **6.**
- 7. What were the impacts of the Kargil War 1999?

3 Write comprehensive answers of the following questions.

- How did socio-political and economic challenges in Pakistan's early years of independence shape the nation's trajectory and have lasting impacts?
- Investigate the underlying causes, chronological events, and diplomatic implications of the Wars of 1948, 1965, 1971, and Kargil 1999 between Pakistan and India.

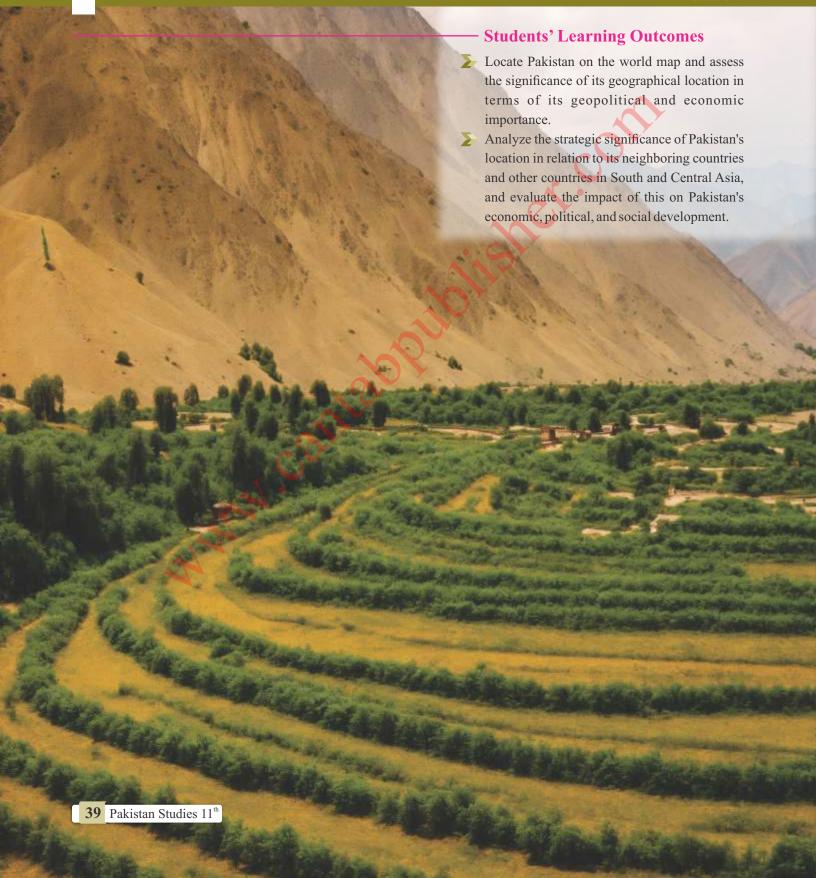


In this project, you will thoroughly investigate the causes, events, and impacts of the Wars of 1948, 1965, 1971, and Kargil 1999 between Pakistan and India. Research the historical, political, and social factors, create a visual timeline, and conduct a comparative analysis. Develop a multimedia presentation. Actively participate in a classroom discussion to share your findings.

CHAPTER

Land of Pakistan

Introduction



The mentioned SLOs are further classified into knowledge and skills for the better understanding of students.

Knowledge

- 2 Identification of different latitudes and longitudes on the map of Pakistan
- Locate neighbouring countries, Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea on the map.
- Omprehend the commercial and tourist potential of Pakistan due to its unique geographical location.
- Identification of different latitudes and longitudes for different cities on the map of Pakistan
- Understand the location of major cities in relation to each other and other physical features.
- Mow the divisions and administrative set up of provinces.

Skills

- Study the relationship of latitudes and longitudes on temperature and time zone respectively. (Google Map /Mobile apps)
- Use the Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N), latitudes 30°N, 36°N, and longitudes 64°E, 70°E, and 76°E to identify and highlight different regions of Pakistan on the map.
- 2 Label or mark the neighbouring countries including (India, China, Afghanistan and Iran) on the physical map of Pakistan.
- Label or mark Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea.
- Analyze and evaluate the importance of Pakistan's location for trade and development.
- Analytically Elucidate and design a plan or ways in which Pakistan's geographical location could be used to its economic advantage. (Tourism, CPEC and trade etc.)

- Annotate administrative divisions of Pakistan (Provinces and Districts)
- Annotate the following major cities on the map of Pakistan: Islamabad, Murree, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Sialkot, Peshawar, Chitral, Gilgit, Hyderabad, Karachi, Quetta, Muzaffarabad and Gwadar.
- Identification of cities with reference to rivers and other physical features.
- Mark administrative divisions of provinces in the country.
- Identify the hierarchy of geographic administrative setup in the country.
- Assess the geopolitical and economic significance of the provinces and major cities of Pakistan.

Knowledge 2,1-2,2 Land of Pakistan

- Student Learning Outcomes
- Analyze the strategic significance of Pakistan's location in relation to its neighboring countries and other countries in South and Central Asia, and evaluate the impact of this on Pakistan's economic, political, and social development.



Geography, which refers to a country's physical features, is essential but doesn't fully explain its geopolitical importance. To understand this, we look at three main factors: trade routes, resources, and borders. Trade routes and resources affect geopolitics, while borders shape strategic decisions. The challenges a country faces on the global stage are deeply connected to;

Geography represents the physical features of the land, sea, and air, including mountains, rivers, and seas. It is a constant except for natural disasters or political events like wars that alter the landscape. Geography serves as the foundation for geostrategy and geopolitics, but alone, it isn't enough to fully understand changes in a state's foreign policy.

Geopolitics is about how countries act within

their borders and interact with others. It's the external environment where states compete. It's how a state sees and learns from its experiences in that environment. This involves managing resources, connecting regions, and prioritizing areas strategically.

Geo-strategy is a country's foreign policy based on where it is on the map. It's about using military and diplomacy to protect national interests, considering limited resources. Geo-strategy explains a country's foreign policy goals, not how it makes decisions.

These terms are interrelated and impact a nation's security, strategy, economy, and politics. The saying "to know a nation's geography is to know its foreign policy" highlights the importance of geography in shaping a country's approach to the world.

Interesting Fact

Foreign policies refer to a set of strategies, principles, and actions adopted by a country's government to manage its relationships and interactions with other nations. These policies are designed to safeguard the national interest, promote diplomatic objectives, and address global issues.

Geography of Pakistan

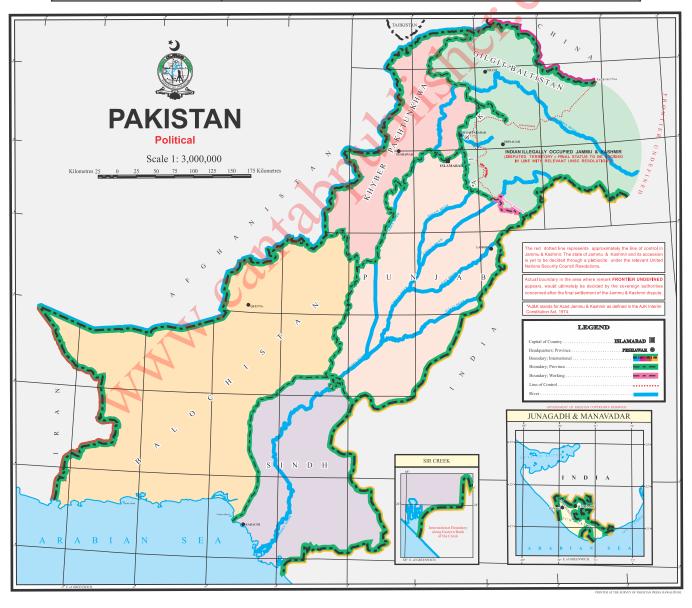
Pakistan is located in South Asia and is at the junction of Central Asia and Middle East, which gives its location great significance.

Feature	Value	
Geographic Location	Asia (South Asia)	
Total Area	796,096km ²	
Land Area	297,635 Square Miles	
Water Area	9,737 Square Miles	
Land Boundries	4,209 Miles	
Irrigated Land	74,672 Square Miles	

Teacher Note

Use Google map or Google Earth to show Pakistan on the globe. A physical Globe can be used to locate Pakistan.

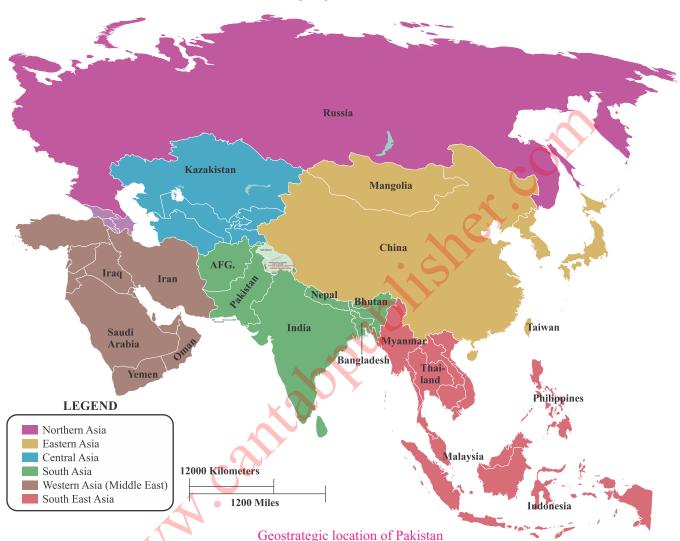
Border Countries	Afghanistan 2250 km, China 592 km, India 1600 km, Iran 850 km	
Coastline	650 Miles	
Geographic Coordinates	Latitude: 30.3753 degrees N to 23.6345 degrees N (Approximately) Longitude: 60.8722 degrees E to 77.8375 degrees E (Approximately)	
Terrain	flat Indus plain in east; mountains in north and northwest; Balochista plateau in west	
Highest Point	8,611 m	
Highest Point Location	K2 (Mt. Godwin-Austen) 8,611 m	
Lowest Point Location	Indian Ocean 0 m	
Natural Resources	land, extensive natural gas reserves, limited petroleum, poor quality coal, iron ore, copper, salt, limestone	
Time Zone	UTC+5 (10 hours ahead of Washington, DC, during Standard Time)	



Political Map of Pakistan

Neighbouring Countries of Pakistan

Pakistan's strategic location is a key player in global politics. It serves as a critical link between energy-rich and energy-deficient regions, connecting the Persian Gulf to warm waters and facilitating trade and energy transport. Additionally, it is strategically positioned, surrounded by emerging economic giants like India and China and countries abundant in natural resources, including Afghanistan and Iran.



i. China's Engagement with Pakistan: Geopolitical and Economic Dimensions

Pakistan holds immense geostrategic importance for China, particularly evident through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a pivotal part of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The corridor stands as a testament to the robust geopolitical alignment and developing economic partnership between the two nations.

The CPEC serves as a strategic alternative for China's trade routes, circumventing dependency on maritime channels and granting direct access to the Indian Ocean. This economic corridor not only diversifies China's trade routes but also elevates its strategic position by providing access to Pakistan's Gwadar Port, enabling expanded trade connectivity.

Furthermore, Pakistan's amicable relationship with China isn't solely economic; it holds deep geopolitical

Teacher Note

Engage students in independent as well as collaborative research and projects to identify the boundaries of Pakistan with India, Iran, Afghanistan and China.

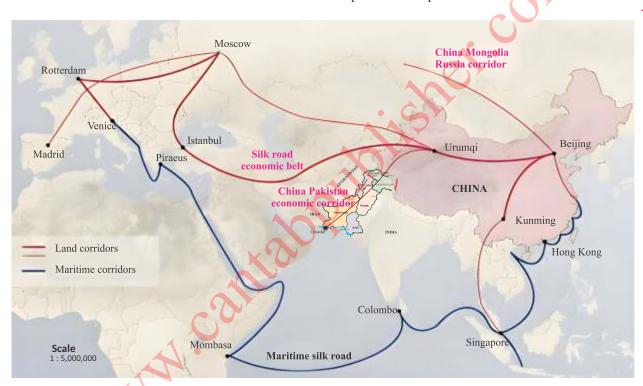
implications. Their alliance fosters regional cooperation and offers China a reliable strategic ally, countering perceived regional influences, particularly India's expanding sway in South Asia.

Beyond the economic collaboration, both countries have cooperated extensively on security matters. Their joint efforts, especially in counterterrorism initiatives, underline their commitment to regional stability, aligning their interests in maintaining peace and security.

The multifaceted nature of the China-Pakistan partnership, underscored by CPEC's infrastructural, energy, and trade development, elevates bilateral ties to a strategic level. This partnership not only augments economic growth for both nations but also reshapes regional trade dynamics, reducing reliance on traditional maritime routes and providing China expanded access to crucial trade hubs in the Arabian Sea.

Interesting Fact

The Gwadar port provides a shorter and more secure route for China's energy imports, bypassing the longer and riskier voyage through the Strait of Malacca. As China is the world's largest energy consumer, its energy security is of paramount importance.

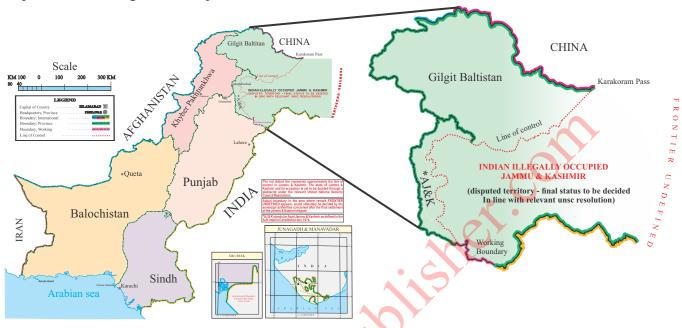


Research and analysis

- Examine Pakistan's location, focusing on trade routes and geopolitical significance.
- Investigate commercial opportunities, including trade partnerships and economic sectors.
- Explore tourist attractions, emphasizing diverse landscapes and cultural heritage.
- Create a multimedia presentation summarizing findings on both commercial and tourist potential.
- Conclude with reflective insights and propose recommendations for leveraging geographical advantages.

India-Pakistan Relations: Geopolitical Challenges and Economic Prospects

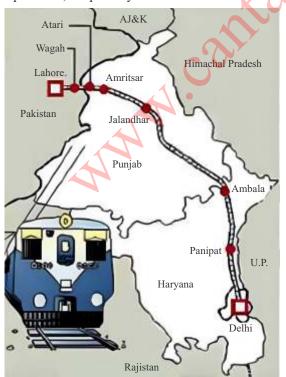
Pakistan's geographic proximity to India has historically fueled deep-rooted geopolitical tensions, especially over Kashmir, leading to four wars. Tensions persist, affecting stability in South Asia. Kashmir remains a contentious issue at the core of their disputes, impacting the whole region. Despite these challenges, economic collaboration could benefit both. Resolving disputes and trade barriers could boost stability and growth. Historical conflicts, such as nuclear tests in 1974 and border tensions, have strained relations. Efforts to improve ties, like talks in 1999 and 2004, faced setbacks due to conflicts. Despite ups and downs, occasional cooperation during crises, like the 2005 Kashmir earthquake and efforts around the Samjhota Express train service, offers hope. Recent meetings hint at the potential for better relations and discussions between the countries.



The Map shows the disputed area of Jammu and Kashmir with India's forcible occupation

Interesting Fact

Samihota Express (started in July 22, 1976, suspended multiple times, temporarily halted after the 2019.



iii. Pak-Afghan Relation

Positioned between India in the East and Afghanistan in the North-West, Pakistan faces security implications due to Afghanistan's stability directly impacting its own security. Historical complexities and security concerns have influenced the Pakistan-Afghanistan relationship, notably during the US-Soviet war and post-9/11 scenarios. Afghanistan's stability aligns with Pakistan's interests as it's resource-rich, even through it's landlocked. With border connections to Iran, the Chabahar port presents an option, but due to US sanctions on Iran, Pakistan turns to Afghanistan for collaborations like the TAPI (Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India) gas pipeline. This project aims to supply gas from the Caspian Sea to these four countries, benefiting Pakistan due to its proximity to Central Asian Republics. It underscores India's reliance on Pakistan for accessing Central Asian resources. Construction for this project began in December 2015, reflecting regional dependencies and strategic collaborations.

---- Proposed Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan - India pipeline (TAPI)



Framework for Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan- India pipeline Gas pipeline.

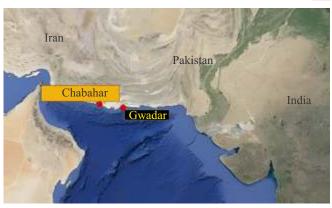
iv. Pakistan-Iran Dynamics: Geopolitical Significance and Economic Prospects

The relationship between Pakistan and Iran gets complex due to geopolitical factors. Iran faces tensions with the West over issues like its nuclear program, while Pakistan maintains ties with the US and Saudi Arabia. Handling these differences requires smart diplomacy. Economic cooperation between Pakistan and Iran focuses on energy trade. Iran's gas pipeline aims to boost Pakistan's energy security, but international sanctions complicate its implementation. Gwadar, a Pakistani port near Iran's Chabahar, sees them as partners rather than rivals. They aim to enhance trade by improving rail, road, and maritime connections. This collaboration could benefit both ports and create job opportunities.

In this scenario, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) plays a significant role. It links Gwadar to China, part of China's larger plan. India's involvement in Iran's Chabahar Port aims to counterbalance the CPEC and improve its access to Afghanistan and Central Asia. The interaction between Chabahar and Gwadar is complex, involving diverse nations competing for their interests. These ports, strategically placed and potentially altering regional trade, draw interest from multiple global players.

Interesting Fact

The China-Eurasia Economic Corridor (CEEC) is a key part of China's Belt and Road Initiative, linking China to Central Asia and parts of Europe through infrastructure projects to boost trade and connectivity.



Gwadar Port of Pakistan and Chabahar port of Iran

Wakhan corridor An opportunity

The narrow Wakhan Corridor in northeastern Afghanistan acts as a crucial link between Central Asia and China, separating Pakistan from Tajikistan. Covering about 350 kilometers long and 13–65 kilometers wide, this corridor is geopolitically significant Pakistan, as a nuclear-powered Islamic nation, has strong political ties with Central Asia. Central Asian countries often use Pakistan as a route to reach the ocean. Pakistan aims to import natural gas from Central Asia, especially Turkmenistan's reserves.



Central Asia through the Afghan Wakhan Corridor borders Northern Pakistan. Pakistan is interested in joining the China-Eurasia economic corridor for quicker connections. Landlocked Central Asian nations seek closer ties with Pakistan to access the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf, creating economic links between South Asia, Eurasia, and the Middle East. Additionally, the oil and gas resources in the Caspian Sea region attract attention. Pakistan's role as a connecting hub provides access to the Caspian Sea's resources, benefiting interconnected regions economically.

Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea

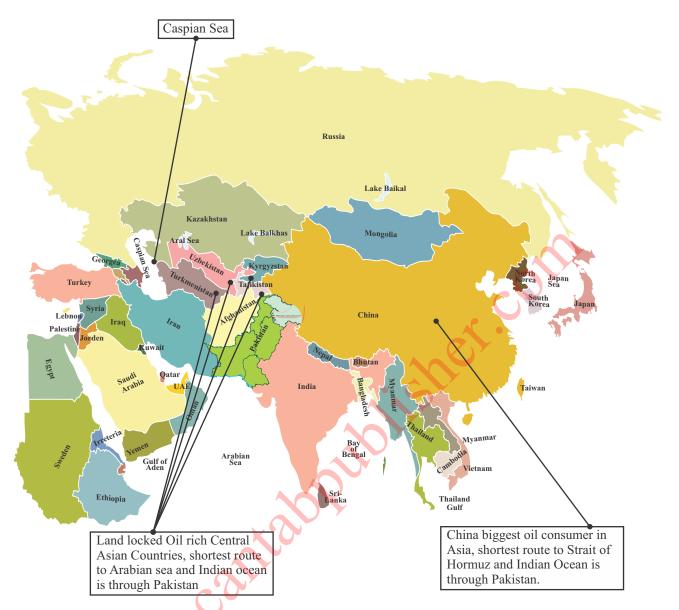
Pakistan's 650miles coastline along the Arabian Sea positions it as a key player in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), holding abundant marine resources within its Exclusive Economic Zone. Its western coast, linked to the Gulf, is strategically vital, offering the shortest and secure sea route to Central Asian Republics, East Asia, Europe, Pacific nations, Afghanistan, and China's western province via Gwadar Port.

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and China-

Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) have amplified the Indian Ocean's importance for Pakistan. Gwadar Port, a central element, serves as a nexus for oil and gas pipelines connecting Central Asia to warmer waters via the Karakoram Highway and Afghanistan. This positions Pakistan at a pivotal point for regional economic growth and maritime influence, contingent on the successful execution of CPEC projects.

Moreover, Pakistan heavily relies on the Indian Ocean for trade, with 95 percent conducted through sea routes, including 100 percent of its petroleum, oil, and lubricants supplies. Given limited land communication lines in the eastern hemisphere, Pakistan's focus on maritime trade is heightened. It's poised to play a vital role in connecting within the Indian Ocean, serving as a link between regions.

Pakistan's dual role as a connector and facilitator of China's oceanic presence holds immense significance for both countries. This positioning underscores Pakistan's potential as a key player in the region's connectivity and economic dynamics.



Russia's Quest for Warm Waters

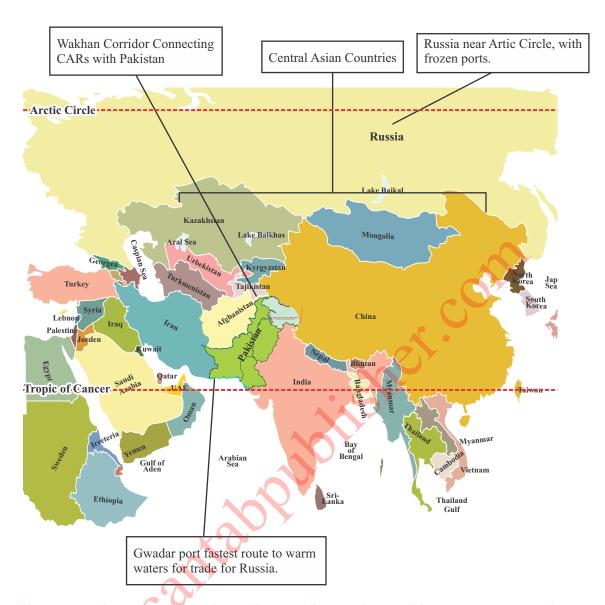
Russia's historical desire for warm-water ports stems from its geographic constraints. With its northern coastline largely frozen during the winter months, Russia's access to international waters is limited. This has hindered its ability to project power globally and has also restricted its economic opportunities. Pakistan's Gwadar Port on the Arabian Sea offers Russia a solution. With Gwadar's access to the Indian Ocean, Russia could expand its reach. While the prospect of Russia gaining access to warm-water ports through Pakistan raises concerns among some regional powers, it also presents an opportunity for increased cooperation and trade between Russia, Pakistan, and other Central Asian countries. The development of infrastructure projects, such as pipelines and railways, could further strengthen economic ties and foster regional integration.

Skill:2.1-2.4

Study the relationship of latitudes and longitudes on temperature and time zone respectively. (Google Map/Mobile apps)



- Use the Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N), latitudes 30°N, 36°N, and longitudes 64°E, 70°E, and 76°E to identify and highlight different regions of Pakistan on the map.
- Label or mark the neighbouring countries including (India, China, Afghanistan and Iran) on the physical map of Pakistan.
- Label or mark Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea.



Pakistan's strategic Gwadar port on the Arabian Sea offers Russia a crucial warm water access point



Mapping Geopolitical Influence

Mapping Influence

- Provide a world map to students.
- Assign countries (India, China, Afghanistan, Iran, etc.) roles and discuss their interests in relation to Pakistan.

Placing Markers

- Have students mark or place stickers representing these countries on the map according to their geographical locations.
- Discuss why each country's placement matters considering Pakistan's position.

Role-Playing Dynamics

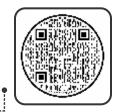
- Assign students roles representing different countries.
- Create scenarios (trade negotiations, security discussions) for role-playing to understand perspectives.

Discussion and Analysis:

Facilitate discussions on how Pakistan's location influences relationships and impacts its own development.

Knowledge 2.3 Commercial and Tourist Potential of Pakistan

- ---- Student Learning Outcomes -
- Locate Pakistan on the world map and assess the significance of its geographical location in terms of its geopolitical and economic importance.



Pakistan's geographical location offers immense commercial and tourist potential owing to its unique features and strategic placement. From the immense Karakoram mountains in the North to the wide Indus River delta in the South, Pakistan offers thrilling adventures and stunning nature. Activities like trekking, mountaineering, rafting, hunting, jeep safaris in mountains and deserts, camel and yak rides, trout fishing, and bird watching attract nature lovers and adventurers to Pakistan.

Trade and Economic Connectivity

Pakistan's strategic geographical location at the crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East establishes it as a pivotal trade route connecting diverse regions. This significance is epitomized by the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a colossal \$62 billion initiative designed to bolster economic ties between China's western regions and Pakistan's Gwadar Port. Through CPEC, there's a surge in economic connectivity, fostering infrastructure development, establishing industrial zones, and streamlining trade mechanisms.

Gwadar Port, situated along Pakistan's Arabian Sea coastline, holds immense importance in the realm of global trade. Its evolution into a deep-sea port not only enhances Pakistan's maritime significance but also acts as a linchpin for international trade. The port's strategic positioning at the mouth of the Persian Gulf makes it a crucial node in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), fostering seamless trade linkages between China, Pakistan, and neighboring nations.

In essence, Pakistan's strategic proximity to vital sea routes, especially through Gwadar Port's development, and its integration within initiatives like CPEC and BRI, amplify its role as a critical hub for regional and global trade networks.

CPEC Major Projects Details				
Major Categories	# of Projects	Estimated Cost (US \$ Million)	Projected Cost (US \$ Million)	Direct Job Opportunities
Energy	21	26,370 for 13,810MW	33,000 for 17,045MW	71,959
Infrastructure (Road)	5	5,341	5,341	31,474
Infrastructure (Rail)	3	8,237	8,237	14,400
Infrastructure (Optical Fiber)	1	44	44	1,294
Gwadar	12	793	10,000-14,000	77,700
Total	42	\$40,784	\$58,622	196,827

This table provides a comprehensive overview of the scope, scale, and expected impact of projects within different sectors.

Interesting Fact

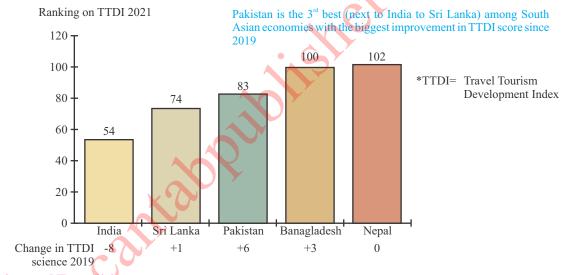
The Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC) is a publicly listed company established under the Companies Act in April 1970. It operates as the government's principal entity for driving tourism development across Pakistan. PTDC is tasked with enhancing tourism infrastructure nationwide, working towards the country's tourism advancement.

ii. Tourism

Pakistan offers an abundance of tourist spots catering to different preferences. It's home to one of the world's oldest civilizations, stunning natural beauty, towering mountains, historic landmarks, unique arts, and a rich cultural heritage.



Tourism Statistical data of Pakistan, year 2019.



a. Mountaineering and Expeditions

In 2018, the British Backpacker Society ranked Pakistan as the ultimate adventure destination, praising its welcoming vibe and breathtaking mountains. With 108 peaks over 7,000 meters and countless more above 6,000 meters, including five of the world's highest independent peaks, Pakistan's appeal for trekkers is unmatched. The famous treks like K2 Base Camp, Nanga Parbat Base Camp, Rakaposhi Base Camp, and the stunning Hunza and Skardu regions captivate both domestic and international adventurers, drawing them to explore these remarkable landscapes.

Year	Year Expedition Parties Total Members		No. of Porters (Carriers)
2011	18	132	0
2016	28	184	789
2020	7	61	163
2021	22	179	233
2022	27	200	504

Consolidated Data of Mountaineering Expeditions in Gilgit Baltistan (GB). Source: GB Tourism Department

Cultural and Historic Richness

The government is actively promoting religious tourism for its revenue potential, highlighted by projects like Kartarpur. There's a push to increase pilgrim visas, with growing interest from Sikh communities. Around 83% of Sikhs living outside their homeland and 79% of Indian Sikhs are interested in visiting Pakistan. Efforts are also focused on developing a Buddhist trail in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in collaboration with the World Bank, to attract global Buddhist communities and monks.



Recognition and Growth

Over the past decade, Pakistan has experienced steady growth in international arrivals. In 2013, arrivals were at 924,000, and by 2019, they had surpassed 3.58 million. Pakistan's tourism potential gained recognition in 2019 when it was highlighted on CNN and Forbes Magazine. Conde Nast Traveler, an acclaimed travel publication, hailed Pakistan as one of the "Best Holiday Destinations."



Interesting Fact

- In 2020, due to the global outbreak of coronavirus, the international arrivals went down to the figure of 1,63,000 only. The tourism economy has been severely affected by the COVID19 epidemic and caused unprecedented damage to the tourism sector.
- Pakistan moved up six places in the 2021 World Economic Forum report on the Travel and Tourism Development Index. The index, which covers 117 countries, assesses how well nations support sustainable and resilient growth in their travel and tourism industries. (Source: https://www.radio.gov.pk/)



- Analyze and evaluate the importance of Pakistan's location for trade and development.
- Analytically Elucidate and design a plan or ways in which Pakistan's geographical location could be used to its economic advantage. (Tourism, CPEC and trade etc.)





— Developmental Activity

Pakistan's Geographical Bounty

Introduction to Geographical Assets:

- Start with a brief overview of Pakistan's diverse geography mountain ranges, plains, rivers, coastline, etc.
- Highlight its unique features like the Himalayas, the Karakoram Range, the Indus River, and the Arabian Sea coast.

Commercial Prospects Brainstorm:

• Divide the class into groups and assign each group a specific geographical feature (e.g., mountains, rivers, coastline). Task them to brainstorm potential commercial uses or industries associated with their assigned feature (e.g., tourism, agriculture, energy production, trade routes).

Tourist Potential Research:

- Provide resources or guide students to research tourist attractions linked to each geographical feature.
- Have groups compile information on tourist spots, historical sites, adventure sports, etc., related to their assigned features.

Presentation and Trade Fair:

- Allocate time for groups to prepare presentations showcasing the commercial prospects and tourist attractions of their assigned geographical features.
- Organize a 'Geographical Trade Fair' within the classroom where each group sets up a booth displaying their findings, using visuals, brochures, and maps.

Role-Playing and Discussions:

- Encourage students to take on roles as representatives of industries or tourist agencies associated with each feature.
- Facilitate discussions on the economic potential, challenges, and benefits linked to these geographical assets.

Reflection and Development:

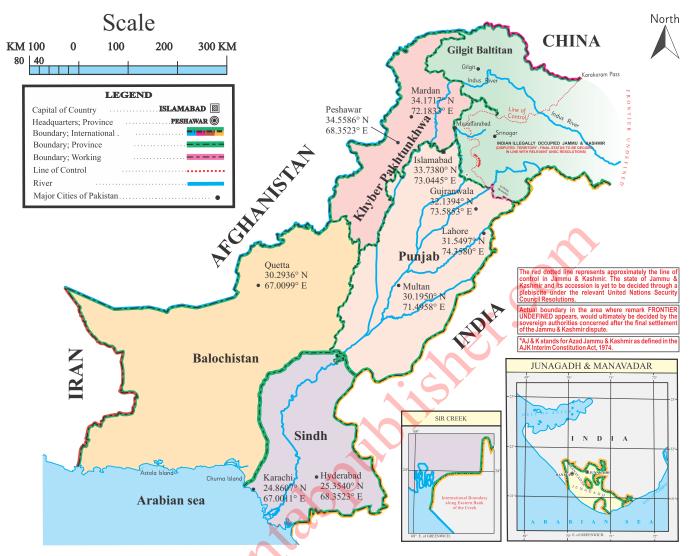
- Conclude with a reflection session where students discuss the impact of geography on commerce and tourism in Pakistan.
- Encourage thoughts on how proper utilization of these resources can contribute to the country's economy and development.

Knowledge 2.4-2.5 Major Cities of Pakistan

Understanding the geographical coordinates of various cities in Pakistan provides a comprehensive view of their spatial arrangement and how they interrelate with the country's physical features. By pinpointing the latitudes and longitudes of major cities, one can explore the intricate web of connections between these urban centers and comprehend their positioning concerning natural landscapes, water bodies, and the diverse terrain that defines Pakistan's geographical layout.



On a blank outline map of Pakistan, ask students to mark provincial boundaries, locate important cities and boundaries of divisions of provinces.



Map of Pakistan showing some major cities with Latitudes and Longitudes.

City	Latitude	Longitude	Relation to each other and Physical Features
Islamabad	33.7381°N	73.0445° E	Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, is located in the northern part of the country, in the foothills of the Himalayas. The city is situated on the Pothwar Plateau, a high plateau that overlooks the Indus River Valley.
Lahore	31.5497° N	74.3580° E	Lahore, the second-largest city in Pakistan, is located in the eastern part of Punjab province, on the banks of the Ravi River. The city is situated in the fertile plains of Punjab, which are known for their agriculture. Lahore shares its eastern and southern borders with Amritsar district of India.
Karachi	24.8607° N	67.0011°E	Karachi, the largest city in Pakistan, is located in the southern part of Sindh province, on the Arabian Sea. The city is situated on the Sindh coast, which is known for its beaches and mangroves. Karachi shares its southern tip with Gwadar district of Balochistan province.
Multan	30.1950° N	71.4958°E	Multan, an ancient city in Pakistan, is located in the southern part of Punjab province, on the banks of the Chenab River. The city is situated in the fertile plains of Punjab, which are known for their agriculture.

Quetta	33.6008° N	73.0278° E	Quetta, the capital of Balochistan province, is located in the southwestern part of the country, in the Sulaiman Mountains. The city is situated at an elevation of 1,651 meters (5,415 ft) above sea level, making it one of the highest-altitude major cities in the world. Quetta shares its southern border with Iran.
Hyderabad	25.3540° N	68.3523° E	Hyderabad, the largest city in Sindh province, is located in the southern part of Sindh province, on the banks of the Indus River. The city is situated in the Sindh Desert, which is characterized by its arid climate and sparse vegetation.
Peshawar	34.5586° N	71.5764° E	Peshawar, the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, is located in the northwest part of Pakistan, near the border with Afghanistan. The city is situated in the Khyber Pass, a narrow mountain pass that connects Pakistan to Afghanistan. Peshawar shares its western border with Afghanistan.
Gujranwala	32.1394° N	73.5853° E	Gujranwala, a major industrial city in Pakistan, is located in the northeast part of Punjab province, about 100 kilometers to the north of Lahore. The city is situated in the fertile plains of Punjab, which are known for their agriculture.
Mardan	34.1717° N	72.1833°E	Mardan, a major agricultural city in Pakistan, is located in the northwest part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, about 70 kilometers to the northwest of Peshawar. The city is situated in the Mardan Valley, a fertile valley that is known for its agriculture. Mardan shares its western border with Afghanistan.

— Developmental Activity

Students will prepare a fact file of different cities in groups. Each group of students can be allocated a specific city. Students will present on the location, importance, population profile and major economic activities of that city.

— Developmental Activity

Mapping Pakistan's Cities and Coordinates

Introduction to Coordinates:

- Begin by explaining the concepts of latitude and longitude and their role in determining locations on the Earth's
- Show examples of how latitudes and longitudes are represented on maps and globes.

Identifying Cities and Coordinates:

- Provide a ma
- student or groups of students a major city in Pakistan (e.g., Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, etc.).
- Task them to research and identify the specific latitude and longitude coordinates for their assigned city.

Mapping Exercise:

- Have students mark the coordinates of their assigned cities on the map of Pakistan.
- Encourage them to also identify nearby physical features such as rivers, mountain ranges, or coastlines.

Comparative Analysis:

- Once all cities are marked, facilitate a discussion on the relative positions of these cities in relation to each other and to prominent geographical landmarks.
- Encourage students to observe any patterns or correlations between city locations and geographical features.

Creating a Collaborative Map:

- Combine the marked coordinates from all students to create a comprehensive map of Pakistan showing the locations of major cities.
- Display this collaborative map in the classroom for reference and discussion.

Geographical Relationships Discussion:

• Engage students in a conversation about how the geographical positioning of cities might influence various aspects such as climate, trade, connectivity, or cultural exchange.

Extension Activity - City Profiles:

• As an extension, students can create profiles for their assigned cities, highlighting unique features, cultural aspects, economic activities, and significance in Pakistan's landscape.

Skill:2.7-2.8

- Annotate the following major cities on the map of Pakistan: Islamabad, Murree, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Sialkot, Peshawar, Chitral, Gilgit, Hyderabad, Karachi, Quetta, Muzaffarabad and Gwadar.
- Identification of cities with reference to rivers and other physical features.



Knowledge 2.6 Administrative set up of Provinces

Pakistan's administrative structure is divided into four provinces, one federal territory, and two autonomous territories. These administrative units are further subdivided into divisions, districts, and tehsils.

a. Administrative Provinces

i. Punjab

Population: 127,688,922

Area: 205.345 km²

Divisions: Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Lahore, Multan, Bahawalpur, Sahiwal,

Dera Ghazi Khan.

ii. Sindh

Population: 55,696,147

Area: 140,914 km²

Divisions: Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana, Sukkur, Mirpur Khas, Shaheed Benazirabad, Bhambore.

iii. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Population: 40,856,097

Area: 101,741 km²

Divisions: Malakand, Hazara, Mardan, Peshawar,

Kohat, Banu, Dera Ismail Khan.

iv. Balochistan

Population: 14,894,402

Area: 347,190 km²

Divisions: Quetta, Kalat, Makran, Nasirabad, Zhob,

Loralai, Sibi, Rakshan.

Interesting Fact

The Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is divided into 34 Districts. Peshawar is the Provincial Capital and largest City of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. On 28th May, 2018, Parliament of Pakistan passed the 31st amendment and merged all Seven (07) Agencies of FATA along with Frontier Regions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. After the merger, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has added the newly merged FATA Agencies into the neraby divisions.

b. Federal Territory

Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)

Population: 1,009,842

Area: 906 km²

c. Autonomous Territories

Azad Kashmir

Population: 4,525,678

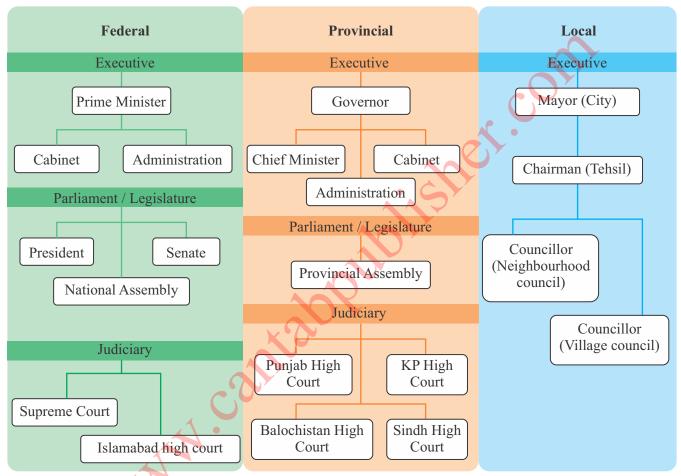
Area: 13,225 km²

Gilgit-Baltistan

Population: 1,848,463

Area: 54,000 km²

Pakistan's administrative setup is hierarchical, with each level of government having its own responsibilities. The federal government is responsible for national defense, foreign affairs, currency, and other matters of national importance. The provincial governments are responsible for education, health, agriculture, and other matters of provincial importance. The local governments are responsible for sanitation, water supply, and other matters of local importance.



Skill:2.9 - 2.11

- Mark administrative divisions of provinces in the country.
- Identify the hierarchy of geographic administrative setup in the country.
- Assess the geopolitical and economic significance of the provinces and major cities of Pakistan.



— Developmental Activity

Provincial Division Mapping Exercise

Homework Assignment:

- Assign each student one of the provinces in Pakistan (Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan).
- Task them to create a hand-drawn map of their assigned province, highlighting its internal administrative divisions (districts).



Instructions:

Research: Each student is assigned a neighboring country of Pakistan. Research geographical features, major cities, borders, and cultural aspects. Investigate the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, noting their significance in trade and ecology.

Mapping: Use provided maps or online tools to mark neighboring countries accurately. Differentiate them using colors or symbols. Locate the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea. Ensure precision and labeling.

Presentation Prep: Prepare visual aids (posters, digital presentations) showcasing your country's features. Include images, facts, and cultural aspects. Highlight the significance of the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea.

Showcase and Discussion: Present your findings to the class. Discuss cultural diversity, trade importance, and ecological significance of the water bodies. Engage in discussions based on your research.

Reflection: Write a reflective essay summarizing your learning about the geographical proximity and cultural connectivity of neighboring countries, along with the importance of the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea to Pakistan.

Exercise



1) Choose the correct option against each statement.

- Which of the following countries borders Pakistan to the north?
 - India a.
- b. Iran
- Afghanistan
- d. China
- What is the approximate latitude of Karachi, Pakistan's largest city?
 - 24°N a.
- 27°N b.
- 30°N c.
- 33°N d.
- What is the approximate longitude of Islamabad, Pakistan's capital city?
 - a. 73°E
- 75°E
- 77°E
- 79°E d.
- Which province of Pakistan is located in the southwestern part of the country?
 - a. Punjab
- b. Sindh
- Balochistan c.
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa d.
- Which of the following cities is situated in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province?
 - Lahore a.
- b. Karachi
- Peshawar
- d. Rawalpindi
- What is the primary reason for Pakistan's commercial and tourist potential?
 - Its strategic location connecting South Asia to Central Asia
 - Its diverse landscape and rich cultural heritage
 - Its abundance of natural resources and skilled workforce

- Its strong economy and stable political system
- Which of the following physical features dominates the northern region of Pakistan?
 - Vast deserts a.
 - b. Lush fertile plains
 - Towering mountains
 - Coastal plains
- Which of the following cities is located at the confluence of the Indus and Kabul rivers?
 - Lahore a.
 - b. Karachi
 - Peshawar c.
 - Rawalpindi
- Which of the following provinces is known for its historical sites and cultural festivals?
 - a. Puniab
 - Sindh b.
 - Balochistan
 - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 10. What is the significance of Pakistan's administrative divisions?
 - They facilitate the distribution of resources and services.
 - They promote regional autonomy and cultural b. diversity.
 - They enhance political representation and participation.
 - All of the above d.

2) Write brief answers of the following questions.

- 1. Identify the neighboring countries of Pakistan.
- 2. What is the approximate latitude of Islamabad, Pakistan's capital city?
- 3. Name the province located in the southwestern part of Pakistan.
- 4. Which city is situated in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province?
- 5. What is the main reason behind Pakistan's commercial potential?
- 6. Which physical feature dominates the northern region of Pakistan?
- 7. Where is the confluence of the Indus and Kabul rivers located?
- 8. What is the significance of Pakistan's administrative divisions?

3 Write comprehensive answers of the following questions.

- 1. Analyze the strategic importance of Pakistan's location in the context of regional and global trade and diplomacy.
- 2. Identify and locate Pakistan's neighboring countries on a map of South Asia and Central Asia.
- 3. Explain the strategic importance of Pakistan's maritime borders with the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea.
- 4. Discuss the potential challenges and opportunities associated with Pakistan's geographical proximity to the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea.

www.cantabaliblisher.com

Pakistan Studies

11

"One Curriculum, One Nation"

قومی ترانه

