

Population, Society and Culture of Pakistan

Student's Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter students will be able to:

1. Describe the growth and distribution of Population in Pakistan and impact of population explosion on society (Census table be added from 1951 to date).
2. Discuss the gender composition, gender discrimination and its related problems with their solution.
3. Explain the salient features of Pakistani society with reference to the social values, customs and traditions.
4. Discuss the educational and health conditions in Pakistan.
5. Describe the importance of tourism and highlight natural and cultural attractions of Pakistan for tourism.
6. Describe the need and importance of inter-faith harmony, tolerance and resilience against terrorism.
7. Identify the major features of Pakistan's culture and commonality in regional cultures leading to National integration and cohesion.
8. Trace the origin and evolution of national and regional languages.
9. Trace the contribution and achievements of minorities in nation building.

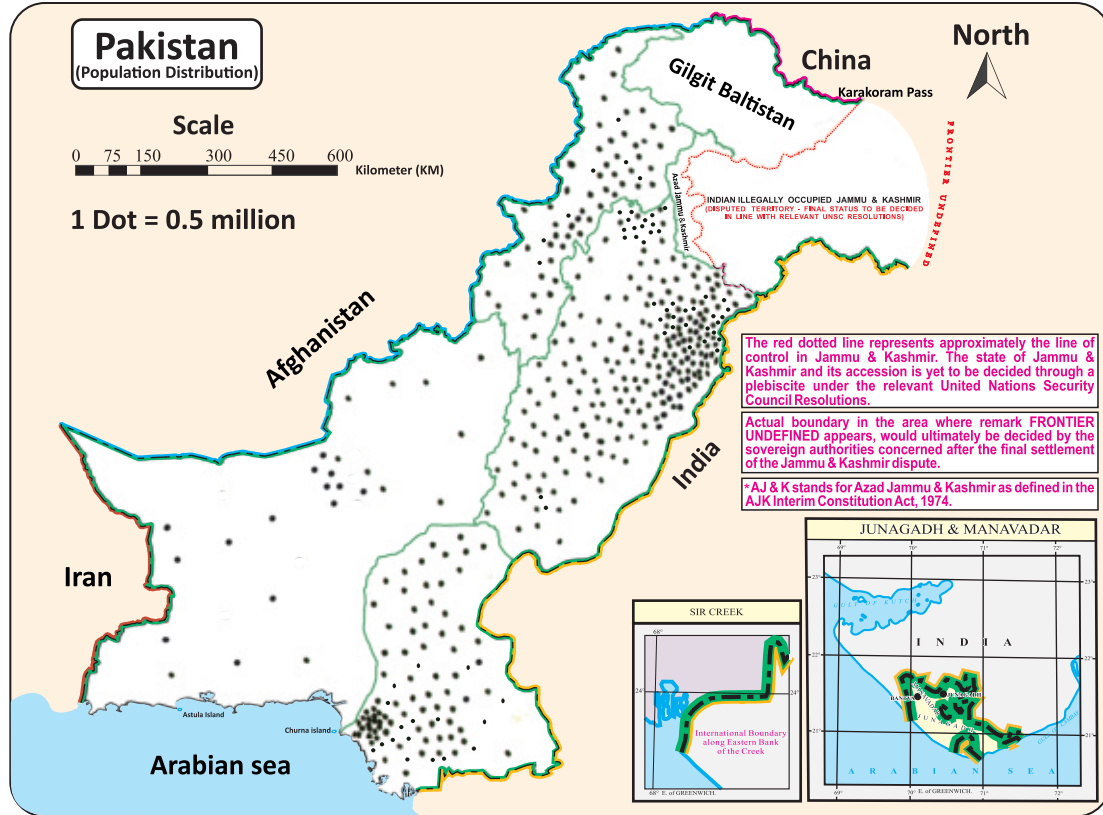
Growth and Distribution of Population in Pakistan

The number of people living on or on a place in a country, area or place is called population. If you have four people in your house, your population will be four. Population of a rural area is of few hundred and an urban area can consist of thousands or millions of people. The population includes children, the elderly, men and women. For the study of population, a Subject on Demography has been introduced, in which statistical analysis of the human population is done. It provides statistical analysis of birth rates, mortality rates, housing, migration, diseases, population distribution etc. The discipline of Demography was started by the famous Muslim scholar Ibn-e-Khaldun. He has analyzed the population in his book "Muqaddimah Ibn-e-Khaldun."

Population Growth Rate:

Pakistan's population is growing at faster rate, it can be judged from the population growth statistics. According to the 2017 census, Pakistan's population was about 207 million. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 2021-22 the population of Pakistan is above 224 million. Pakistan is 5th largest country by population. The area is the same, but the population is growing rapidly. That is why Pakistan is counted among the densely populated countries. Two important things are kept in mind

regarding population: One is population distribution and the other is its growth rate.

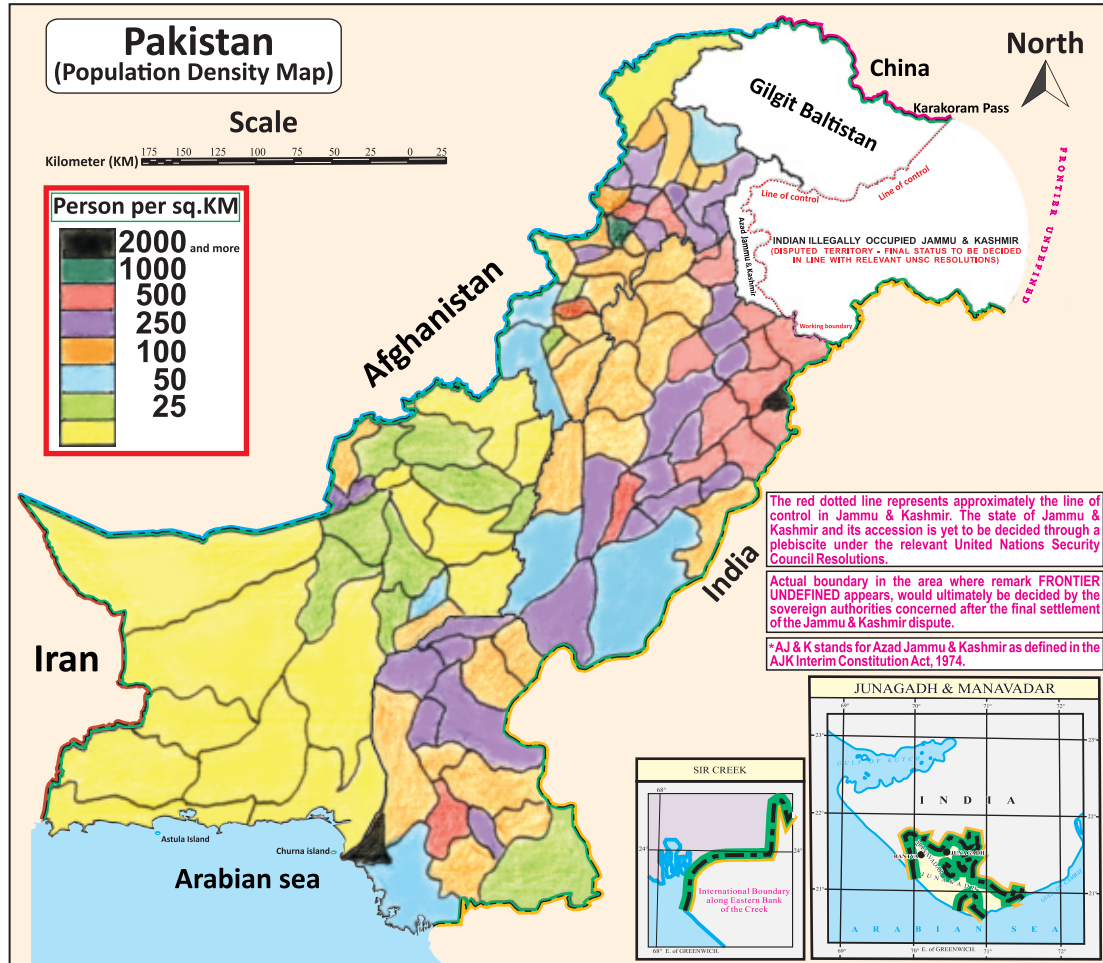


Province Wise Density of Population

Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan in term of population. About 53% of the population of the country lives in Punjab Province. According to the 2017 census, the population density is given in the table below:

Sr. No	Name of region/ Province	Population	Area sq km	Population density
1.	Pakistan	207 million	796,096 sq KM	261 persons per sq Km
2.	Punjab	110 million	205,345 sq Km	535 persons per sq Km
3.	Sindh	47.8 million	140,914 sq km	339 persons per sq km
4.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	30.5 million	101, 741sq km	300 persons per sq km
5.	Balochistan	12.3 million	347,190 sq km	35 persons per sq km
6.	Islamabad (Federal Capital)	2 million	906 sq km	2014 persons per sq km

Note: FATA which has now merged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, had a population of about 5 million.



Rural urban Composition and Distribution of Population

About one third of the total population in Pakistan lives in cities. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 2021-22, about 82.83 million people live in urban areas of Pakistan while the remaining 141.96 million live in rural areas. The areas which are administered by Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Town Committee or Cantonment Board are called urban areas.

The urban population has more and better access to electricity, gas, roads, education, health and shopping malls than in rural areas. These modern facilities of life are lacking in the rural areas. Due to lack of economic activities and employment opportunities in rural areas, people are migrating to cities. Due to this migration, the population in urban areas is increasing, which is creating problems of residence, employment, education and health in cities.

Do you know?

For purposeful planning, it is important to know about different aspects of population, such as: total population and its regional distribution, growth rate, population per sq km, ratio of urban and rural population, quality of education and popular professions of the people. The process of finding out these population data is called census. The census takes place every ten years. The first census in the subcontinent was conducted in 1881. The first census in Pakistan was conducted in 1951, while the sixth census was conducted in 2017.

Schedule of Population Surveys (1951-2017) Conducted in Pakistan

Census Year	Population (millions)
1951	33.7
1961	42.8
1972	65.3
1981	84.2
1998	132.3
2017	207.7

Gender composition, Gender Discrimination and its related Problems and their Solution

Gender distribution refers to the distribution of population on the basis of men and women. According to the facts and figures of 2019-20, men constitute about 51% of the total population in Pakistan, while women constitute about 49%. These statistics show that the birth rate of men in Pakistan is higher than that of women. These statistics can be considered as very suitable for economic development and increase in economic activities. It is possible to increase economic productivity in Pakistan by making the workforce skilled. This will increase Pakistan's per capita income.

Distinguishing people on the basis of man or woman is called Gender Discrimination. Nature assigned separate roles for men and women. Their main purpose was to carry forward the human race. Making progress and moving forward is one of the characteristics of a human being. Customs and Rituals change over time. Men and women now have equal opportunities for development in society. All forms of

discrimination on the basis of gender are discouraged. Gender discrimination is not only a problem of Pakistan, but it has become of international importance in terms of poverty alleviation, access to education and medical facilities, and women's participation in the economy and decision-making process.

There has been a great enlightenment in our thinking about daughters' education. Conservative families who never thought their daughters could pursue a career other than becoming doctors or teachers. Today, their daughters are showing their talents as lawyers, engineers, fashion designers, politicians, Air Force Pilots, Civil Service officers, Army officers and media anchorpersons etc. In Pakistan, role that women are playing in the development of society is not less than the role of men. In the light of Islam and modern science, discrimination against women is not appropriate.

Salient Features of Pakistani Society and Culture

Society is a translation of the English word society, derived from the Latin word "Socius", meaning "companion." Thus, society refers to a group of people. A group of people who are living for a few purposes is called a society. People in a society have relationships with each other. Society does not consist of one individual, but consists of a large group of individuals. All the people in the society belong to different classes and communities. They cooperate with each other. Pakistani Society has its own recognition like other societies.

Culture is the name of the common beliefs, way of life, customs, language and traditions of the people living in a place. Culture includes all the beliefs, laws, customs, traditions, sciences, arts and habits, etc., which man adopts himself as a member of society. Pakistani culture reflects Islamic values. Pakistan is inhabited by people who speak different languages. They have a common culture due to their bond with Islam. The Islamic colour is prominent in Pakistani society. National culture unites people of a nation or society and distinguishes them from other nations and societies. The salient features of Pakistani society and culture are as follows.

1-The Colours of Islamic culture

Pakistan is based on the religion of Islam. So, respect for the religion and adherence to its traditions is evident in the lives of the people here. A majority of people follow Islamic teachings in living, dress, food and socializing. Islam teaches respect for other religions and their followers. The fact is that people living in different parts of Pakistan may differ from one another in terms of their food, clothing, lifestyle, customs and traditions, but Islam is the strong foundation that has brought them all together in one garland. According to Islamic teachings, the difference between colour, race, language, wealth and poverty does not matter. The colours of Islamic culture are reflected in brotherhood, fraternity and equality.

2-Joint Family System

Pakistan as a whole has a common family system. The head of the family is the

man, who is responsible for the sustenance of his family. Housewife takes care of the house, children and household affairs. Elders are treated with the utmost respect in the home. They are served as a religious and moral duty.

3- Customs and Traditions

People of Pakistan are generally friendly, polite and free mixing. They like to share joys and sorrows with each other. They exchange wishes and gifts on events of joy like marriage, birth of child, birthdays. At these events feasts, tea and sweet parties are arranged. For example, after birth of child Azaan is recited in the ears of new born baby. This act has many dimensions, people thank Allah who blessed them with the baby, then declare Allah is great and they believe in it. In case of any calamity, trouble or death, people share the grief with each others. When a Muslim passes away, relatives and friends etc. gather at the deceased's house. After the funeral prayers, he is buried. The Holy Qur'an is recited for the deceased person. Non Muslims living in the country also have the right to perform their marriage, death and other ceremonies in their own way.

4- Religious Harmony

There exists respect for other religions, tolerance and harmony in Pakistan. In subcontinent, a large number of people embraced Islam by impressing teachings of saints. In Pakistan, caste, colour, race like distinctions are not given much importance. Constitution of Pakistan gives full protection to minorities.

5- Religious Festivals

In accordance with the teachings of Islam, two Eids are celebrated every year in Pakistan. Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated at the end of Holy month of Ramadhan on 1st Shawwal, Eid-ul-Adhaa is celebrated on 10th of Zilhajj. Both Eids are celebrated with great religious fervour. Include of other religious festival, the Birth of Holy Prophet ﷺ is celebrated on 12th Rabi-ul-Awal with Devotion and respect. This day is also called Jashan-e-Milad-un-Nabi ﷺ.



Celebration of Eid

The Muslims celebrate Meraj-un-Nabi ﷺ, on 27th Rajab and Shabe-e-Barat on 15th Sha'ban. The Muslims also celebrate the Yaum-e-Aashur on 10th Muharram with religious devotion and respect. Like the Muslims, minorities in Pakistan celebrate their social and religious festivals and rituals. Hindus observe Diwali and Holi in their traditional way. Christians (Christmis, Easter etc), Sikh (Janam Din, Besakhi etc) and Bihai (Naw-Ruz and Rid-van etc) celebrate their special days with zeal.

6- Dress and Food

Majority of the Pakistanis like to wear simple, clean and graceful dress. Shalwar

Qamis is our national dress. Men and women across the Pakistan like and wear this dress with minor difference. In different regions people add vest coat, cap, turban, ajrak etc with their dress. Women add Dupatta, Chadar, Shawl, Abaa (an outer robe) in their dress. Wheat, rice, meat, pulses, fish, fresh and dry fruit are common foods of the people.



Dress of Gilgit Baltistan

7- Mixed Culture

Pakistani society is practically a beautiful bunch of Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun, Balochi, Kashmiri, Balti, Brahvi and Seraiki culture. In the minority, the customs and dress of Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Bahais and other religions also give a new colour to Pakistani society.

8- Urs and Fairs

There is a tradition of fairs on eve of harvesting crops or on the occasions of Urs of saint (Sophie). These include the Urs of Hazrat Ali Hajveri Data Ganj Buksh (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Shah Inayet Qadri (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Baba Bulhe Shah (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Baba Farid-ud-Din Gang Shakar (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Shah Rukn-e-Alam (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Baha-u-Din Zakria (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Madhu-Lal-Hussein (Mela Charghan) (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Sakhi Saidn Shah Sherazi (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Sachal Surmest (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Lal Shehbaz Qalandar (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Pir Mehar Ali Shah (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Sakhi Sarwar (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Sultan Bahu (رحمة الله عليه) and more. Sibi mela (festival, Balochistan) is very famous fair of Pakistan.



View of Urs of Hazrat Ali Hujwiri
Well Known as Data Gunj Buksh

9-Sports and Recreation

Hockey is the National game of Pakistan. Pakistan's Cricket, Hockey, Kabaddi, Squash, Snooker and Tennis teams are among the best in the world. Pakistani women also take part in national and international sports. Sports tournaments are held at tehsil, district, divisional, provincial and national levels. Polo is very popular game in Gilgit Baltistan and Chitral.



A Scene of Kabaddi Game

10-Protecting the Rights of Minorities

Minorities in Pakistan enjoy all kinds of religious, moral and social freedoms. Quota is allocated for them in the fields of education, employment and politics.

11- Hospitality

Hospitality is the hallmark of the people of all parts of Pakistan. The people give respect and serve their guests whole heartedly.

12- Architecture and Painting

The architectural style of Badshahi Mosque, Shalamar Garden, Shahi Fort, Jahangir Mausoleum and Haran Minar are reminiscent of the greatness of Muslims. The Faisal Mosque, the Minar- e-Pakistan and the Mausoleum of Quaid-e-Azam (رحمة الله عليه) are symbols of our current cultural heritage. Painting is also a hallmark of our culture. Abdul Rehman Chughtai, Ejaz Anwar, Ustad Allah Bakhsh, Sadequain, Jamil Naqsh and Ismail Gulji are famous painters of Pakistan.

13- Poetry and Literature

Poetry and literature have a prominent place in Pakistani culture. Sufism and religious colours are evident in Pakistani literature. Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal (رحمة الله عليه) is our national poet, whose poetry is full of love for Islam, homeland and traditions. Among the modern poets include N.M. Rashid, Majeed Amjad, Nasir Kazmi, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Ahmad Faraz, Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi, Munir Niazi and Habib Jalib etc. Their poetry reflects the sentiments and ideas of patriotism.

Problems of Pakistani Society and Their Solution

The following are some of the main problems of Pakistani society:

1- Poverty and Unemployment

A large portion of Pakistan's population suffers from poverty and unemployment. More than 38% of the country's population lives below the poverty line and millions are unemployed. Poverty and unemployment create unrest and crime. To solve the problem of poverty and unemployment, it is necessary to encourage cottage and private industries at the government level, creating new employment opportunities. Loans should be provided to the poor people on easy terms so that they can start their own business.

2- Low literacy rate

About 40% of population of Pakistan is illiterate. These illiterate people are unable to play any role in the development of the country individually and collectively like that of educated people. Government is working responsibly and seriously to raise the literacy rate in Pakistan. New educational institutions are being opened and old educational institutions are being upgraded.

3-Health Issues

In many parts of Pakistan people are deprived of basic medical facilities. In rural

areas of the country death rate at maternity is very high. Health facilities are insufficient. Government has done a lot in this regard. Basic Health Units have set up in remote areas. The number of hospitals, doctors and nurses, etc. has increased. Government hospitals have better treatment facilities, but there is room for improvement.

4-Population Growth

Another serious social problem in Pakistan is the rapid increase in population. Migration from rural areas to cities is a problem. Population growth is increasing the problems of food, health, education, unemployment, traffic and environmental pollution. Government has taken several steps to control the growing population, but it is very difficult for the government to overcome this problem without the cooperation of the people.

Education Conditions in Pakistan

According to the Islamic teachings, education is the basic need of every citizen. Education and socio-economic development are interrelated. Literacy rate in Pakistan is about 62.8% as per the statistics of 2021-2022. Increase in literacy is considered necessary for economic growth. Government is giving great importance to education. The important steps in this regard are as follows:



Scene of an Educational Activity

1. Free education from grade 1 to grade 10, free supply of textbooks and scholarships for students.
2. Review and analysis of the curriculum on scientific and future needs basis.
3. Cooperation between government and private sector for the promotion of technical, vocational and scientific education.
4. Revolutionary measures in the field of information technology to improve the quality of higher education for social and economic development.
5. Make efforts for gender equity in the field of education, paying special attention to women's educational institutions.
6. Establishment of universities in public and private sector to promote higher education.
7. Establishment of Education Foundation at central and provincial level to solve educational problems.

Pakistan's Educational Structure

The educational structure of Pakistan is divided into three phases:

1- Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), Primary and Elementary Education

Pre-one grade education is called Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE). Primary education is from the Grade-1 to Grade-5, while the scope of elementary

education is from the Grade-6 to the Grade-8. The federal and provincial governments are working to establish primary schools in every village, so that all people have access to uniform education. For this purpose, a uniform national curriculum is being implemented across the country.

2-Secondary and Higher Secondary Education;

Secondary Education consists of 9th and 10th grade. Education in eleventh and twelfth classes is called Higher Secondary Education. The higher secondary education course is two years long in which arts, science, commerce and other subjects are taught. Examinations from 9th to 12th grade are conducted by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BISE).

3-University Education

After higher secondary education, university education begins, for which there are many universities in the country. In addition to universities, higher education is also offered in colleges. There are many types of university education. This education contains BS and MS etc. In the field of higher education, research education at the level of M.Phil. and Ph.D. is also provided in each subject. Students have to enroll in medical colleges and engineering universities for medical and engineering education. There are also professional training institutes for law, business, agriculture and other technical sciences.

Educational Problems and their Solution

1- Low Literacy Rate

According to the latest statistics, literacy is currently 62.8%, which is lower than other developing countries. It is not satisfactory. Pakistan is an important country in the world according to size of population and lags far behind in terms of literacy.

2- Defective Examination System

Our examination system is defective. In this system we test memory and ability to memorize. Examination should be test mental abilities of the student. So, we need to evolve an examination system that is transparent and effective in testing the potential of students.

3- Limited Resources for Education

Unfortunately, very little importance has been given to education in the country. Little sums of money are allocated for education in budget. There should be a substantial increase in this allocation to fulfill needs of education system and institutions.

4-Shortage of Teachers

There is a wide spread complaint of shortage of teachers in educational institutions. It is very important to increase the number of teachers and educators in educational institutions. In addition, training and skill development of teachers in accordance with modern requirements is also necessary.

5-Lack of Vocational and Technical Subjects in the Curriculum

The curriculum that is generally followed lack professional, technical and market related subjects. This weakness can be addressed by inducting agriculture, gardening, electronics photography, Information Technology (IT) and other professional subjects.

6- Lack of Teaching Material

Many of our schools and colleges do not have libraries and laboratories, when these facilities are available; they are not up to mark. Due to this situation students cannot perform practical, they cannot borrow books from the library. This affects their learning and latter their performance.

7-Lack of Basic Facilities

Educational institutions of our country lack many basic facilities. These basic Problems include no electricity, lack of safe water-health and sanitation facilities etc. Transport and hostel facilities are available with few selected institutions. Lack of these basic facilities is major obstacle to education.

8- Lack of Co-curricular Activities

Co-curricular activities are helpful in moral training and personality building. Extra-curricular activities like speeches, Mushairay (Literary functions), debates, study tours, quiz and sports activities are salt of life. But our educational institutions lack these co-curricular activities, which make the youth less practical.

9- Selection of Wrong Combination of Subjects

In our country, the majority of parents want their children to become doctors or engineers. So, they force their children to study science subjects. While doing this inclination and mental capacity are not taken care of. This puts psychological pressure on the young ones. Even most of the schools and colleges do not provide the students a chance to make choice. It is important teachers should guide the students in the selection of subjects. Parents should also consider their children's preferences and abilities when choosing subjects, rather than forcing them to do so. The best which can be advised is, parents, teachers and students should consult each other at this stage.

Suggestions for solving Educational Problems

- The budget for education should be increased every year.
- All the middle schools should be given the status of secondary schools.
- All the primary teachers should have at least graduate degree.
- Science and technology-based subjects should be made part of the curriculum. Existing technical and occupational subjects which are part of curriculum need overhauling.
- Subjects of science and Information technology should also be made part of "Deeni Madaras" curriculum, and their degrees should also be recognized.
- Ensure provision of playground and clean drinking water in all government schools.

Health Conditions in Pakistan

Pakistan is a densely populated country. Unfortunately, much attention has not been given to health and medicine. A very small amount of money is allocated to the health services budget. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey, 2021-22 a total sum of Rs 657.2 billion were spent in health sector in Pakistan, which is only 1.2% of our G.D.P. There is one doctor for 963, and one dentist for 9413 people. In hospitals there is only one bed facility for 1608 people. In our country, average age of men is about 66 years and the average age of women is 68 years, while the average age in developed world is about 70 years. In Pakistan, Health Department is responsible for the management and control of hospitals, dispensaries, TB clinics, Rural Health Centres, Basic Health Units and Maternity and Child Care Centres.

There are many areas in the country where basic medical facilities are not available. Further people do not follow principles of hygiene. That is why a healthy society has not yet been formed. Health department is headed by health minister; its chief administrator is secretary health. Director General Health manages development work in health department along with curative and preventive medicines. In Pakistan Lady Health visitors are responsible for healthcare service at village level. Basic Health Units and Rural Health Centers are also established. There are Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals (THQ) and District Headquarter Hospitals (DHQ) at Tehsil and district level respectively. Teaching Hospitals, Institute of Cardiology, Mental Health Institute and Children Hospital are functioning under the control of provincial government. At the District level District Health authority has been setup. Government of Pakistan has taken many steps in the health sector, important steps are listed below:



View of a Govt. Hospital

- Setting up hospitals.
- Establishment of medical colleges
- Post-graduation in medical.
- Prevention of diseases.
- National Health research institute.
- Development of Head Quarter (HQ) hospitals
- Computer facilities at teaching hospitals

Problems in the Health Sector

In Pakistan, the increase in medical resources is less than the increase in population. Health sector faces many problems such as lack of medical facilities, overpopulation, multitude of diseases, lack of awareness about hygiene and unbalanced diet etc. The government should allocate more funds for the health sector

and take effective measures to control the population growth rate.

Importance of Tourism and Natural and Cultural Attraction for Tourism in Pakistan

(i) Introduction

The tourism sector plays an important role in the development of any country. Fortunately, Pakistan is one of the countries where there are plenty of opportunities which can make Pakistan a tourist paradise. High mountains, lush green valleys, vast plains, natural freshwater lakes, holy sites of people of all faiths, archeological sites across the country and a variety of cultural colours from around the world are in Pakistan. They have the full potential to attract tourists. However, it is also an undeniable fact that despite being rich in tourism resources, Pakistan's tourism sector has not been able to play a commendable role in the country's development. Fortunately, the government is fully aware of the importance and usefulness of tourism and is taking revolutionary steps to develop this sector. It is hoped that the timely completion of tourism projects, initiated by the government will open the door to prosperity in Pakistan.

(ii) Pakistan's Tourist Destinations

A brief description of Pakistan's tourist destinations is given below:

Tourist Places full of Natural Scenery

Tourist destinations full of natural scenery include Hunza Valley, Deosai Plain (Baltistan), Naltar Valley (Gilgit), Fairy Meadows, Nanga Parbat and K-2 Base Camp, Kailash Valley, Swat Valley, Kaghan and Naran, Nathia Gali, Thandiani, Murree, Kotli Satian, Soon Valley Sakesar, Koh-e-Sulaiman, Chaman, Ziarat, Gawadar, Beaches of Karachi and Balochistan etc.

Religious Tourist places

There are a lot of religious tourist places in different regions. More famous among these are Taxila (Rawalpindi), Harappa (Sahiwal), Mohenjo Daro (Larkana), Katas Raj Temple (Chakwal), Tilla Jogian (Jhelum), Nankana Sahib, Kartarpur Sahib (Narowal), Hassan Abdal (Attock), Lahore and Multan etc.

Important Historical Places in terms of Tourism

Important historical places in terms of tourism include Akrand Fort, Kenhaty Garden, Kallar Kahar (Soon Valley, Khushab District), Shahi Fort (Lahore), Shalamar Garden (Lahore), Derawar Fort Bahawalpur, Altit Fort (Gilgit Baltistan), Shigar Fort (Shigar-Baltistan), Skardu Fort (Skardu), Mughal Garden Wah, Attock Fort, Rohtas Fort (Jhelum), Rani Kot Fort (Jamshoro District, Sindh), Sharda Fort (Neelum Valley, Azad Kashmir), Takht-e-Bhai (Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Bhambhore (Thatta District, Sindh), Fort Monroe (Dera Ghazi Khan), Bala Hissar Fort (Peshawar), Masjid Mahabat Khan (Peshawar), Badshahi Masjid (Lahore), Shah Jahan Masjid (Thatta District, Sindh), Hingol National Park (Makran, Balochistan) And Jhal Magsi (Balochistan) etc. are

important.



View of a Tourist Destination



View of a Lake in Kaghan Valley

(iii) International Views on Pakistan's Tourism Sector

National and international experts and observers of tourism are agreed on the point that Pakistan has the potential to become a first-class tourism resort. In 2010, the well-known tourism magazine "Lonely Planet" called Pakistan a "Big Thing" in terms of tourism. In 2018, the British Backpacker Society, which is known for providing services for the promotion of tourism, named Pakistan as the best place for adventure tourism. In 2019, an American magazine "Forbes" named Pakistan as the best place to visit. In 2020, another American magazine "Console Nast Traveller" declared Pakistan the best place to spend holidays.

(iv) Performance of Pakistan's Tourism Sector

Despite having ample resources, the tourism sector in Pakistan has not yet shown significant performance. The tourism sector contributes an average of about 10 percent annually to the world economy, but in Pakistan it contributes only 2 to 3 percent annually. One of the main reasons for the backwardness of the tourism sector is that very few international tourists visit Pakistan. According to the World Atlas, France was the biggest recipient of international tourists in 2018, with 89 million international tourists a year. The other countries which received large number of tourists are respectively, Spain (83 million), United States (80 million), China (63 million), Italy (62 million) and Turkey (46 million). The number of international tourists who visited Pakistan was less than two million.

The reasons for the decline in the number of international tourists in Pakistan are the law and order situation, low projection of tourist resorts and lack of basic facilities in tourist places. It is worth mentioning here that although international tourists visit Pakistan in small numbers but the number of Pakistani tourists is satisfactory in all respects. In 2019, the number of Pakistani tourists in Pakistan was around 50 million.

(v) Measures Taken by the Government to Promote Tourism

Recognizing the importance of tourism sector, the government has taken revolutionary steps in this regard. A brief overview of these measures is as follows:

- The Government of Pakistan has made significant changes in the visa policy for international tourists. In addition to simplifying and expediting the visa process, tourists from many countries have been granted visa facility at airports.
- The Government of Pakistan, in collaboration with the Provincial Governments, has taken steps to strengthen the Tourism sector. At the federal level, a body, the National Tourism Coordination Board has been set up. The purpose of this body is to strengthen the relationship between the federation and the provinces.
- Pakistan has signed memorandums of understanding with countries like Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Nepal and Turkey etc. They have reiterated their commitment to work together to promote mutual tourism.
- The Federal government has taken a number of steps to encourage the private sector. Government rest houses across the country are being systematically handed over to the private sector. The mobilization of the private sector has led to a significant increase in tourism activities.
- The Government of Pakistan and the Provincial Governments are taking effective steps to promote new tourist destinations. The measures taken in Kumrat Valley of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Kotli Satyan and Chakwal in Punjab are links in the same chain.
- Additional funding for tourism has been ensured in the Federal and Provincial budgets for the provision of tourism facilities.
- Regular plans have been made for the sustainable development of the tourism sector. Punjab Tourism Policy 2019 is a link in the same chain. The future needs of tourism sector have been taken into consideration. The feasibility study of various schemes has been started. Tourist destinations will be developed in the light of these reports.

(iv) Responsibilities of the Pakistani People for the Promotion of Tourism

There are also some responsibilities of the Pakistani people for the promotion of tourism:

- Avoid throwing rubbish.
- Do not distort and destroy existing facilities.
- Obey traffic and other laws.
- Avoid immoral behaviour.
- Capture beautiful photos and videos and spread these in the word through social media to create a trend of tourism.

Do you know?

According to the report of World Tourism Organization, the number of people travelling from one country to another was 631million in 1997. It has crossed to one million in 2020.

Need and Importance of Interfaith Harmony, Tolerance and Resilience against Terrorism

Interfaith is a symbol of respect for others and tolerance. It is a way forward for peaceful coexistence, peace and prosperity in the world of increasing political and economic discontent.

It is well known that elimination of violence, extremism and prejudices from human society has been common message of all divine religions. From Hazrat Adam (عليه السلام) to the last of the Messenger, Hazrat Muhammad رسول الله ﷺ and after him (رضوان الله عليهم اجمعين) حاکمۃ التَّوْبَةِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ the Righteous Caliphate, Companions and the Imams have always given a message to human beings to love each other, tolerance, eradicate hatreds and prejudices. Rather, the main goal and purpose of the revelation of the Prophets is to serve the people and guide them on the path of goodness. One of the basic principles of all religions Islam, Judaism, Christianity, Buddhism and Parsi religion, are tolerance, love for humanity, kindness, and the elimination of prejudices.

All religions have taught to keep all human values alive for the sake of sincerity, loyalty, devotion and humbleness. Regarding negative desires religions have asked to stop greed, cruelty, selfishness, injustice, prejudice, jealousy and ignorance. When there is such a common ground among all religions, then why is it that evils such as terrorism, prejudice, narrow-mindedness, oppression and extremism prevail in human society today? Human society today paints a grim picture of oppression, cruelty and murder. It certainly has nothing to do with religion or civilized society.

Islam's basic view is that religion and belief are private affair of the individual. There is no room for coercion. Allah Almighty has created this world to test loyalty of man, his knowledge and intellect for which human beings must have the freedom of action and inaction. There is clear example of the "Charter of Madinah" when Hazrat Muhammad رسول الله ﷺ, came to Medina and founded the state of Medina. First of all, a peace treaty (Charter of Medina) was made among the tribes of different religions, including Muslims, Jews and Christians.

The government is showing seriousness on the issue of harmony and tolerance. All schools of thought are interconnected, which will certainly have a positive effect. Minority festivals are now being held at the government level. In this way, this caravan of love and tolerance will move forward. Now it is the time to eradicate hatred from the beloved homeland, spread love and hold various programmes, conferences and workshops on interfaith harmony.

In the constitution of Pakistan, followers of all religions are free to perform their religious rites. No one has the right to oppose the beliefs and ideas of another religion. We must create harmony among all religions. It is also necessary to identify the mischievous elements that are the enemies of the country and the nation and are

working on the foreign agenda. In this way, the country and the nation could be protected from their nefarious aims.

No group has the right to use religious force against another group. Let us pledge to promote interfaith harmony and send a message to every Pakistani living in our dear homeland that he is mine and I am his. Come on! Get out of the shell of your own colour and race and adopt the same colour. May it be the the colour of Islam, the colour of love and peace and the colour of Pakistan.

Commonality in Regional Cultures Leading to National Integration and Cohesion

People of the four provinces of Pakistan differ to some extent in their customs, habits, language and way of life. But amid diversity a common national culture is creeping in among the people. People who came from different regions and now live together in different areas interact with each other. People have a sense of belonging, which creates national unity, solidarity and oneness. This is the first and foremost important stage leading to national integration. Islamic values have an impact on Pakistan's regional culture. Values such as equality, brotherhood, fraternity, social justice etc. are not only valued but also practised by the people. During the reign of Muslim rulers, calligraphy, literature, music, painting and architecture developed under the government umbrella. What Muslims did in these fields is our cultural heritage. These achievements are our contribution, our pride and recognition. It is true that nationalities living in the country want their recognition as Punjabi, Sindhi, Pakhtun, Baloch and others. But at the same time all the important occasion they show unity, harmony and oneness.

Human feelings are reflected in literature and poetry. A look at literature testify that lot of things are common in literature of all regions. Sufism, humanity, justice, love and cooperation are common subjects of national and provincial languages. Hazrat Sultan Bahu (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Baba Bulhe Shah (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Waris Shah (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Shah Hussain (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Mian Muhammad Bakhsh (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Baba Farid-ud-Din Gang Shakar (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Sachal Sarmast (رحمة الله عليه), Khushhal Khan Khatak, Rahman Baba and Mir Gul Khan Naseer etc. all have given the message of love, humanity and tolerance. These common cultural values promote harmony and cohesion. Media brings cultural expressions before the public. It fosters cultural rhetoric and creates national unity, solidarity and harmony. Study of culture, its components and continuity in education system, the subjects and topics taught also lead to a focus on culture. It promotes shared values and cohesion. Pakistani society is based on Islamic ideology which should

have been all pervasive. But it has given space to the subculture to exist. So, we see there are some differences in the lifestyle, dress, food, construction style and customs of the people due to regional and geographical conditions of the provinces and regions.

Origin and Evolution of National and Regional Languages

Urdu Language

Urdu is a word of Turkish language with its meaning army, camp, and soldier etc. It was originated in the first decade of the eleventh century in subcontinent. In the reign of Mughal emperor Zaheer-ud-Din Babar and his army do have special importance in respect of inception of Urdu and its evolution. Urdu evolved in South Asia during the period of Sultans of Delhi and Mughal Empire under the influence of Persian, Arabic and Turkish. Now, it is national language of Pakistan. Urdu is written in "Nastaliq" script. It contains large number of Arabic and Persian words. Wali Dakhni is recognised as first Ghazal poet of Urdu. Asadullah Khan Ghalib, Mir Taqi Mir, Aatish, Mir Dard, Momin and Allama Muhammad Iqbal (رحمة الله عليه), our national poet, are great and famous poets of Urdu. Before the Establishment of Pakistan, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Maulana Shibli Nomani, Altaf Hussain Hali, father of Urdu Maulvi Abdul Haq and Deputy Nazir Ahmad rendered valuable services for the development of Urdu.

Among the contemporary Urdu poets, Nasir Kazmi, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Ahmad Nadim Qasmi, Majid Amjad, NM Rashid, Meera G, Ibn-e-Insha, Parveen Shakir, Ahmad Faraz, Munir Niazi, John Elia and Kishwar Naheed etc are the famous poets of recent age. Similarly, there are famous Urdu prose writers: Patras Bukhari, Mushtaq Ahmad Yousafi, Ghulam Abbas, Saadat Hassan Manto, Intezar Hussain, Mukhtar Masood, Qudrat-ullah-Shahab, Mumtaz Mufti, Bano Qudsia, and Ashfaq Ahmad etc. After the establishment of Pakistan, Urdu was given the status of national language and English was made the official language. For the development of Urdu language, Federal Urdu University has been established.

Regional Languages

The detail of few of the Regional Languages of Pakistan is given as under:

i-Punjabi

Punjabi is the most widely spoken language in Pakistan. The language evolved in ancient period with Harappa/ Darawar civilization of the Punjab. During the course of evolution, it assimilated many changes. Under the influence of historical and geographical changes it has six main dialects: Maajhi, Pothwari, Multani, Chachi, Shahpuri and Dhani etc.

Literature in this language begins with the form of Hazrat Baba Farid-ud-Din Ganj Shakar (رحمة الله عليه) The subject of his poetry is love and mysticism. Later comes the name of Guru Nanak Dev, the founder of the Sikh religion. From the 15th to the 19th century Muslim Sufi poets made rich contribution in Panjabi literature. Major contributor of the

time is; Hazrat Baba Bulhe Shah (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Shah Hussain (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Baba Farid-ud-Din Ganj Shakar (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Sultan Bahoo (رحمة الله عليه), and Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid (رحمة الله عليه). Story narration (Qissa-go) is an important genre of Punjabi literature. Popular stories in Punjabi literature include: Waris Shah's story Heer Waris Shah, Hazrat Mian Muhammad Bakhsh's story Saif-ul-Muluk, Hashim Shah's Sassi-Punnu, Fazal Shah's Sohni-Mahinwal and Qissa Mirza Sahiban by Hafiz Barkhurdar. These stories are reflection of socio cultural, religious, historical, economic, and mystical life of Punjab. Punjabi is well known for its folk colours and folk songs. Famous types of folk lore are Maahiey, Boolian, Tappey etc. Many Punjabi folk songs are linked with occasions. These songs reflect culture and traditions of Punjab as well as emotions and feelings.

(ii) Sindhi Language

Sindhi is widely spoken language of the Sindh Province. It contains words of Turkish, Sanscrit, Greek, Iranian and Dravidian languages. Sindhi is written in a modified Arabic script. The language is spoken in many dialects, famous of which are: Lari, Thari, Fakri, Gandavi, Lasi and Wicholi. The Sindhi dialect spoken in southern Sindh is called Lari. Lasi is spoken in Lasbela district of Balochistan. Wicholi is dialect of central Sindh. The standard Sindhi literature is also wicholi (intermediate) Sindhi. Thari is spoken in the deserts of Thar.

Sindhi has been a popular language of instruction from the fourteenth century AD to the eighteenth century AD. Muslim rulers made great efforts to promote the development of the Sindhi language. Sindhi language was given the second rank after Arabic language. The Holy Qur'an was first translated into Sindhi. There is a vast collection of Islamic literature and Sufi poetry in the Sindhi language. Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai (رحمة الله عليه), and Hazrat Sachal Sarmast (رحمة الله عليه) are among the great poets of Sindhi language. Sindhi language is widely used in educational institutions, offices and courts in Sindh province.

(iii) Pashto Language

Pashto is spoken in vast areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and some parts of Balochistan. The language has two famous dialects; Western and Eastern dialect. There exists difference of some words between the two dialects. Due to touch with other civilizations, the language carries words of other languages which are Greek, Arabic, Persian and Turkish. Pashto language started with poetry. First Known book of Pashto poetry is "Pata Khazana (Hidden Treasure)", it was created in the middle of 8th century. Ameer Karor is considered first poet of Pashto.

Before the arrival of Muslims, it was written in "Kharushi script". During the reign of Mehmud Ghazanvi, Saif Ullah (Historian) transformed it in Arabic dialect. Rahman Baba and Khushal Khan Khatak are the main poets of Pashto. In the folk song category,

“Tappa” and “Charbeta” are famous formats of poetry.

(iv) Balochi Language

It is language of the tribes of Balochistan province. In addition to the Pakistani province of Balochistan, it is spoken in Iran and some parts of Persian Gulf states. Old Balochi literature consists of folk songs, poems, war poetry, and love stories. Among the famous poets of this period, Sardar Azam, Mir Chakar Khan, Shah Lashari, Mir Jamal, Rind, Abdullah Khan, Junaid Rind and Muhammad Khan Gashkuri. During the English rule in the subcontinent, poets like Mullah Fazlullah Ali, Raham Ali and Ismail Abadi appeared on the scene and won popularity. Singers memorized the poetry and poems of these poets, sung these, thus became means of transmission to the next generation.

After the establishment of Pakistan, great efforts were made for the development and promotion of Balochi literature. In 1949, Balochistan Writers Association set up. Balochistan Academy was established in 1959, which published a large number of Balochi books. Government has made efforts to promote Balochi Language through educational institutions. Syed Zahoor Shah Hashmi, Atta Shad, Murad Sahir, Mir Gul Khan Naseer, Momin Buzdar, Ishaq Shamim, Siddique Azad, Mir Abdul Qayyum Baloch, Mir Mitha Khan Marri, and Malik Muhammad Panah are mainstream poets.

(v) Kashmiri Language

Kashmiri language is related to other languages of the Indus Valley. The popular dialects of Kashmiri are Hindki, Gami and Ganduar. Gandur is considered as standard dialect and has a special literary significance.

The first Kashmiri language poet was Shanti Ganth who expressed religious themes in poetry. Stories of love and affection have also been narrated in Kashmiri language. The creator of these stories is a famous poetess named Habba Khatun. Her real name was Zone which means Moon.

Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor has a special place in present literature. He started writing poetry in Persian, and then wrote poetry in his mother tongue Kashmiri. He is instrumental in awakening the people of Kashmir. Mahjoor Kashmiri has influenced the whole generation with his poetry. He worked on the topics of spirituality in Kashmiri language and literature. Even today Kashmiri poetry is due to him in different genres. Many Kashmiri poets have followed Mahmud Gami.

Mullah Mirza Tahir Ghani was a representative poet of Kashmiri, Hindi and Persian languages of the Kashmiri subcontinent. He was born in Khari Sharif, Mirpur, Allah Ditta Jogi was a famous Kashmiri and Punjabi poet. Kashmiri proverbs and phrases are also prominent features of Kashmiri literature.

(vi) Saraiki Language

Saraiki is the main regional language of Punjab. Saraiki speakers live in Southern Punjab, Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Northern Sindh and Eastern Balochistan. Saraiki poetry is unique in its sweetness and effectiveness. Saraiki is one of the world's perfect languages due to its special alphabet. Due to this quality, Saraiki speakers have the

ability to speak nearly all the languages with its original pronunciation. It is distinction of Saraiki that it is second language of Pashto, Sindhi and Balochi people. Many people have command in Saraiki like their mother tongue.

The Saraiki language also has the honor of being famous and popular for its poetry in Saraiki areas (Wasaib). The most prominent Saraiki poet is Sufi poet and saint like Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid (رحمة الله عليه). Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid (رحمة الله عليه) is called Haft Zaban Shair (poet of seven Languages). Major part of his poetry is in Saraiki language. His Kafi is famous due to its mystical tone. His poetic work is known as "Dewan-e-Farid". He brought Saraiki poetry to a high place. The genres of Saraiki literature include folk tales, fiction, novels, dramas, duets, ghazals, marsias, songs and kafi, etc. Saraiki language and literature has developed much in present day. Shakir Shujaabadi, Iqbal Sokri, Ahmad Khan Tariq, Aziz Shahid, Ashiq Buzdar, Riffat Abbas and Ashu Lal Faqeer are some famous poets of Saraiki. Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan and Islamia University Bahawalpur have set up departments for the development and research of this language.

(vii) Shina, Balti, Wakhi and Burushaski Languages

Sheena, Balti, Wakhi, and Burushaski are the languages of Gilgit Baltistan. Sheena is a fascinating language of Gilgit-Baltistan. It is a language spoken from the Kohistan district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to the far corners of Gilgit Baltistan. Balti is a language spoken in Baltistan.

The language is facing threat of extinction. The Khawara Academy has appealed to UNESCO to save the endangered languages of Chitral and the Northern Areas. These languages include Balti also. Wakhi language is spoken in Gilgit, Baltistan's Gojal, Yasin and Ishkoman valley. It is also spoken in Broghil valley of Chitral district (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). The Burushaski language is spoken in some parts of Nagar, Hunza, Yasin valley (Gilgit Baltistan), and Neelum district of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

(viii) Brahui Language

Brahui language is similar to the ancient Drawari language. Brahui is one of the major languages spoken Balochistan. Brahui is spoken in the vicinity of Quetta, kalat and Khuzdar. The language is also spoken in some areas of Punjab and Sindh. In the Brahui folk literature, a genre "Lela Moore" is very famous. In standard literature, the distinguished poet Malik Dad and his work "Tuhfa-ul-Ajaib (تحفة العجايب)" has a special significance. The Holy Quran was translated into the Brahui language during the British rule. Now literary magazines, fictions, poems, prose writing and newspapers etc. are being published in Brahui language. Significant work is being done at the Balochistan university for the development and promotion of this language. The University is offering MA, M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in this language. This language is also being promoted with the establishment of Brahui Literary Societies and Associations.

(iv) Pahari or Hindko Language

The Hindko language is spoken and understood in parts of Pakistan, Northern India and Afghanistan. The term Hindko has also been found in ancient Greek scholarly circles, referring to the mountain ranges of present-day Northern Pakistan and Eastern Afghanistan. The language is spoken and understood in districts of Abbottabad, Mansehra, Haripur, Battagram, Peshawar and Kohat regions (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). It is also spoken in Attock and Pothwar in Punjab province and in most parts of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. In the city of Peshawar, the speakers of this language are called Peshawari or Kharay. This means the native Hindko speakers of the city of Peshawar.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government is working for the development of Hindko language and literature. Gandhara Hindko Academy has been established under the Gandhara Hindko Board. Hindko is one of the oldest languages of the province.

(x) Gojri Language

Gojri is also one of the ancient languages of the subcontinent. Gujar governments were established in India from the fifth century AD to the thirteenth century AD. In this era, governments patronized this language. Writers and poets created Gojri literature, mostly mystical. Among these poets are Syed Noor-ud-Din Satguru, Hazrat Amir Khusrow, Shah Meera Jee, Burhan-ud-Din Janam and Amin Gujrati are more prominent. After the fifteenth century AD, the decline of Gujar governments in India started. With this, the official patronage of Gojri language came to an end. As time passed, the language moved away from its central position, resulting in the Gojri language being divided into local dialects. Gojri spoken in the state of Jammu and Kashmir is clearly under the influence of Arabic and Persian languages. The Gojri language has its own vocabulary and a distinct identity. It has its own stock of Idioms, proverbs, riddles, folk songs and tales etc. On this basis, it can be given the status of a language.

Causes, Consequences and Remedies for Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan

Poverty cannot be defined in terms of, who is poor and what percentage of the country's population is prey to poverty. Different financial institutions have defined it in their own way. A simple and operational definition of the term is as follows:

Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources that are essential to meet basic human needs. According to the criteria of Planning Commission of Pakistan, a person is poor if he is unable to attain 2350 calories a day. (The quantity of energy human body needs to survive). Poverty is relatively low in urban areas of the country because of greater employment opportunities in cities.

Causes of Poverty in Pakistan

- Rapidly growing population.

- Low increase in productive resource
- Energy Crisis.
- Illiteracy and lack of technical education
- Slow economic growth.
- Slow expansion in business activities.
- Decrease in internal and external investment.
- Rising inflation.



People Suffering from Poverty

Do you know?

According to United Nation standard, a person is poor if his daily income is 1.9 dollar a day or less.

Effects of Poverty

- Poverty is increasing frustration and unrest.
- Fatal diseases are on the rise.
- The pace of economic growth is slow.
- The literacy rate is slowing down.
- Pakistan's international reputation is being damaged.
- Theft, robbery and terrorism are on the rise.

Remedies for Poverty Alleviation

The government is taking the following steps for poverty alleviation:

- Creating new job opportunities in the annual development budget.
- Launch of schemes for yellow taxi, rickshaw and tractor scheme etc.
- Launch of youth loan schemes.
- Increase in the provision of basic facilities.
- Monthly assistance to deserving students through free books and scholarships in educational institutions for the promotion of education.
- Financial assistance to deserving individuals and families from Bait-ul-Mal and Zakat Fund.
- Launch of Ehsas Kifalat programme.

Contribution and Achievements of Minorities in Nation Building

The term minority refers to the group of people/community who want recognition on the basis of race, religion; ethnicity etc. and they are lesser in numbers than the main group/groups. It is very important for the development and prosperity of any nation that all the basic amenities of life are available to the minority groups living there like the majority. They should have all kinds of support and cooperation at the public and government levels. The government of Pakistan has provided the minorities living in all the rights, concessions and facilities. They feel that their life, property and honour are safe and protected in the country. The minorities have always proved to be

responsible citizens and patriots. During the difficult times for the nation, they all stood by their compatriots the mainstream. Quaid-e-Azam (رحمة الله عليه) also guaranteed complete religious freedom and security to non-Muslims in Pakistan. Addressing Pakistan's first assembly in Karachi on August 11, 1947, (before the establishment of Pakistan) Father of the Nation (رحمة الله عليه) said:

“You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed, that has nothing to do with the business of the State. Thank God, we are not starting in those days. We are starting in the days when there is no discrimination, no distinction between one community and another, no discrimination between one caste or creed and another. We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State.

Now, I think we should keep that in front of us as our ideal and you will find that in course of time Hindus would cease to be Hindus and Muslims would cease to be Muslims, not in the religious sense, because that is the personal faith of each individual, but in the political sense as citizens of the State.”



Founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمة الله عليه) addressing in first legislative assembly of Pakistan in Karachi on August 11, 1947

Father of the nation (رحمة الله عليه) always expressed till his last breath, that Pakistan is country of all the people living in Pakistan. There can be no religious discrimination. Rights of all the citizens will be protected here. Other rulers who came after the death of Quaid-e-Azam (رحمة الله عليه) were also concerned about the rights of minorities. The minority community include Hindu, Christian, Sikh and Parsi etc. Pakistani minorities have rendered invaluable services in the building and development of Pakistan. In the

field of law, the name of the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, A. R. Cornelius will always shine like a shining star. He played a key role in drafting the 1973 constitution. Mr. Badi-uz-Zaman Kaikus was an expert in Islamic law (Quran and Sunnah). He served in the Supreme Court of Pakistan for eight years. Justice Rana Bhagwan Das served as the Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. He was also chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission. Justice Rustom Sohrabjee Sidhu and Justice Dorab Patel rendered valuable services as the member of Supreme Court of Pakistan.

The role of minorities in Pakistan's armed forces has also been significant. Rear Admiral Leslie, Maj. Gen Julian Peter, Maj. Gen Noel Khokhar, Brigadier Maron, Squadron Leader Peter Christie, Air Commodore Nazir Latif, Air Vice Marshal Eric Gordon, Group Captain Cecil Chaudhry, Amir Commodore Balvant Kumar Das served in armed forces. They made great sacrifices for which they were awarded military honours. Harcharan Singh is a Sikh officer in the Pakistan Army.

In the field of politics, Akshay Kumar Das, Kamni Kumar Datta, Derek Superin, Basanta Kumar Das, Kamran Micheal, Clement Shahbaz Bhatti and Darshan Lal have served in various capacities. While Dr. Ramesh Kumar, Krishna Kumari Kohli and Sardar Ramesh Singh Arora, the first Sikh MPA to be elected after the formation of Pakistan, are serving in various other positions.

In the field of health, Dr. Ruth Pfau has dedicated her life in eradicating Leprosy from Pakistan. In recognition of her services, she was buried with state honours. Sister Ruth Lewis served the disabled for fifty years. Dr. Drago had a special reputation for treating poor people. Eye specialist Dr. J. Paul Chhabra has performed high valued services in the field of Ophthalmology. Nobel Laureates in Education Dr. Abdul Salam, Bishop Anthony Lobo, Dr. Mira Felbus, Roshan Khurshid Bharocha and Prof. Kanhaiya Lal Nagpal served Pakistan.

In the same manner in the field of sports, Anthony D. Souza, Michael Masih, Wells Mathas, Anil Dalpat, Danish Kaneria and Bahram De Awari performed for Pakistan. In brief minorities in Pakistan have equal rights in each area of activity. The minority community is also playing its full role in the progress of country.

Do you know?

Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram was a well-known civil engineer. He was born in Mangtanwala, a village in Punjab (now Nankana Sahib District). Many famous buildings of Lahore, GPO, Lahore Museum, National College of Arts, Chemistry Department of GCU are designed by him. While Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, DAV College (Present Islamia College Civil Lines), Sir Ganga Ram Girls School (now Lahore College for Women University) and institution for the rehabilitation of disabled and many other institutions were set up by him on his own expense.



**Rai Bahadur
Sir Ghangha Ram**

Exercise

1- Tick the correct answer from the four answers given against each question.

(i) Famous poet of Pashto is:

- (a) Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid (رحمة الله عليه) (b) Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor
(c) Khushaal Khan Khattak (d) Baba Bulhe Shah (رحمة الله عليه)

(ii) Served as the judge of Supreme Court:

- (a) Peter Christie (b) Dr. Routh Pfau
(c) William D Harvey (d) Badi-uz-Zaman kakaous

(iii) The facts and figures of observing population is called:

- (a) Migration (b) Mutation
(c) Consolidation (d) Census

(iv) The Islamic event is celebrated on 12th Rabi ul Awal:

- (a) Meraj-un-Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ حَاتُّوا اللَّيْلَ مِنْهُ وَأَصْحَابُهُ وَسَلَّمَ (b) Jashan-e-Milad-un-Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ حَاتُّوا اللَّيْلَ مِنْهُ وَأَصْحَابُهُ وَسَلَّمَ
(c) Eid-ul-Fitr (d) Shab-e-Barat

(v) The numbers of Pakistani toured in Pakistan in 2019 was:

- (a) About 40 million (b) About 50 million
(c) About 60 million (d) About 70 million

2- Give short answers to the following questions.

- Enlist five problems of education in Pakistan?
- What is gender discrimination?
- What is meant by co-curricular activities?
- Write names of three Punjabi poets?
- How balance can be created between population and resources?

3- Answer the following questions in detail:

- Give suggestions to solve problems of education in Pakistan.
- Describe similarities in regional cultures promote national harmony.
- What are the important attributes of Pakistani society?
- Discuss in detail national and two regional languages in Pakistan.
- What is the significance of tourism in Pakistan?
- Discuss gender distribution of population in Pakistan.
- What are the problems of health sector? Suggest ways to solve these problems.
- Discuss role of minorities in Economic development of Pakistan.
- Write main features of Pakistani culture.

Activity for the Students

- Organize a debate on National harmony among the students.
- Collect pictures relating to Pakistani culture.

- Conduct a survey in your area and prepare a list of social problems there

Instructions for teachers

- Inform the students about main features of their culture.
- Ask the students to prepare chart of main features of Pakistani culture and hang it in your classroom.

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Glossary

Note: Meaning and explanation to the words/terms is given in the context of this book.

Chapter:5

Words	Meaning	Words	Meaning
Rule	To govern, to be in power	Re-construction	Rebuild
Bonus	Additional payment besides pays as prize, incentive etc.	Adult education	Teaching the mature, old people, method of education
Insurance	Compensation for the loss, damage to person or property	Reforms	Changes introduced for better results
Social security	A system of monetary favor by the government to people ill, old, unemployed, poor,	Socialism	Economic system, government own resources and distributes these/ make decisions
Tenant/tenants	People engaged in agriculture with landowner for share in crop/output	Security	Safety, integrity, Protection, defense
Economy	System of ownership, production and distribution of goods and services	Referendum	System of submitting any issue measure, policy to public for popular vote/option
Muslim Ummah	Muslim community Muslims of the world	Cabinet	Prime minister and ministers Group of people running the government
Foreword	Piece of writing at the beginning of a book, introduction of book.	Automobile Industry	Factories that are Making /manufacturing / assembling Cars, buses, trucks
Drugs	Intoxicating things e.g., opium, heroin, cocaine etc.	Bureaucrats	Officers of the government Heads of departments
Privatization	To give anything in private control/ownership	Technocrats	Management of society by the experts, Administration by technically perfect people
Enlightened	Open minded, liberal, accommodating	Moderate	Reasonable person, who controls his emotions

Chapter: 6

Words	Meaning	Words	Meaning
Foreign Policy	Policy of relations with the other countries of the world	Gandhara civilization	Ancient civilization which existed in Peshawar, Taxila, Dir, Sawat, Charsada etc
Corridor	Tax/ fare on using passage Passage	Preferences	Ordering something according to choose, ranking things
Promote	To advance, Develop, Expand	Sovereignty	Supreme authority, power to rule/ govern/ order
Mutual existence	Co-existence, Policy of live and Let live	Embroidery	Needle work with thread to decorate clothes
Culture	Living style, behaviour, way of life, way of thinking, attitude	Self determination	Right of decision by vote, Participation in decision making
Silk route	Road link between Pakistan and China	Inseparable/ Atootang	That which cannot be separated
Line of control	Frontier between Azad Kashmir and Indian held Kashmir	Oasis	Garden of dates/ cluster of date trees around water
Cloth weaving	Making/ preparing cloth	Worrisome	Causing worry, abnormal, unsatisfactory

Infrastructure	Basic Structure which helps in activities like roads, bridges, electricity, schools, offices etc.	Veto	Right to dismiss resolution, decision (given to five permanent members of UN Security Council)
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Chapter:7

Words	Meaning	Words	Meaning
Targets	Set objectives	Backward	Who could not develop
Instability	Situation that is not in control	Metric ton	1000, Kilograms
Products	Goods made, prepared,	Estimate	Calculated guess, approximation
Intense	Worrisome, grievous	Utilization	To take benefit/ advantage
Subsidy	Concession/ support by the government	Combined Harvester	A machine used for harvesting (crops etc.)
Monsoon	Season of rains	Hectare	2.47 acres of land/ 10 thousand square meter land
Cusic	Measure of flow of water Flow of 28.317 liters water per second at specific point	Dam	Water storage for irrigation and electricity generation
Barrage	barrier over a river or to prevent flooding and help irrigation	Irrigation	To give water to crops
Custom duty	A tax on imports	Foreign exchange	Currency of other country
Rayon	Artificial fiber to make cloth	Hub	Having important/central position
Terminal	Point to stop/stay/ load unload	Delivery	To carry to the recipient/ to carry things to destination
Kaarez	Underground watering system	Edible oil	Oil used for cooking/ eating
Shell Gas	Gas in metamorphic rocks	Dry port	Inland port for direct shipment (export-import)

Chapter:8

Words	Meaning	Words	Meaning
Densely populated	Place where a large number of people live in limited area	Million	Ten lac - 1,000,000
Census	Survey/estimate of population	Gender	Category-male or female
Conservative	Who believe or practice traditions	Ajrak	Traditional robe of Sindh
Knotty/ Complicated	Difficult, tricky, complex	Extracurricular	Activity not part of syllabus
Devsaaai	Plateau in Gilgit Baltistan	Tourist	Visitor, person who tours
Bond	Relation, attachment	Sanskrit	Ancient language of India/ Aryans
Personality/ Status	Position, identity, category	Issue/promote	To publish/prop up, to give a push
Artist/Creator	Person who creates something book, painting etc	Past glory	Fame, splendor of the past
Bait ul maal	Exchequer of Islamic government/ Fund allocated for the help in Pakistan.	Prophethood/ appointment as prophet	Selection by Allah as prophet/his messenger
Repute	Standing, status, honor	Community	Group of people of same group caste, region, race etc.
Gender discrimination	To practice/believe that man is superior or otherwise	Consume/ Consumption	To spend money/ making use of some thing