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- Monthly Price Indices for October, 2013
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Both reports are available at <http://pbs.gov.pk>

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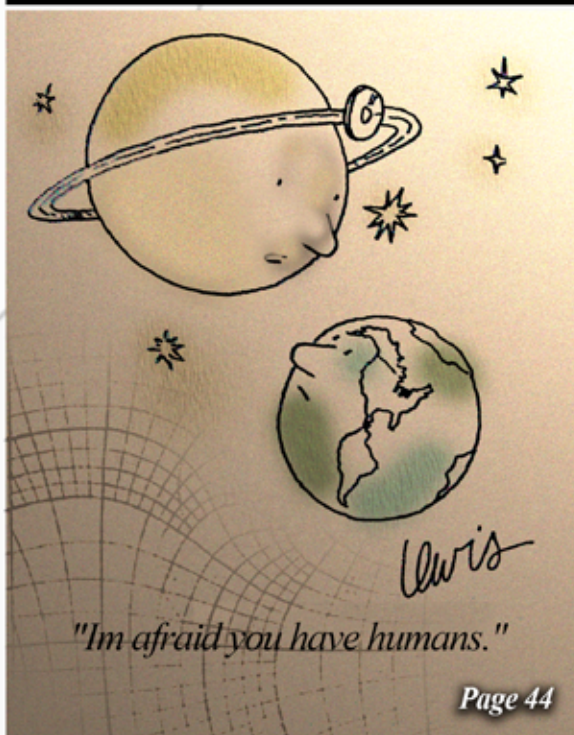
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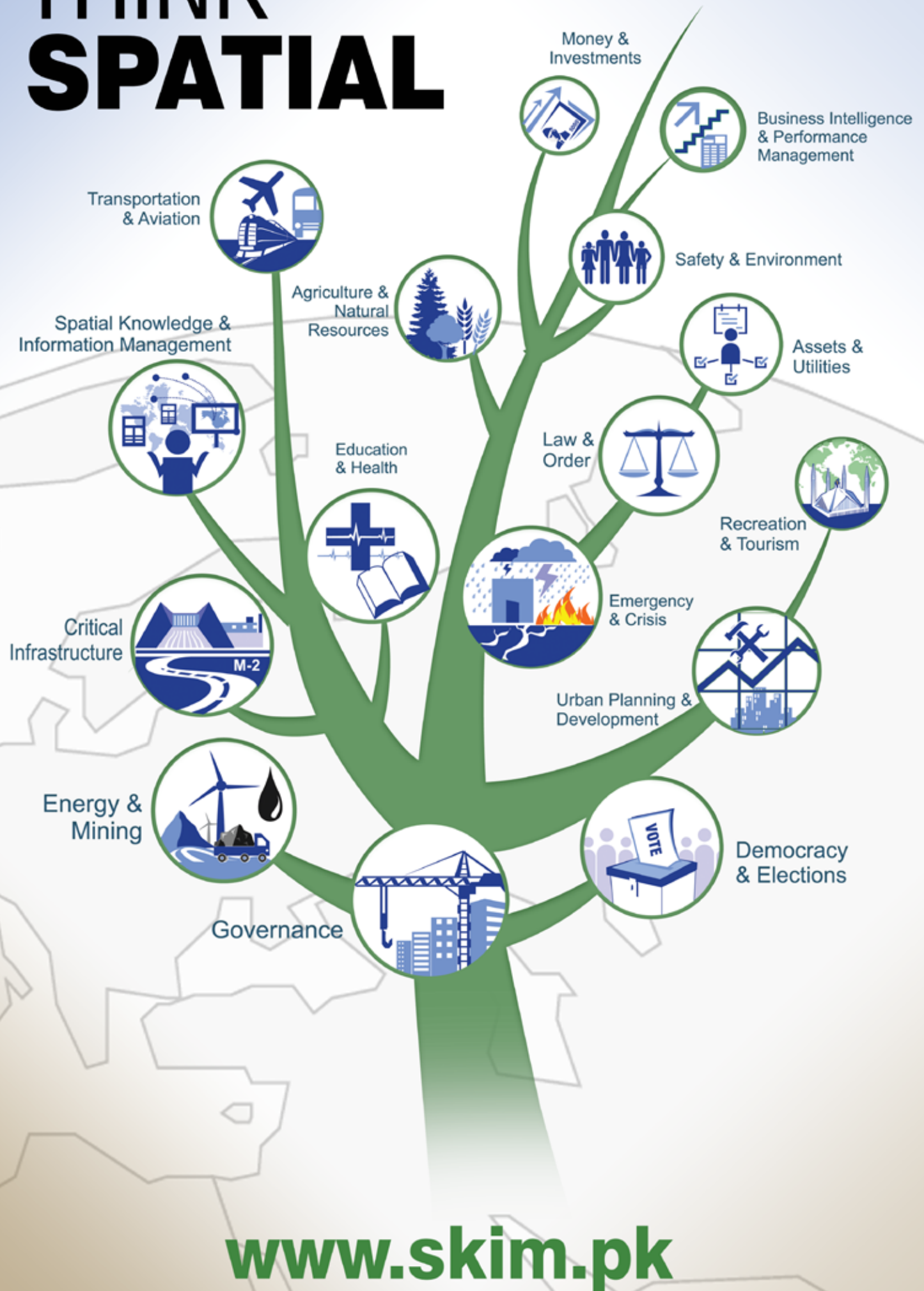
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Spatial Knowledge & Information Management for **creating security**



Spatial Knowledge & Information Management [SKIM] programs focus on acquiring, analyzing, using, and sharing specific and useful information that enable its users to integrate a huge wealth of data for enhanced decision making, both at the corporate and public policy level. Many fields contribute to SKIM framework including: Information and Communication Technology, Geographic Information System, Citizen Media, and Public Governance, Policy, Safety, Education, Health, Environment, and Energy. SKIM orientation seminars and training workshops empower its participants in conducting highly sophisticated analysis and scenarios modeling while incorporating the spatial dimension of information. The monthly SKIM magazine covers most pressing issues from its contributing themes and provides latest information to enhance quality of discussion on the issue.

Water scarcity poses a serious challenge to the people and economy of Pakistan. The population explosion, unplanned urbanization, inconsistent policies, poor law enforcement and weak governance have brought Pakistan to the brink of being a 'water scarce,' country with less than 1,000 cubic meters

per person per year. On the other hand, shifting monsoon patterns, climatic changes, and melting of glaciers have been linked with widespread destruction due to floods in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. These floods caused massive disruption across the country and overburdened the economy. To avoid any future catastrophe, Pakistan needs to harness and manage its natural resources wisely.

In this issue, a comprehensive article on water, by Muhammad Tayyab Rauf, presents in-depth analysis of current and future availability of water in Pakistan. Going further, the article presents views on effective water conservation and management.

In this issue, the article on E-Voting elaborately explains as how the use of electronic machines in general elections could strengthen democratic process in Pakistan, leading to good governance. Besides, Ammad Salim reviews the progress made by Pakistan in information technology and makes a strong case for reducing digital divide in different status of the society for inclusive development. An article by Dr. Ahmed Malik discusses the state of health indicators in Pakistan and how well we are doing to achieve millennium development

goals (MDGs). None of these development ambitions could be realized without peace and security in the country. An article on internal security by Muhammad Akhtar highlights Pakistan's internal security challenges and where to go from here.

This edition presents various geospatial technologies and ICT technological developments both from Pakistan and abroad. The news section of SKIM's thematic areas will keep abreast with up to date developments and will share it with common reader as well as decision makers.

It will give me immense pleasure to hear from those who would like to contribute to this pioneering effort.

Nadeem Ahmad
Director
Research & Development
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Governance

Making Case for **Electronic Voting System in Pakistan**

By Nadeem Ahmad



Defying the danger of widespread violence and terrorists attacks, a record 55% of the total 86 million eligible voters, elected their representatives peacefully in the 11th General Election, held on May 11, 2013. The General Elections 2013 was a historic event as it marked the first successful, democratic transition, from one civilian government to another. The smooth transition of power is a landmark of democratic rule in Pakistan, which has been ruled by the military for more than half of its existence.

Despite the overall success of the democratic process, the election results were plagued by allegations of rigging, mismanagement and fraud. In the beginning, the political parties expected the overall results of the election to move forward as holding of the elections itself was considered a great success. However, as the new governments took over at the national and the provincial level; political leadership of many parties started to condemn the election results as manipulated, rigged and mismanaged.

The Pakistan Peoples' Party Parliamentarian (PPPP), the majority party in Sindh, reported serious irregularities in the Punjab and in Karachi city. The Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) that emerged as the largest party in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP), declared the National Assembly (NA)

elections in all the provinces except KP as deeply flawed. The Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), which won the largest number of seats in NA and in Punjab province, teamed up with Pakistan Muslim League-Functional (PML-F) against the alleged irregularities in Sindh. The Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI-F), that had won considerable seats in Balochistan and KPK, expressed serious concerns about election results in KPK and refused to accept the mandate of PTI in KPK. Similar accusations were reported by smaller parties and independent candidates. The widespread protest and dissatisfaction about the quality of election shook the credibility of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) and resulted in the resignation of the Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan.

So despite the successful democratic transition, Pakistan's democratic evolution will depend, to a considerable extent, on the manner in which the ECP conducts the general elections. According to PIL-DAT's Assessment of the Quality of General Election 2013 report, 12 out of 15 reported complaints are related to bogus votes, pressurizing voters, non-availability of ballot boxes, ballot papers and human error. Most of these complaints can be addressed, in future, by introducing electronic voting systems. The Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)

are used in many developed states world-wide, to ensure transparency and fairness of the elections, which lends credibility to the subsequent democratic rule.

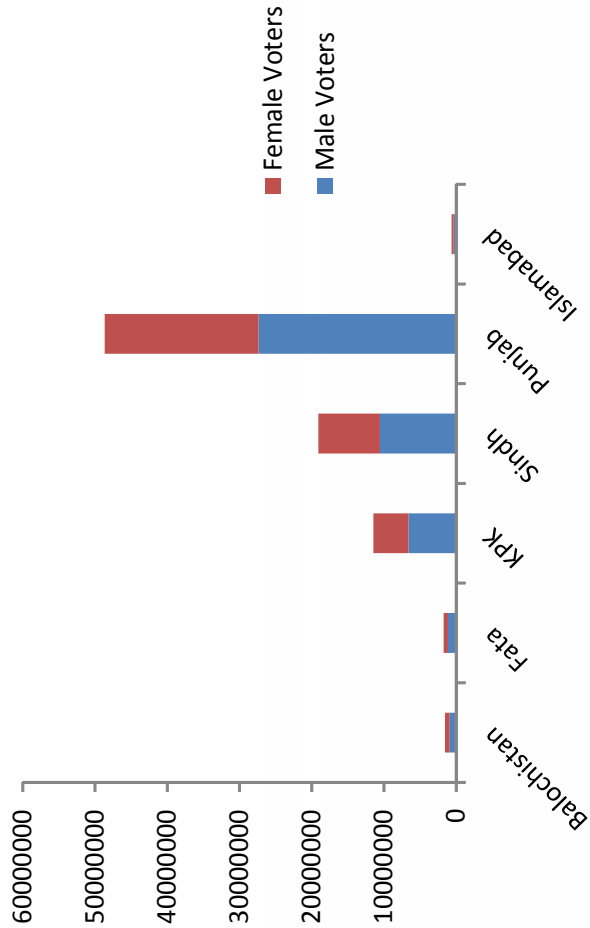
Though the ECP failed to introduce EVMs during the 2013 elections, its Five-Year Strategic Plan (2010-2014) recognizes the need to use EVMs. However, still, there are no signs to improve the existing system for forthcoming local government elections. In the given context, Pakistan needs a system of voting that is user friendly and manipulation free. Such seamless elections can only be conducted through an automated system which cannot be forged or cheated by any one.

Pakistan's current election management system is entirely manual with loads of paper work. There have been some recent improvements in voter registration, verification and preparation of voter lists with the help of National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA); however, the election procedures are still old fashioned. Everything has to deal with papers like voter lists voting ballots, balloting, CNIC verification etc.

On the polling day a voter visits polling station and presents his/her CNIC. Upon verification of CNIC number and name, the polling staff handovers the ballot paper; after getting the thumb impression

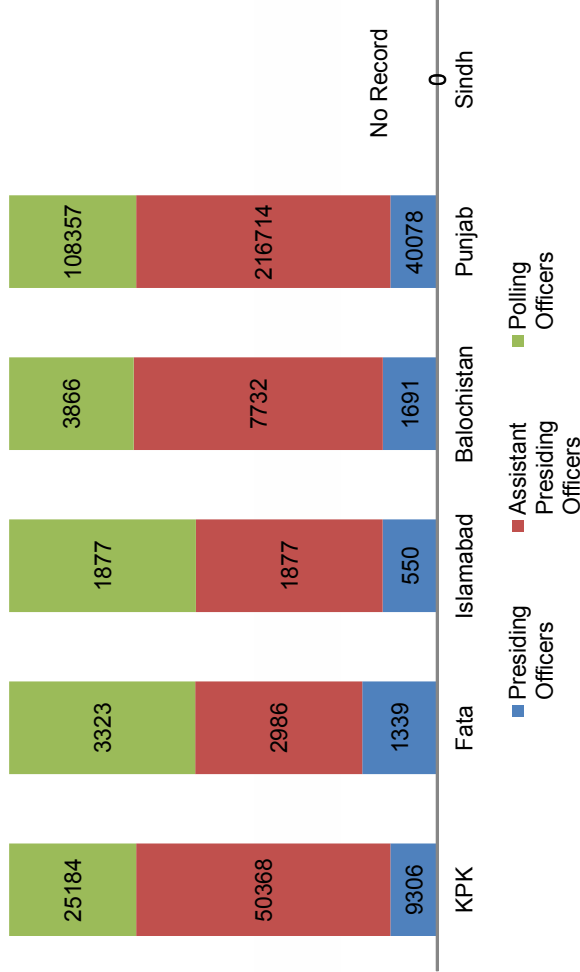
PAKISTAN GENERAL ELECTION 2013 - OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Province wise Male & Female Voters

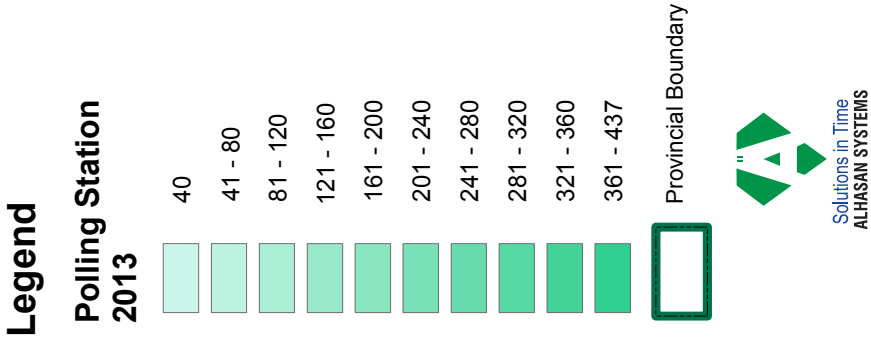


Balochistan

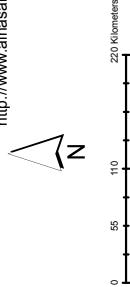
Province wise Distribution of Polling Staff



Sindh

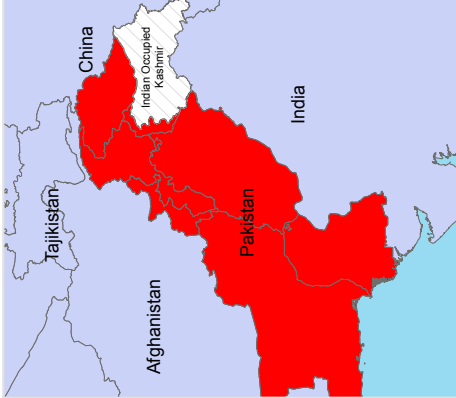


Creation Date: November 01, 2013
Projection/Datum: WGS84
Web Resources: <http://www.alhasan.com>



Map data source(s):
Population Census Organization : Admin boundaries
Alhasan Systems Private Limited : National Constituency Boundary
Election Commission Of Pakistan : Polling Station, Polling staff data

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	India: EVM	USA: Diebold
Nature of Device	Embedded with Assembly code and no Operating System	Embedded with Windows CE, and C++ code
Visual Output	Single LED against each candidate's name	Color Touchscreen, with GUI software
Operating System/Software	None, the Assembly code to register number of votes is all it has.	Windows CE, and C++ code stored on the Internal Memory and PCMCIA cards.
Records/Audits	The Voting unit doesn't store anything, the control unit records the number of votes cast for each candidate against his serial number. No record to link person-to-vote.	Internal ribbon printer. And PCMCIA storage for records and audit trails. Additionally the GEMS server also stores the votes and audits.
Accessibility	Blind people are allowed to bring an escort into the polling booth to help them vote.	Optional Audio component to assist the visually impaired. "Magnify" feature to enlarge the text. I guess all Windows CE Accessibility features are available on these systems.
Control	Control Unit accumulates the votes; it is a device with flash storage and seven segment LED displays. They are connected to voting units with a 5 meter cable, the Unit has a switch to issue a ballot for a voter.	Two GEMS servers one primary and a backup, for every polling station, that connects to the voting units to "load the ballots" (!) and then voting units work independently. They are again connected at the time of results.
Security of Access	Physical security is ensured by the electoral officers. The Unit is sealed during transport.	GEMS servers have access through Supervisory Smart cards, and PINs, some users have login and password access.
Ballot Issue	Ballot is issued by the Electoral officer by pressing a button on the Control Unit. It allows the voter to press one button on the voting unit.	Voter access smart card is issued in an envelope for a terminal. Voter can put it in the assigned terminal and cast his/her vote.
Storage of Votes	In Internal Non removable memory of the Control Units. All control units are transported physically to the counting center.	In a PCMCIA card hidden in the Voting Unit. Results are "transmitted" using modems to the counting center.
Cost of the System	About 10,500 Rs. (\$230) for 1 control Unit + one voting unit.	About \$3,300.
Power Supply	6V alkaline batteries	Electricity
Votes Capacity	3,840 Votes (the electoral process distributes one polling station for not more than 1,500 voters) so its large enough.	Over 35,000 votes.
Localization/Languages	The Voting unit has a Non tear-able printed sticker, which is printed in any of the 18 (yes 18) constitutional languages, spoken in the region. The Election Symbol of the candidate allows people who cannot read that language or cannot read any language at all to vote by pressing the button against the symbol.	Supports more than 8 different languages using GEMS software
Manufacturer	State owned Defense Equipment manufacturing units.	Private company.
Ownership of Equipment	Election commission of India buys it and owns it to conduct elections everywhere in India	Diebold: Individual states / counties buy the systems, and use it to take part in elections, each state can decide based on its law, which system to adopt.

on the counter file. The voter places stamp mark on the concerned candidate's name and symbol and put the ballot paper in to a ballot box, after folding it in a specific way. Once the voting time expires, the polling staff, in the presence of the polling agents of the contesting candidates, counts the votes and registers the results on the specified form. After completion of the counting process the Polling staff submits a copy of the results to the Returning Officers; again manually. The only way to remove gray areas in this voting system is the introduction of EVMs as recognized by the ECP itself.

The electronic voting has been a well debated issues across many democracies in the world. Brazil is the leading country in electronic elections that has been conducting elections using

EVMs since 1990. Australia adopted electronic voting in 2001 and Netherlands shifted to this system in 2006. India started using EVMs in 1982 and, after addition of some key legislation, resumed electronic voting in 1989. Election in United States is also conducted on specially designed voting machines and is considered as one of the most efficient system in the world. With similar cultural, social and political challenges, Pakistan can learn from India's experience of transforming its election procedures from manual voting to electronic voting.

The Indian Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) are designed and developed by two Government agencies- Defense Equipment Manufacturing Units, Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and a private enterprise i.e. Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL). Both systems are identical, and are developed under the supervision of the Election Commission of India.

The process of voting on EVMs in India is so simple and quick that the experiments conducted in various states in India showed that even an illiterate voter was able to handle the machine with ease and confidence. The mechanism and the operation of the machine are also simple and the polling personnel does not find any difficulty in operating the machine. The pace of polling is definitely quicker (India used to have voting system like Pakistan's current voting process) and correspondingly the time taken for the entire operation of one voter exercising his right to vote is considerably reduced.

The EVM System consists of two units – Control Unit and Voting Unit, and is operated by a simple magnesium battery of 6 volts and, therefore, these can be used anywhere in the country. The Voting Unit is used by the Voter, and the Control Unit is operated by the Electoral Officer. Both units are connected by a 5 meter cable. The voting unit has a list of candidates' names and their Party Symbols pasted on the surface, and a Blue button to cast a vote in front of every candidate's name. The Party Symbols are approved by the election commission to be unique, all political parties use these symbols while campaigning, and even illiterate people can identify their candidates by looking at their symbol, and pressing the blue button in front of his symbol.

The Control Units have three buttons on the surface, namely; one button to release a single vote, one button to see the total number of vote casted till now, and one button to close the election process. The result button is hidden and sealed. The result button cannot be pressed unless the Close button is already pressed.

The machine, especially the voting unit, is so designed as to keep in-

tact the essential features of the old manual method of voting and the only change is that the voter is required to press the button provided opposite to the name and symbol of the candidate of his choice; as against the use of Rubber Stamps which was to be put on the ballot paper on or near the symbol of his choice. All the safeguards, taken under the present system, are making the election procedure fool-proof against cheating; temporability and non- violation of secrecy is fully maintained.

The US electronic machines are called "Diebold" and are much more sophisticated than EVMs. The following table compares technical details of both most used electronic voting systems. To continue Pakistan's transition to democratic governance, Pakistan is in real need for authentic and robust election systems. With modern technology available at much reduced cost and national capacity to design large scale electronic solutions (for example NADRA), it is time to change a dysfunctional and controversial election system. ECP can learn from systems that are adopted by other countries. The Indian case presents valuable insight as booth countries share similar political system, cultural values and literacy level. A locally developed Electronic Voting System (EVS) will be more efficient, robust, cost effective and rigging free as compared to the prevailing manual, paper-ballot based voting system.

Technically, Pakistan should task local companies in the engineering sector and software development to develop an electronic machine and software to be used for elections. The Machine

may have features like an LCD screen to display the party flags and names and to make selection of the party, one wants to vote for. The voting machines can be integrated with a biometric unit to authenticate the thumb

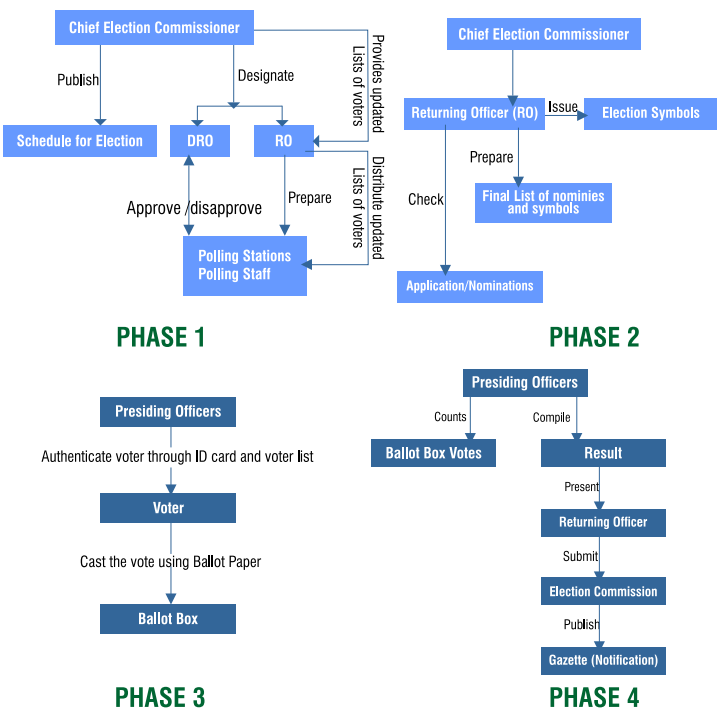


impression of the voter present and the thumb impression on the ID cards (NADRA has proven such capacity and claims that it can hold e-voting). This method would minimize the rigging issues due to fake voter or use of fake ID for casting votes. The other possibility is to use NADRA's smart ID cards which has chip inside.

It would be best if the EVS are developed and maintained under the supervision of the ECP. The ECP needs to build its technical capacity for managing system security. The EVS must be auditable by NADRA, and every political party should be taken on-board for the deployment of such system, as ECP has been reporting lack of willingness by the stakeholders.

Like India did in 1989, Pakistan needs to provide legal framework for the introduction of electronic voting machines. Current election laws in Pakistan make many references to paper ballots, physical ballot boxes and hand counting procedures. Before electronic voting machines could be introduced in Pakistan, even for a pilot project, several amendments are required in Representation of the People's Act, 1976, and in a number of electoral rules. Legal amendments

Election Procedure



should be pursued actively so that electronic voting is possible in the forthcoming local bodies' elections.

GOVERNANCE

Thatta split to make Sujawal 28th district of Sindh

Source: Dawn News, October 13, 2013.

KARACHI: Amid guarded feedback from sceptics and political rivals, the Sindh government carved out brand-new Sujawal district from Thatta on Saturday with the claim that the move had no political reason as was propagated by opposition politicians.

A notification issued on Saturday by the provincial revenue department said a new district encompassing Sujawal, Kharochhan (barring 10 dehs), Mirpur Bathoro, Jaati and Shah Bunder talukas would be Sindh's 28th district to be called Sujawal.

Its headquarters will be located in Sujawal taluka. The new district has been established under Section 6 of the Sindh Land Revenue Act, 1967.

Thatta, area-wise among the largest districts of the province, will have half the size in its new boundaries, comprising Thatta, Mirpur Sakro, Ketu Bunder and Ghorabari talukas.

Besides, dehs Bablo, Betri, Sookbi, Babyo, Dolo Sholani, Bet Maehar, Mir Wari, Thare Wari, Darsi and Mor Chabuda of Kharochhan taluka have also been included in Thatta.

People in the area had been seeking the status of a district for Sujawal for many years, which had been delayed in the past mainly because of political reasons. They opposed the new district on Saturday after the notification alleging that the new district limits had political dimensions rather than public service.

"The PPP has a certain agenda. They have a plan to politically subdue their political opponents and increase their political clout, which has never been in the past," a source close to the Shirazi group vaguely said.

A spokesman for provincial minister for local government Syed Owais Muzaffar quoted him as saying that the provincial government's order followed a popular demand for a new district.

Most Sindhi nationalist parties had opposed the division of Thatta district. They largely associated this move by the PPP in the light of its plans to establish a new city, Zulfikarabad, comprising various talukas of Thatta and now Sujawal districts.

Call for approval of policy on home-based workers

Source: Dawn News, October 22, 2013

KARACHI: Labour leaders have demanded that the policy on home based workers gathering dust with the Sindh cabinet for a long time be approved immediately to enable about three million workers, mostly women, in the province to get their rights.

They were speaking at a press conference at the press club organised by the Home Based Women Workers Federation (HBWWF) on Monday in connection with the third anniversary of the Home Based Workers Day that was being celebrated in South Asian countries since Oct 20, 2011.

HBWWF chief Zehra Khan pointed out that on the pattern of a recent amendment to the Sindh Industrial Relations Act (SIRA) 2013 which allowed inclusion of people associated with fishing as workers the law could be amended again to include home based workers.

It would help them claim benefits they were entitled to get from various social security schemes of the government and would also allow them to participate in trade union activities, she said.

She said that most home based workers were employed in different trades including bangle making, leather industry, embroidery, handicrafts, sports goods, surgical appliances, toys, packaging, electronics etc. The federation was assisting the government to register the (home based) bangle workers in Hyderabad, she said.

She demanded that it be ensured that the workers, regardless of their status and gender, were paid equal wages for doing the same job and were not discriminated against on any basis.

Other HBWWF leaders Shehla Rizwan, Nasir Mansoor, Nuzhat Shirin also spoke at the press conference which was also attended by workers' representatives Saira Feroz, Amber Asif, Kauser Perveen, Samina and Khadija.

PM to establish Performance Delivery Unit

Source: The Nation, October 09, 2013

ISLAMABAD - Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif has said that his government is keen to establish a Performance Delivery Unit (PDU) to ensure implementation of government's policies, initially in four key areas of governance including energy, infrastructure, employment generation and housing.

The Prime Minister said this while meeting Sir Michael Barber, UK Special Envoy who called on the Prime Minister at PM's House on Tuesday.

Nawaz highlighted that an effective mechanism based on the best practices of the developed countries like the UK, Malaysia, etc on key areas of governance, delivery and efficiency have produced excellent results.

He further said that Pakistan wants to implement the same which would help in ensuring implementation on government's policy decisions.

The Prime Minister said that the unit would keep a track record on the development made, and other areas and sectors of the government would also be incorporated later.

The Prime Minister stressed that Pakistan is committed to education for all and highly appreciates the UK support for education in Pakistan.

He said that this constructive engagement on education will lay the foundations for a better future for our people.

Sir Michael Barber assured to provide maximum possible assistance in the establishment of Performance Delivery Unit.

He said that UK is one of Pakistan's lead bilateral development partners providing assistance in the areas of education, health, poverty reduction and good governance besides humanitarian assistance in times of need.

Islamabad police go digital and honest citizens feel happy

Source: Dawn News, October 22, 2013

LAST month, the Islamabad police went digital. Not a Eureka moment but their creating a database of criminals, suspects and stolen vehicles does count as a first step towards fighting urban crime using modern technology.

A brainchild of two Superintendents of Police, retired army captains Mohammad Ilyas and Mustansar Feroz, the project has already started paying dividends.

Police have arrested four proclaimed offenders since the project went into operation three weeks ago.

Their criminal record in the database gave them up to the police at the city checkpoints.

At the same time, the digital checking system has brought relief to the innocent suspects.

SPs Ilyas and Feroz took the initiative to collect and digitise the record of all sorts of criminals, proclaimed offenders, court absconders, military deserters, convicted persons and the accused facing trial, available with the capital police.

They also fed the chassis number and other particulars of vehicles registered with the Islamabad Excise and Taxation Office, or reported stolen, into the database.

The mobile phone company, Ufone, provided a server to the capital police to access the database of the outlaws and the lifted vehicles.

Next, all the concerned police officers, such as those on patrol duties, heading the 63 checkpoints in Islamabad, station house officers, and sub-divisional and zonal police officers were provided mobile phones with dedicated access to the database.

That armed them with the ability to check and verify, in real time, the status of any person and vehicle that looks

suspicious to them.

Even if car thieves had made any changes, the checker would get all the information about its make, model, colour, chassis and engine numbers, the person in whose name it is registered, his CNIC number and residence address from the database.

Although the database is upgraded regularly, that factor would keep the door open for the criminals from other areas.

A policeman said that earlier suspicious persons intercepted at the checkpoints were let go if they could not be positively identified as criminals. But now the system shows their police record in seconds and they are arrested.

KP CM inaugurates E-govt Initiative Project

Source: The News, October 28, 201

LPESHAWAR: Chief Minister Pervez Khattak has said the E-government introduced by the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI)-led coalition government would bring about transparent and open governance in the province.

"The PTI will never backtrack on its words for a transparent governance system; therefore, it has been overhauling and reorganizing all public sector institutions in order to ensure that people have unhindered access to all sectors," the chief minister told the IT Department authorities after inaugurating the E-Government Initiative Project at a ceremony in the Chief Minister's Secretariat.

He also urged the ST&IT Department to lay solid foundation for attracting private sector to invest more in hard and software development as well as setting up industries in the province to increase job opportunities.

Provincial Minister for Science & Technology and Information Technology Shahram Khan Tarakai on the occasion briefed him on the E-government project introduced by IT Directorate to bring transparency and openness in public sector institutions and ensure maximum utilisation of public sector facilities for the benefit of people.

Besides others, Chief Minister's Economic Advisor Rafiqatullah Babar, Director IT Bilal Jabbar and Member IT Working Group Arbab Sher Ali were also present on the occasion. The chief minister said that hopefully the traditional Peshawari and Charsadda footwear, furniture of Malakand and Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan's sweets, etc would be demanded and purchased online from all over the world someday, which would certainly improve economic conditions of our people.



ICT

Much Needed Journey: **Pakistan's Steady Progress On Information Highway**

By Ammad Saleem

According to the annual report of Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) for the year 2012, the broadband subscribers in Pakistan have risen to over 2 million by the end of June, 2012. From an almost nonexistence sector in 2007, the broadband internet coverage has shown a staggering 41% growth rate in the number of broad band users in Pakistan in 2012 alone. The latest worldwide data report shows that Pakistan is one of the top countries that registered high growth rate in broadband Internet penetration.

Though these statistics are promising, there are only 1% of the total 20 million internet users who have access to broadband services and there is a long journey ahead to keep the benefit of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). The wider and affordable access to ICT will raise the living standard of the people of Pakistan.

The fast growing internet subscribers are expected to unleash enormous potential for both the business and the government. According to the Trade Development Authority (TDA), Pakistan's Information Technology exports reached \$1.4 billion in 2011. In the view of Mr. Pervez Akhtar, former CEO of Universal Services Fund (USF) Pakistan, a 10

per cent rise in Broadband penetration (which, at present, is just 1 per cent) shall result in an increase of 1.38 per cent in the GDP.

Broadband has significant economic importance for both the developing and the developed countries. With changing dynamics of the world economy, the businesses and governments rely heavily on internet based technological infrastructure that enables national productivity through well-connected economic resources of a country. Moreover, these days many of the industries

in the country. Pakistan has made considerable progress in strengthening its broadband infrastructure during the last five years with over 10 service providers already in the market.

According to the PTA data, Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation Limited (PTCL) is the largest broadband service provider in Pakistan with its 60 percent of customer base and well laid infrastructure providing wireless and wired services across the nation. The number of broadband subscribers associated with



are shifting to internet based delivery of their products and services which require expanded and robust provision of broadband services

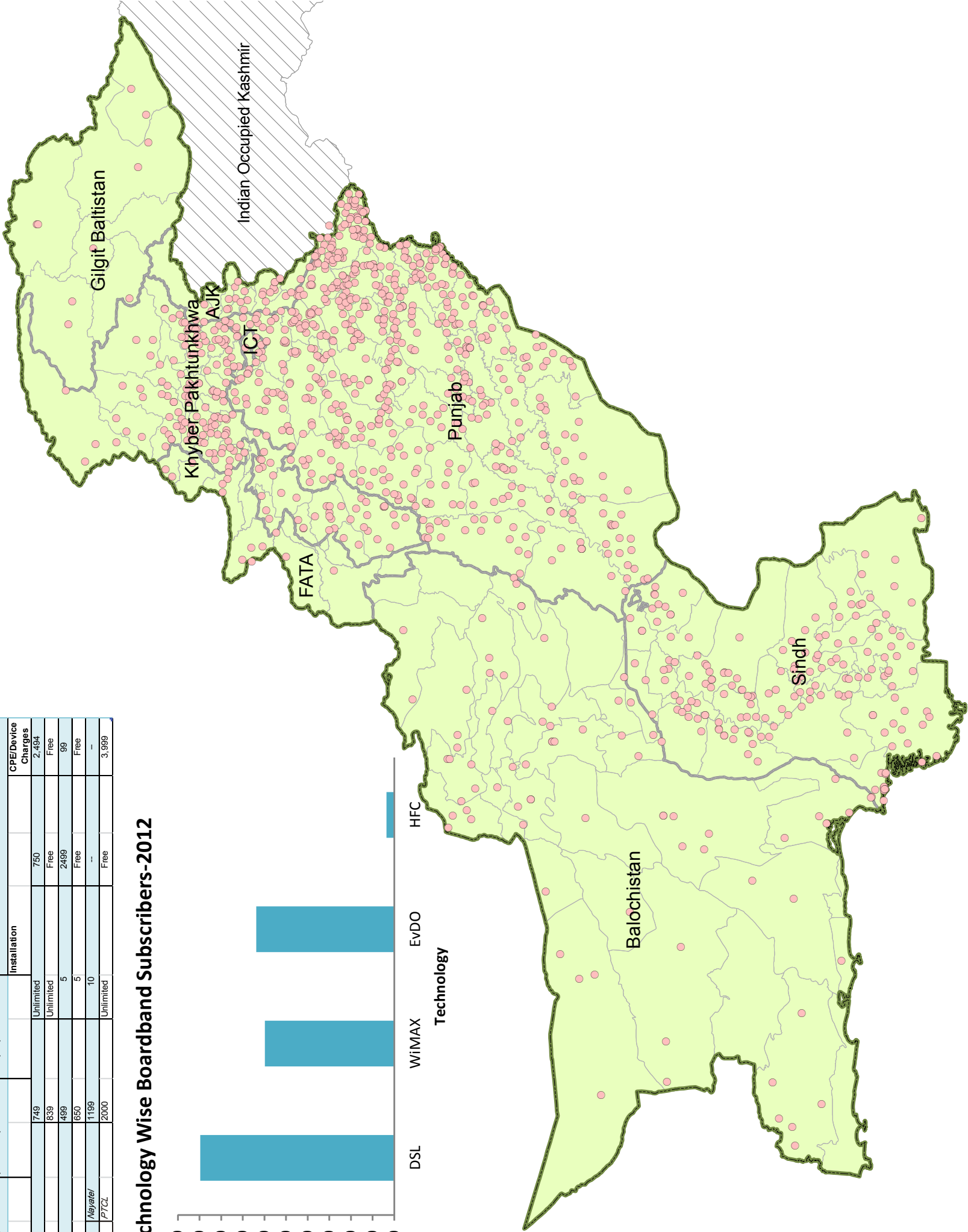
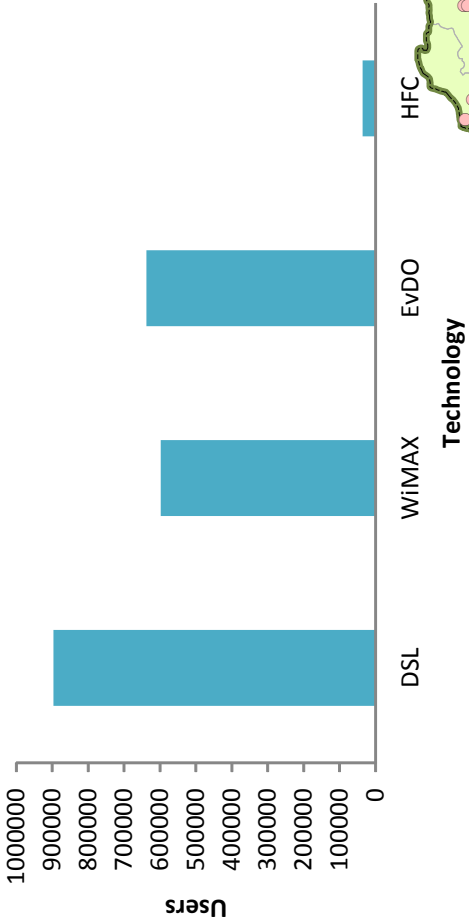
PTCL is 1,262,732.

The second biggest player in the broadband market is WATEEN Telecom, which has increased its

BROADBAND COVERAGE MAP PAKISTAN

Technology	Company	Price (Rs/month)	Data Volume (GB)	Additional Cost (Rs)	CPE/Device Charges
DSL	Micronet	749	Unlimited	750	2,494
	PTCL	839	Unlimited	Free	Free
WiMax	Wateen	499	5	2499	99
	Wi-Tribe	650	5	Free	Free
FTTH	Nayatel	1199	10	Free	Free
	PTCL	2000	Unlimited	Free	3,999
EVDO					

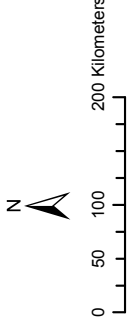
Technology Wise Boardband Subscribers-2012



- Legend**
- Broad Band Location
 - National Boundary
 - Provincial Boundary
 - District Boundary



Creation Date: Oct 27, 2013
Projection/Datum: WGS84
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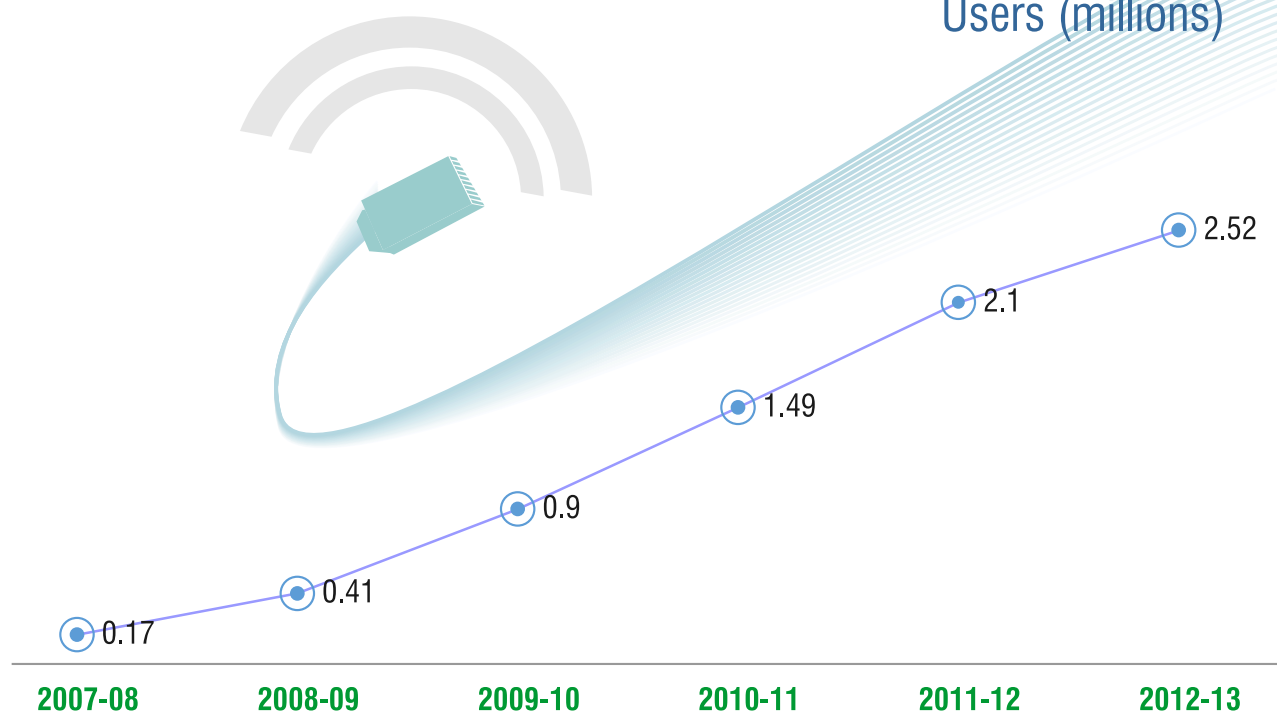
Map data source(s):
Population Census Organization : Admin
boundaries
ALHASAN ICT Geospatial database :
Broadband location

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Broadband Penetration

Users (millions)



subscribers by 36%, owing to a major overhauling of its business processes and introduction of further capital during late 2011; taking its total subscribers base to 297,503 in the last fiscal year. The data suggests that Wateen holds 14.2% share in the broadband market.

WORLDCALL stands next in the line at third position with 181,311 subscribers and claims 8.6% share of the market. Wi-tribe and Qubee are recent additions having shares of 9.4% and 3.5% in the market, having 197,151 and 72,893 subscribers respectively

providing five major internet services: DSL, EV-DO, FTTH, HFC and Wimax. According to the PTA, the wireless technologies have claimed larger share in the broadband, which corresponds with the fragile ground network infrastructure in Pakistan. The annual report also indicates that the wireless technologies have increased their shares in the market from 32% to 56%. Up till now, Wimax and EV-DO are the two main wireless technologies in Pakistan. But the fact remains, that the biggest player among the broadband technologies is DSL, claiming 42% of the subscribers while

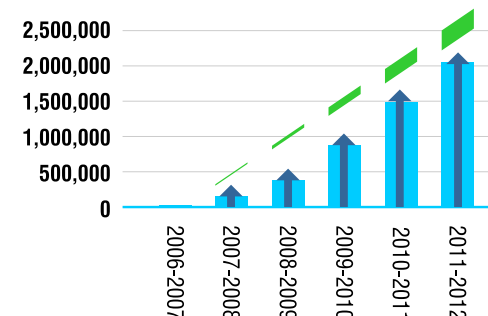
The broadband penetration in the country increased to 1.2% at the end of 2012 as compared to 0.89% as of June 2011. Despite the fact that the broadband net additions and growth rates are quite satisfying, there are few factors, including high cost of market entry, low literacy level, lack of awareness etc. which require coordinated efforts by the regulators, services providers and the government for improvement in the progressive penetration of broadband in Pakistan.

Pakistan, as compared to other countries in the region, has rapidly ex-

skewed in favor of urban cities. With over 60% of the population in Pakistan living in rural area, the greatest challenge for broadband sector is to provide service to potential customers in areas of low population density, such as, to villages and small towns. There is an urgent need to focus more on broadband services in these areas and the government should incentivize market players to expand their network to rural areas. Unless the rural-urban internet divide is bridged; the true and all-encompassing benefit of information revolution will not be achieved.

In cities where the broadband tele-density is high, the quality of service has started to deteriorate. The up gradation of infrastructure is slower than the increase in the number of internet users. Several recent surveys of PTA reveal that the quality of service of the internet service providers has been less than optimal. To fix these issues, PTA has to use its leverage and

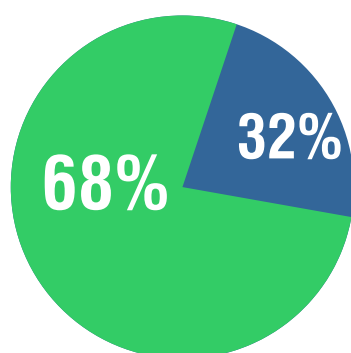
Broadband Demand



Broadband Technology Trends 2009-2012

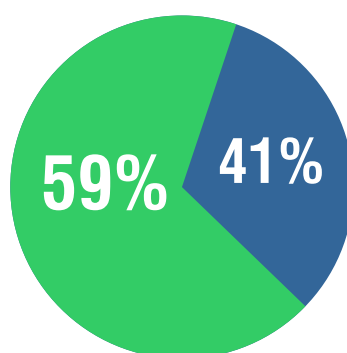
2009

Wireless
(Wimax, EVO)
Fixed
(DSL, HFC, FTTH)



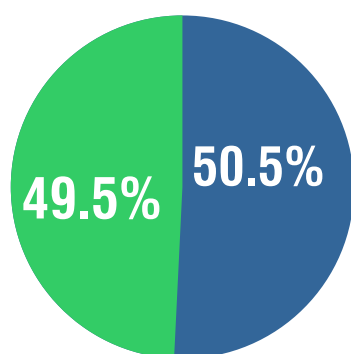
2010

Wireless
(Wimax, EVO)
Fixed
(DSL, HFC, FTTH)



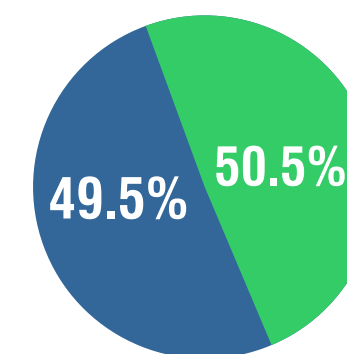
2011

Wireless
(Wimax, EVO)
Fixed
(DSL, HFC, FTTH)



2012

Wireless
(Wimax, EVO)
Fixed
(DSL, HFC, FTTH)



at the end of June 2012.

The broadband market in Pakistan is

EV-DO and Wimax are in close rivalry by claiming a share of 28.1 and 27.8% respectively.

panded number of internet users in relatively shorter time. However, the expansion of broadband internet is

mobilize its resources.

Pakistan has made the right move by setting up a Universal Service Fund to build communication infrastructure in the under-served communities. This program would aggressively accelerate growth of IT infrastructure in the rural communities through effective public private partnership. The government must ensure more market friendly policies, to encourage private sector to expand broadband coverage in the rural areas.

There is a need for formulation of a National IT and Broadband policy, which should adopt an inclusive approach; where academia, the private sector and the government collaborate towards a common goal of widespread IT accessibility and nation building. Achieving greater benchmarks of information highway, will not only boost economic opportunities but also enhance the welfare and wellbeing of the citizens.

Pervaiz for action against cellular companies

Source: The Nation, October 10, 2013

ISLAMABAD - Expressing grave concern over the growing use of non-registered SIMs by the criminals, extortionists and kidnappers, Senate Standing Committee on Interior and Narcotics Control on Wednesday prodded officials of ministries of interior, information technology and Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) for taking concrete steps to stop use of millions of illegal SIMs.

The committee met on Wednesday with Muhammad Talha Mehmood in chair. The chairman and other members grilled the concerned officials for failing to stop the widespread use of illegal and unregistered SIMs in criminal activities.

Annoyed over the non-serious attitude of concerned officials of Interior Ministry, the chairman said he would advise the government to take action against them in case if the non-registered SIM was used in any crime. He directed that the information technology ministry to take measures for utilizing Rs 60 billion Universal Service Fund (USF) for installing biometric and security systems in order to stop use of unregistered SIMs and to trace call records of SIMs used in criminal activities.

Senator Talha disclosed that mobile companies were paying zero income tax, claiming for years that they were running into losses. The companies were not even sharing details of revenues earned by them, he stated. The chairman directed FBR to provide the committee details of foreign exchange repatriated by the telecom companies from Pakistan since start of their business operations.

Acting Chairman Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) Dr Syed Ismail Shah informed that 22.59 million unverified and unregistered SIMs had been blocked so far. Surprisingly the IT and PTA officials were not sure about total number of SIMs in use in the country but according to an interior ministry official more than one million SIMs were in use. The committee recommended that Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) and police should be given access to SIMs data on real time basis for action against criminals. For this purpose, a unit at the interior ministry should be created to respond to requests of FIA and police round the clock. Minister for Information and Broadcasting Pervaiz Rashid called for strict action against mobile companies whose SIMs were used in terrorist acts.

An official of Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) informed the meeting that 3.7 million mobile sets were imported during the current financial year and FBR charges custom duty of Rs 250 on every set and Rs 500 on activation of a SIM. The committee also sought record of imports of mobile phones by a company Q Mobile.

ICT administration introduces Complaints management system

Source: The News, October 27, 2013

Islamabad: The Islamabad Administration has taken important measures to improve the complaints redress mechanism in its various departments, as part of its reforms initiatives, the sources in the district administration said.

A computerised system has been put in place to receive and respond to complaints lodged by general public, the sources said.

Software based complaints receipt, tracking and address system has been introduced in ICTA for Complaints Management. Citizens who come for availing various services are registered in the system first, providing information such as Name, Address, Nature of Visit and Mobile Phone Number, the sources said.

An automated message is sent to citizen containing various options for lodging their complaints via SMS. The SMS they send is logged in the system as complaint and followed up accordingly, the sources added.

Deputy Commissioner Amer Ahmed, informed that in the first phase, the system was deployed in the Excise and Taxation Department and in the second phase, it has been initiated in the Registration Branch of the Joint Sub-Registrar Office.

The sources, quoting DC's directions, said, an Assistant Commissioner has been designated as the complaint cell in-charge to monitor these complaints and the Deputy Commissioner randomly also calls some of the numbers to personally inquire regarding the services being provided at the two offices.

It was further informed that in the next phase, this system shall be rolled out to the Revenue Centres and in all other branches of DC Office, such as Domicile, IDP, Arms etc. This will improve the response mechanism and disposal of complaints in an organised manner.

MoIT issues directive for 3G auction

Source: Pakistan Today, October 8, 2013

ISLAMABAD - Ministry of Information Technology has issued policy directive regarding "Spectrum Auction for Next Generation Mobile Services in Pakistan" to PTA. The policy directive pertains to auction of spectrum for next generation mobile services in Pakistan (including 3G and advanced generations).

PTA is entrusted to carry out the auction in the most transparent manner in the shortest possible time. In this regard, PTA will hire the services of a consultant. According to the directive, the allocation of the spectrum will be technology neutral and auction will be open for new entrants as well. Also, auction winners will encourage and facilitate local manufacturing, transfer of technology and research and innovation in telecom sector of Pakistan.

PTA has informed that auction will be complete by end February 2014.

Sindh govt to block WhatsApp, Viber & other services for 3 months

Source: Dawn, October 4, 2013

KARACHI: In an effort to cripple the capability of terrorists to easily plan and coordinate criminal activities, the Sindh provincial government has decided to block access to popular internet telephony services and Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) applications, which they say militants use for communication.

The services affected by the three-month suspension may include Skype, WhatsApp, and Viber, among others.

"Criminal elements and terrorists have smartly switched to these networks. Previously, they communicated through their cellular phones. Now they have switched to networks to which we do not have access," Information Minister Sharjeel Memon told reports at a news conference. "For this (access) we have written to the federal government to co-ordinate with these companies to grant us access to them. Until then, we unfortunately have to announce to all citizens of Sindh that these services will be inaccessible all over the province for the next three months," said the provincial minister.

Provincial Information Minister Sharjeel Memon told journalists that the decision had been taken at a meeting of the law and order committee which was held at the CM House on Thursday and presided over by Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah.

Attended by inspector general of Sindh police, director general of Rangers, chiefs of intelligence agencies and senior officials, the meeting reviewed progress of the ongoing operation against criminal elements in Karachi. It decided to expand its scope to Hyderabad and other cities of Sindh from Friday.

Memon did not spell out how closing down the networks would improve security. But security services say instant messaging and internet telephony are used by militants and other armed groups to plan attacks. It was also not clear even if or how the ban could be practically enforced.

Social media was abuzz on Thursday with the criticism of the decision with several citizens on Facebook and Twitter protesting the ban.

Bilawal-Bhutto Zardari, the chairman of the ruling Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in Sindh, also took to Twitter to defend the provincial government's decision.

"I'd rather lose an app than another life," he said in a tweet. "We can intercept cell phones and SMS but not Whatsapp, Viber, etc... Temporary ban not permanent."

TEXPO reinvigorates Pakistan ICT sector at 13th ITCN Asia Exhibition and Conferences

Source: Business News Pakistan, October 14, 2013

Karachi, October 14, 2013 (PPI-OT): Thousands of visitors got their hands on to the latest ICT trends at TEXPO pavilion during 13th ITCN Asia Exhibition and Conferences 2013, which concluded in style at Karachi Expo Centre.

The three-day exhibition and conferences, which was held 8-10 October, was one of the industry's signature events and a massive success with quality representation from specialised ICT companies and a cross-section of visitors, including participants at the conferences where leading industry experts shed light on the latest ICT trends.

TEXPO, which is led by a dynamic Pakistani entrepreneur Dr. Sarfaraz Alam, brought exclusive partner companies such as Cannon Technologies, Microsoft and Extreme Networks at TEXPO pavilion. TEXPO announced major investment plans of multimillion US\$ in Pakistan to pave the way for other global ICT organisations and to reinvigorate Pakistan ICT sector.

Dr. Alam said, "We are ecstatic with our participation as the platinum sponsor of 13th ITCN Asia 2013 and equally delighted with the B2B meetings we had with potential customers. It is our desire to expand in Pakistan, build infrastructure and create jobs for a highly talented and enthusiastic market here. I hope with TEXPO's current initiative and future plans, we shall have many more internationally recognized organisations focusing on Pakistan."

At the TEXPO stand, experts from Cannon Technologies, Microsoft, Extreme Networks and TEXPO demonstrated their professional capabilities within domains of e-Government, Data Centre Solutions, IT Consultancy services, Software Development, and Technology Infrastructure.

During three days of ITCN, IT Minister of KPK province, President of Karachi Chamber of Commerce Industries, President of Board of Investment, Deputy Governor of State Bank of Pakistan, Chairman SUPARCO and other distinguished guests from both private and public sector paid visits to TEXPO pavilion.

On the last day of exhibition, British Deputy High Commissioner Mr. Mike Reilly paid special visit at TEXPO pavilion. He awarded scholarships to 34 successful IT students from universities all over Pakistan, who took part in TEXPO's global social initiative programme 'Mentoring a Talent'.

Two well attended conferences 'eGovernment-A Key to Transparency' and 'International Conference on Data Centre Solutions - big data and storage roadmap' were also sponsored by TEXPO, where global experts deliberated and shared their experiences in these conferences.



Education

Loss of Human Capital: **Why Millions of Children are out of School at the Primary level in Pakistan?**

By Sumbal Kazmi

Education is the most powerful weapon for reducing poverty and inequality, as it lays a solid foundation for sustained economic growth. It is the back-bone for every society's development and children are considered as the future of a nation. A well-educated child can avail better opportunities in every walk of life and everyone has the right to education. However, Pakistan is far behind from these global benchmarks where, according to a recent report by UNICEF, 6.5 million children are not enrolled in schools and another 2.7 are not enrolled at lower secondary level.

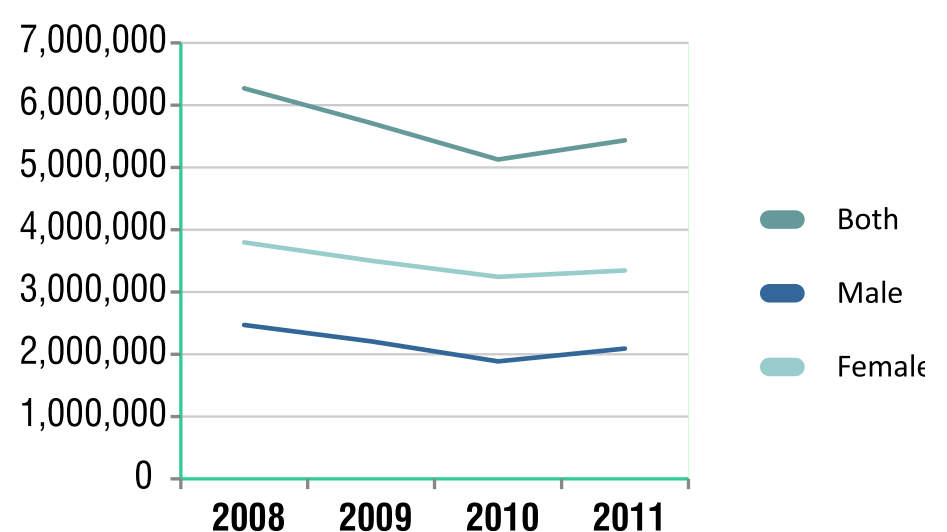
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics launched a report on the out-of-school children in Pakistan on September 19, 2013. According to the report, out-of-school statistics are worse among girls than boys as 38.9 percent of primary school going age girls are not attending schools as compared to 30.2 percent boys. Children from poorer households are proportionally more out of school - 49.2 percent compared to 17.5 percent in the richest quintile. Dropout is highest in the 5th grade (42.8 percent) indicating that many children do not transition

to lower secondary education and therefore do not complete basic education.

Province wise, Punjab has the highest NER (net enrolment rate) for children in primary schools at 61 percent followed by Sindh with 53 percent, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 51 percent and Balochistan with the lowest at 47 percent. Pakistan has an NER of 74.1 percent for all age groups enrolled either in primary,

The Second Goal of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) focuses on achieving universal primary education, while 'Target 2A' aims that by 2015, all children of school going age, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Being a signatory of the MDGs and other treaties, Pakistan has to take swift actions to achieve these targets. But so far, efforts to enroll out of school children are not quite satisfactory. More

Children Out of Schools, Primary



secondary or higher education.

Putting Pakistan in international perspective reveals further disparities.

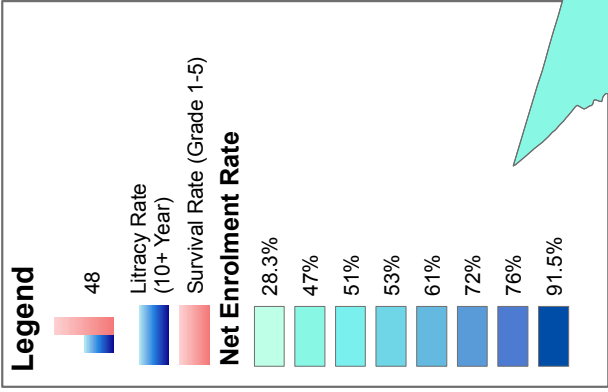
than half of the world's out of school children live in just 15 countries and Pakistan is one of them.



PROVINCE WISE STATUS OF MDG-2 (ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION)-PAKISTAN

Indicators	In %		Pakistan		Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Baluchistan	AJK	FATA	GB	ICT
	MDG Target	Actual	100	56	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Completion/Survival rate grade 1-5	MDG Target	Actual	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	MDG Target	Actual	55	59	59	43	71	41	92	16	89	96
Literacy rat 10+	MDG Target	Actual	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
	MDG Target	Actual	58	60	60	59	50	41	64	21.4	38%	82
Gender Parity Index (GPI) at Primary	MDG Target	Actual	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	MDG Target	Actual	1	1	0.96	1.36	0.69	0.76	1	0.52	0.84	0.98

Sources: PSLM 2010-11 and Pakistan Educational Statistics 2010-11.

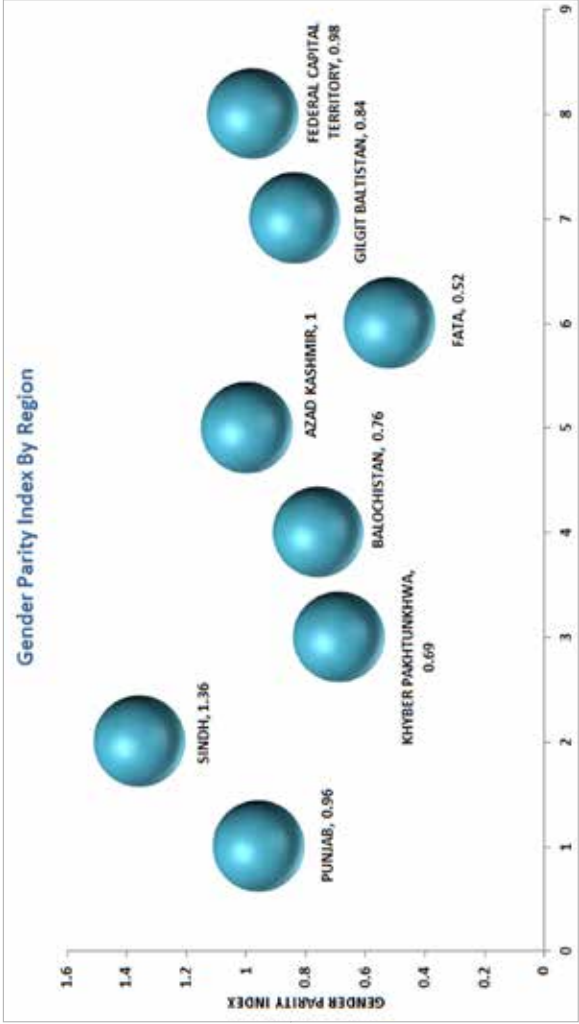
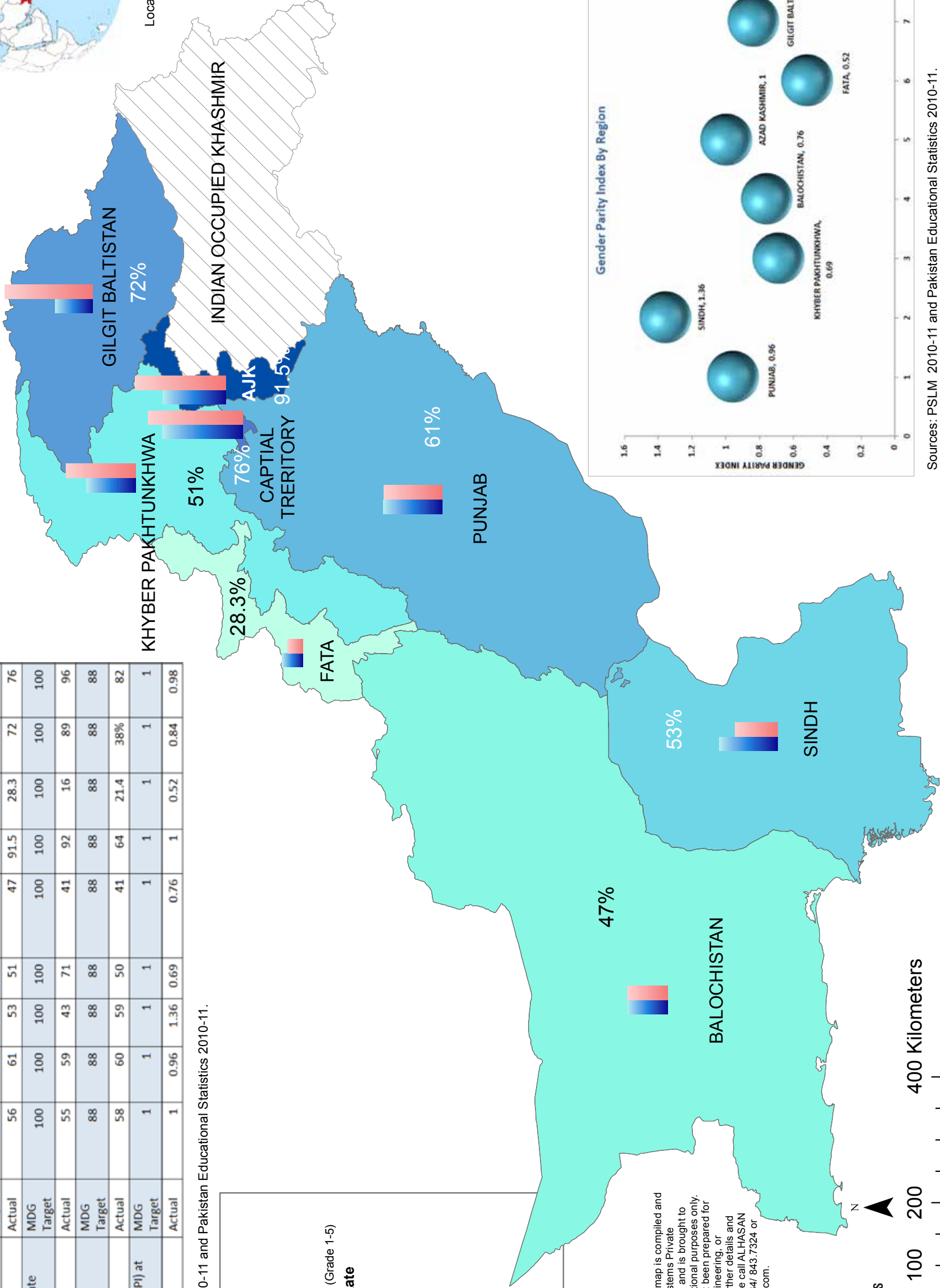


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Location Reference



Sources: PSLM 2010-11 and Pakistan Educational Statistics 2010-11.

Children Out of Schools, Primary

Several monitoring surveys and studies rank Pakistan at second position among countries with the highest dropout rates (7.3 million). According to World Bank report in 2011, out of school children at the primary level were reported at 5,435,834 and the ratio of female children is higher than the males. The corresponding graph shows the historical record of the out of school children – at the Primary level in Pakistan. This graph illustrates that no significant difference has been recorded since 2008, which indicates the faulty education policies of the Government.

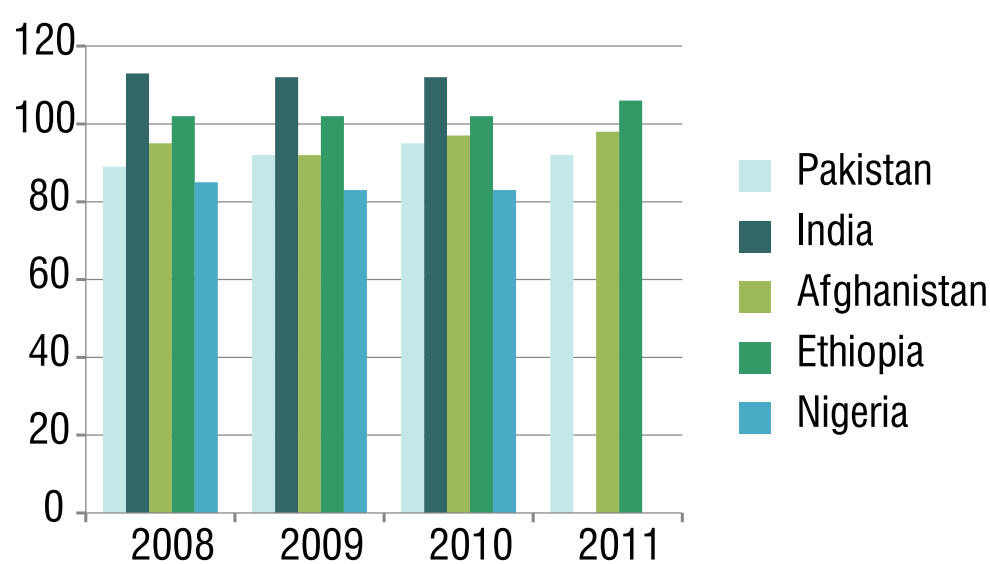
Country wise % of Children out of school

In comparison with the neighboring countries, Pakistan's Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for 2008 was reported to be 89%, while India stood at 113% and Afghanistan at 95%. According to the World Bank, GER can exceed 100% due to inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students be-



of so many children before the 5th grade is a threatening signal. It is quite evident that poverty is the dom-

Country wise % of Children out of school



cause of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Nigeria with some 8 million out-of-school kids stands first in the hall of shame, whereas India follows Pakistan at the third spot with 4.5 million such kids. Ranked fourth, Ethiopia fares better than nuclear powers Pakistan and India.

According to the Pakistan Social and Living Measurement (PSLM) survey 2010-11, although overall enrolment has increased to 98 percent, net enrolment at the primary level is only 61 percent, indicating that 39 percent children of the appropriate age group are not in school. In 2012 report titled "The State of Pakistan's Children Report 2012", it was highlighted that 25 million children are out of school. Analyzing all these surveys and data collected, it is likely that Pakistan will not be able to meet the MDGs target of universal primary education by 2015.

The discontinuation of the education

inant reason for children dropping out of school. The poor economic conditions of the parents often force them to remove children from school and engage them in either domestic activities or make them work for earning. The disparities are higher for girls who are always the first to be taken out of school due to poverty. Poverty situation in Pakistan has worsened in the recent years due to rising living costs and deteriorating economy due to load shedding of electricity and gas and the poor law and order. The financial and economic crises have increased poverty in Pakistan, which in-turn has restricted the parents' capacity to send their children to either the public or private schools. In this scenario, a large number of parents prefer to send their child to madrasahs where education is free.

Since 2005, Pakistan has been hit by several natural disasters of unprecedented scale, which has severely damaged the education infrastructure in the rural areas. Thousands

of schools have been destroyed in these natural disasters (floods and earthquakes etc.). In addition, man-made catastrophes (conflicts and military operations), have significantly increased the dropout rate. Furthermore, these calamities have caused people to shift to other areas, where they survive in make-shift camp sites that are devoid of any basic services, such as education.

After the 18th constitutional amendment the federal education ministry has been devolved to the provinces that are now required to manage education affairs in their provinces. There is still considerable confusion over funds transfer and financial allocations to the provinces, causing poor school management. Moreover, the situation is further complicated with absence of local government systems. The provinces have been grappling with the new governance arrangements for education as they lack capacity.

Culturally, patriarchal values mainly govern the social structure in the Pakistani society, where people are accountable to follow and respect those values. Under this system, females are supposed to stay at home and female education is mostly discouraged. If we analyze the government or international organizations' statistical data, we would easily find this gender bias, as more girls are out of school today than boys.

As per commitment to achieve MDGs, the government of Pakistan has to achieve 100% enrollment at the primary level by 2015, but unfortunately the committed target cannot be achieved due to faulty education policies. The GDP has fallen from 2.9% in 2008 to 2.4% in 2010. The allocated funds for education are very low i.e. only 1.5 to 2.0 percent of the total GDP.

In order to achieve the 100% enroll-

ment at the primary level, the government should take some vigorous and solid steps. The parents must be sensitized regarding the investment in the education of their children, particularly concerning the benefit of sending girls for schooling. There is a need for more participatory actions involving local NGOs and public-private partnerships.

Access to education must be enhanced in the semi-urban and rural areas, so that parents can send their girls to nearby schools without worrying about their safety and cost of commuting. Moreover, the government, particularly the provincial governments, must make arrangements to provide free and compulsory education up to the secondary levels of schooling.

There is a dire need to improve school infrastructure including classrooms, libraries, gender sensitive facilities, and providing a safe water supply to all the schools. Thousands of government rural primary school in all the provinces lack fundamental facilities which discourage parents to send their children to schools. All governments, national and sub-national must undertake comprehensive campaigns to revamp school infrastructure.

In disaster hit areas, the government should speed up the process of construction and rehabilitation of schools. The transfer of funds should be made easy, from the federal to the provincial and from provincial to district level. There should be active participation of all the key players at the local level including the district education departments, non-governmental and public sector organizations for the promotion of primary education as it is the need of time.

EDUCATION

BA demands new edu institutes in Chaman

Source: *The Nation*, October 10, 2013

QUETTA - Through a resolution, Balochistan Assembly in its session on Wednesday demanded formation of new educational institutions in Chaman, a bordering town near Afghanistan.

The session of Balochistan Assembly presided over by Speaker Mir Jan Muhammad Jamali started 40 minutes late from its exact schedule.

Provincial Minister and leader of PKMAP Abdul Rahim Ziaratwal, Dr Hamid Khan Achakzai and Abdul Majeed Khan Achakzai moved the resolution.

The resolution said that Chaman was a densely populated and prominent business city of Balochistan but it had only one high school and a degree college. The resolution demanded that on the basis of merit cadet college, polytechnic institute and a residential college be established in the Chaman city which should be equipped with all modern requirements.

The house adopted the resolution when the chair put it for vote.

Speaking on a point of order, PKMAP leader Nasrullah Zeraf said the Sui Southern Gas Company had promised provision of new connections to new areas of the city but had kept no amount for provision of gas pipelines.

Therefore, he added, applications of people seeking connections were not entertained.

NP leader Dr Shama Ishaq Baloch said 60 cases of Congo virus had been reported this year, adding that Congo was a deadly virus and serious steps were needed to be taken for its prevention.

On a point of order, Dr Ruqia Hashmi while drawing attention of the house towards vacant position of Deputy Commissioner (DC) Quetta, said due to absence of a DC the people were suffering a lot. She said the post was vacant for the last four months.

Later, some members of the PML-N and Q-League, including Mir Zulfiqar Bugti, Dr Ruqia Hashmi, Mir Abdul Karim Noshervani, Sardar Saleh Muhammad Bhootani, Ghulam Dastagir Badini and Santosh Kumar staged a walkout protest against raid carried out by law enforcement agencies on MPA Mir Sarfraz Domki's residence.

Later, PML-Q parliamentary leader Sheikh Jaffar Khan Mandokhel persuaded the protesting members and brought them back to the house.

At this, provincial minister and leader of the PKMAP said that law enforcement agencies should have informed speaker before conducting a raid on the residence of provincial lawmaker.

NP leader Sardar Aslam Bezinjo also strongly condemned the attitude of law enforcement agencies.

Education for all: Transgenders dare to dream

Source: *The Nation*, October 10, 2013

LAHORE: The entrance to this old structure situated close to the historic Chuburji is discreet. A hallway opens into a classroom lined with mirrors and beautician chairs, with a whiteboard on one wall and chairs all over. This may be an average classroom, but some of the students who come here are not.

For Kajal Bano, 6 months of being a student here is just not enough. "I want to learn more. I know if I am given more time I can learn to speak English," she says and turns to the whiteboard and writes her name and address: "Kajal Bano, Thokar Niaz Baig".

"What awaits us out on the streets is people hurling abuses and throwing eggs, rotten tomatoes and garbage at us. Now they have started throwing water balloons," says Parri, adding "but here, we are respected, feel secure; here, our dreams, no matter how outlandish, seem real."

Parri is one of the 30 students enrolled in a six month literacy and vocational training program being conducted under the Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education (LNFBE) department for transgenders in the city.

For Parri, who is a mentor for 10 eunuchs, the training centre offers refuge from what she describes as social injustice. "What's so wrong with us? I don't know why people feel so disgusted by us. We are just like them, only somewhat disadvantaged."

The LNFBE department piloted the project earlier this year under which two such training centres were made for transgenders in Rawalpindi and Lahore and holds classes for these students at the Vocational Training Institute (VTI) in Samanabad.

While the centre runs regular classes during the day, it holds special classes for transgenders from 3pm to 6pm. Students are taught basic literacy skills in Urdu and English, and basic mathematics according to the LNFBE adult literacy curriculum for two hours. One hour is dedicated to vocational training. Books are offered by the department.

Beautician courses are highly sought after by Parri and her classmates. "You cannot begin to imagine how excited they were when they heard that we will be offering beauty courses," says principal of the VTI Rana Razaqat Ali. Though the excitement level was not as high for the literacy part of the programme, the aim is to offer learning opportunities for this community it hardly ever gets.

A coordinator at the centre, Mohammad Shafiq, is responsible for bringing in students every day. Popular amongst the students, it takes Shafiq couple of hours just to gather the students. "Sometimes they are in no mood to come to the centre," he says. "But now they realise it's for their own good."

Despite these efforts, out of a class with a total strength of 30, only 20 make it to their class 5 times a week on an average. This worries the Project Director at the LNFBE, Mohammad Usman. "What needs to be understood is that this is a very difficult segment of society to handle," he says. "While some

of them are very bright and ambitious, they are often not motivated enough." Usman believes the greatest challenge is conveying to them the importance of literacy. "This is why we modelled our programme so as to impart vocational training alongside literacy," he explains. Every student is paid a monthly stipend of Rs500. The centre largely tries to provide transport and also provides a free basic medical checkup during their monthly visits to the Fountain House, where they sing and dance at functions and earn a monthly stipend.

Parri brings in 3 chailay (followers) from her group named Chocolate, Sawera and Munni. Regarding the reluctance in her community to get education, Sawera claims it is often the Guru's choice. "We are here because our Guru was into learning. Mostly Gurus just want you to sing, dance and bring money."

One of the students is 35-year-old Tipu, who says "I wish there was something of this sort when I was younger."

The batch is due to pass out this month. The centre is already working on providing these students with job opportunities as trainees.

Education Ministry to announce policy on standardization next year

Source: *Associated Press of Pakistan*, October 24, 2013

ISLAMABAD, Oct 24 (APP): Ministry for Education, Trainings and Standards in Higher Education would announce a policy on standardization for the first time in the country on October 14 next year. This was revealed by State Minister for Education, Trainings and Standards in Higher Education, Engineer Muhammad Baligh-ur-Rehman through a statement issued here. The minister informed that the policy would be announced on the basis of consultative process between all the stakeholders. The ministry would also celebrate World Standards Day each year to raise awareness about the importance of standardization in education sector.

He said the ministry is working hard to devise a mechanism to design and put in practice standards in education for primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education, Baligh-ur-Rehman said.

The ministry would also finalize all plans for standards in education within next six months including organizing consultative workshops with the educationist and stakeholders, Baligh-ur-Rehman said.

The PML (N) government, he said, has greatly emphasized over improvement and uniformity of education standards, bringing it at par with international standards through promoting analytical thinking, creativity and team work, curiosity for learning, ethics and values.

He added the government is also committed to raise the educational standards of Pakistani educational institutions and transforming them into world class institutions.

Quality education contributes vital role to socio-economic uplift of people

Source: *Daily Times*, October 20, 2013

PESHAWAR: The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governor Engr Shaukatullah Saturday said that quality education contributes vital role in socio-economic uplift of people.

Talking to a group of institutional heads and senior teachers of the secondary, higher secondary and colleges of Khyber Agency who called on him at Governor's House, the governor further observed, "Beyond doubt the government on its part making every effort to establish educational institutions; their maintenance and further development."

But, he added, without meaningful services of teachers and efficient supervision and support of the respective people, the achievement of desired results is impossible. Ex-Parliamentarian Muhammad Shah Afridi was also present on this occasion.

"Special measures are already underway to bring structural improvement of educational institutions in entire FATA which can be judged from the fact that all the primary school buildings will comprise of at least five rooms each under a gradual arrangement," the governor said.

Responding to various points of the delegates, the governor said, though maintenance of law and order has remained major problem in Khyber Agency in particular over the recent past, yet, the situation is rapidly improving for the last about couple of months.

The problems in Tirah Valley of the agency, he added, have already been controlled to a great extent and will be fully resolved in near future.

Referring to another point, the governor said, that the 'Shuhada' package is meant for all those government employees who have embraced martyrdom over the recent pact and if, near and dear ones of any of the deceased teacher have been left out of the process, details should be furnished at the earliest for disbursement of the compensation in accordance with the set procedure.

Talking on a demand for proper implementation of upgradation policy meant for teachers, the governor assured the delegates to look into the matter and make sure that their justified point of views are fully materialised without any further delay.

The delegates comprised of Nawab Gul, Bar Qambarkhel, Gulab, Din Zakhakhel, Jamshed Khan Kukikhel, Khair Muhammad, Sipah, Khyber Khan, Malik Dinkhel, Hafizullah Afin, KamarKhel, Abdul Sattar, Shlober, Abdulqadeem, Akakhel, Kamyab Gul, Mulagory and others.



Health

Public Health Expenditure of Pakistan

By Dr. Ahmad Ali Malik



The Sindh Human Development Report (HDR) 2012 has revealed that the current rate of progress on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly health related goals, is insufficient for the province to be able to achieve these in their entirety, by 2015 as since progress within various goals shows wide discrepancies. The report using recent data has demonstrated that the achievement of reduction in infant mortality rate (MDG4), Improving Maternal Health (MDG5) and Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases (MDG6) are unlikely to be met.

The estimates on achievement of reduction in infant mortality from 2010/11 reveals that 75 percent of children from 12 to 23 months of age have been fully immunized in Sindh. This estimate has improved by 30 percentage points since 2001/02. However, it is still below the national average by 6 percentage points, and quite distant from achieving the MDG target of over 90 percent. The report further suggests that despite some districts attaining the MDG target with 100 percent coverage in urban areas, the proportion of children between the ages of 12-23 months immunized against measles, in 2010/11 the rate stood at 77 for Sindh, which was 10 percentage

points below the national average.

The Maternal Mortality Ratio, which must be brought down to 140 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2015, stood between 345 and 350 in 2008/09. The contraceptive prevalence rate that has reduced to 22 percent in 2006/07 from 31 percent in 2003/04, and the total fertility rate (the mean of total children born per adult female) that has increased from 5.10 in 1991 to 5.25 in 2003/04 which is more than twice the target of 2.1 (meaning that population will replace itself upon achieving this TFR). Likewise the proportion

ante-natal care coverage has increased to 58 percent in 2010/11 from 41 percent in 2004/05. Despite these improvements both of these indicators Sindh is still far from the MDG targets. The limited data that is reported in HDR 2012 for Sindh makes similar conclusion for MDG6.

The most current national level statistics presents similar story for the whole country. Pakistan suffers from high maternal and infant death rate, insufficient health facilities, inadequate health infrastructure and huge disease burden. Coupled with population growth, these health

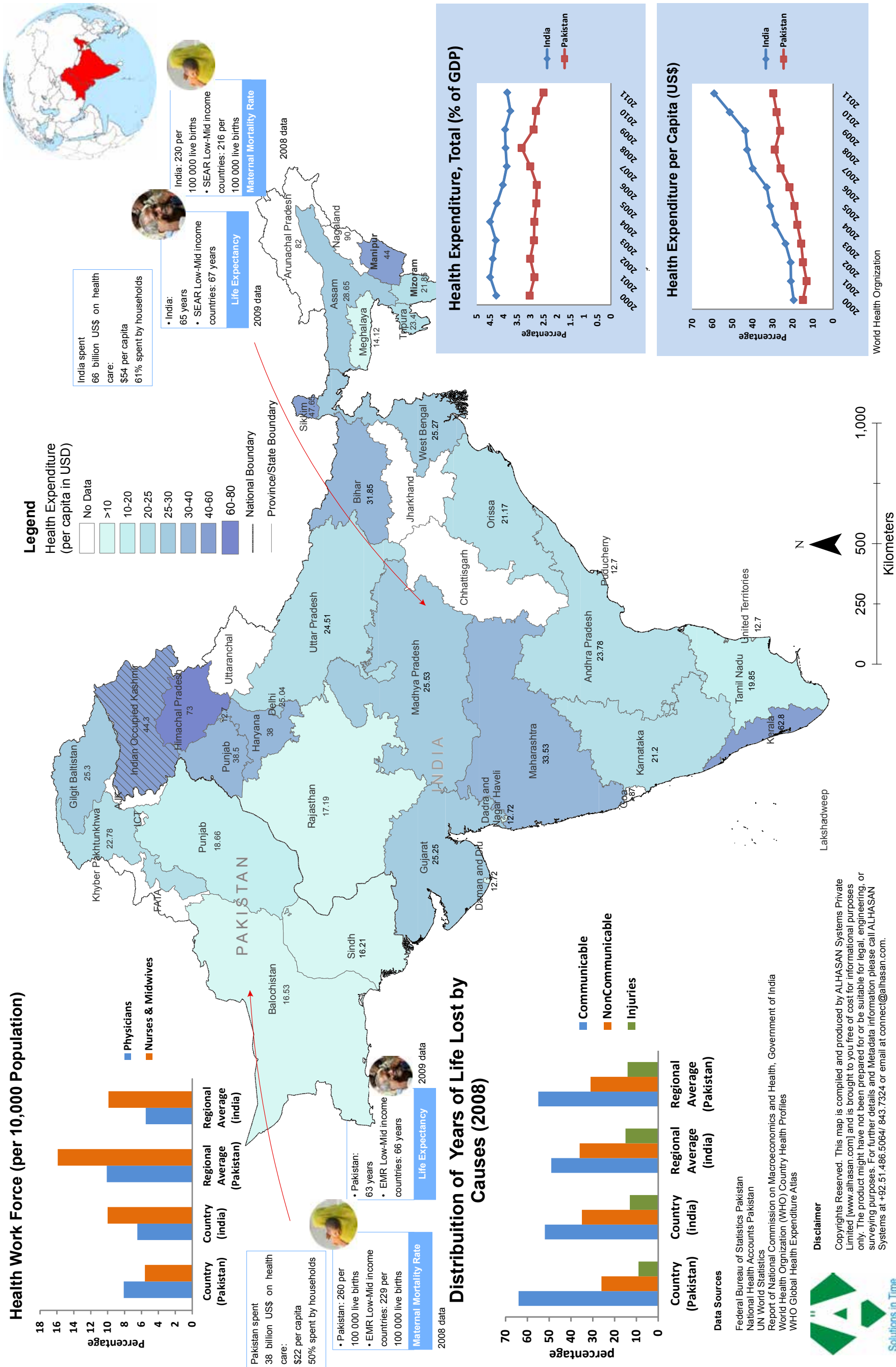
Health Care Professional and Facilities in Pakistan

Health care professionals	2012-13	Health care facilities	2012-13
Registered doctors	160,289	Hospitals per population	1/170,000
Registers nurses	12,544	Basic health unit	1/19,000
Registered dentist	82,119	Rural health unit	1/184,000
Population per doctor	1300	Child health center	1/4400
Population per dentist	14,406	Dispensaries	4,813
Midwives	26,225	TB centers	293
Health visitors	10,731	Population per bed	1,786

of births attended by Skilled Birth Attendants has increased from 38 in 2004/05 to 49 in 2010/11, and

problems have brought the country to a situation where meeting the MDGs seems difficult if not impos-

TOTAL PER CAPITA HEALTH EXPENDITURE- PAKISTAN AND INDIA





sible. In addition, the prevailing poverty and food crisis have given rise to malnutrition that upsurges the risk of maternal and infant mortality rate. The Government of Pakistan's (GOP) report on health status in 2012-2013 states some alarming facts related to infant mortality of 95.2/1000 live births. Those who sustained (25%)

of BOD which includes hemiplegia, cardiovascular disease, cancers and diabetes. Poor living standards, pollution, smoking and morbid nutritional habits cause increase in NCD occurrences in Pakistan. One of the major reasons for this sharp rise in NCD cases is the lack of clean drinking water facility and sanitation.

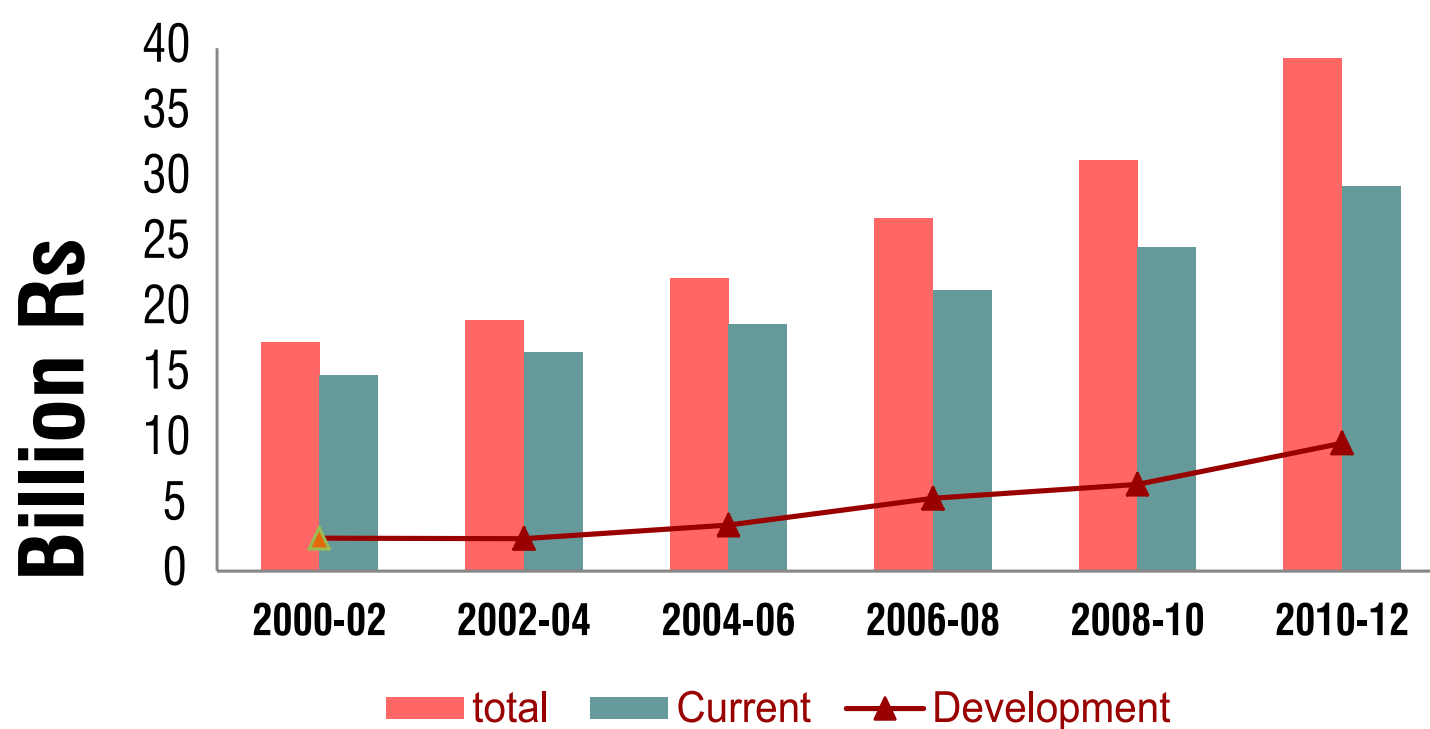
addicts. The frequent use of Naswar, mainpuri, gutka and chalia increase the cases of oral cancer in among Pakistani men. Tuberculosis and malaria cases are also common in Pakistan; whereas other countries have already controlled the prevalence of these diseases to full or a great extent. In the face of ever rising health problems, the healthcare provision is facilitated more by private (70%) than public health (30%) sectors. Both of these sector combined fall well short than health care needs. Among total 1,022 public sector hospitals, small/medium size hospitals are dominating (850), followed by district level (116) and tertiary level hospitals (56). In Pakistan nurse to doctor ratio is 3:1 whereas World Health Organization standards demand this ratio to be at (1:3).

After the 18th Amendment in the constitution of Pakistan, the charge of public health sector was handed over to provinces in June 2011, and all health responsibilities were devolved to local government in order to ensure

than 75% comes from private sources i.e., health insurance, NGOs, out of pocket (98%), private firms and external donors. Provincial share of health expenditure is dominated by Punjab whereas, in KPK and Baluchistan the health expenditures are alarmingly low. Health expenditures differ dramatically for different health functions in different provinces. Federal, Punjab, KPK and Sindh spend maximum on hospital services whereas Baluchistan put most of its money on health administration.

The GOP and provincial governments have been running several health programs. Among them family planning and primary health care related programs dominate other areas. Various programs for the control and prevention of malaria, TB, cholera, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, blindness and diarrheal diseases are running at national level. Their finances are also channelized by federal government or funds allocated to provinces through NFC award. Collectively government spends a total of 14 billion on these

Health expenditure by public sector in last decade



have born underweight. Pregnancy related deaths reached to 30,000 women every year, whereas 400,000 children die at or before the age of one year. One major cause, among others, of this high mortality rate is the high percentage of deliveries carried out by unskilled birth attendants at home in which unsterilized equipment is used by these birth attendants.

Some prevalent infectious diseases are acute respiratory disease (51%), viral hepatitis (7.5%), malaria (16%), diarrhea (15%), dysentery (8%), scabies (7%) goiter, hepatitis and tuberculosis. These infectious diseases cover 41% of total Burden of Disease (BOD) in Pakistan. Reproductive health problems cover 12% BOD whereas nutritional deficiencies constitute 10% of BOD. Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) accounts for another 10%

Some outbreaks are also experienced in recent years during natural disasters (earth quake and floods) like cholera, dengue fever, measles and meningococcal meningitis that have further complicated the efforts of healthcare improvement. Recent reports on Poliomyelitis or polio, places Pakistan at 6th position in world and noted that increase in the rate of eye diseases, orthopedic problems and old age paralysis can be related to decrease in life expectancy.

About 5 million drug addicts in Pakistan are prone to HIV/AIDS and hepatitis-C occurrences, owing to unsterilized, infected and reused injecting equipment. Among drug addict groups, youth constitute the largest group who are also the main victim of smoking and sheesha; whereas 50% of them are considered to be heroin

improved health services. However central government has consolidated all the health related institutions and their roles under National Health Service, Regulation and Coordination Division (NHSRCD). Regulation and coordination are the two major function of this newly formed division. To date, both federal and provincial level institutions are grappling with their unclear roles and responsibilities. The overlapping institutional mandates and complicated legal framework is believed to obstruct health care provision.

Effective policy implementation required sufficient funds, whereas GOP is spending only 2% of total GDP on health. Only 24% of health related financial resource are coming from general government whereas more

programs for their implementation and effectiveness.

It is well evident from available data that both funds allocation and health care infrastructure are not appropriate for prevailing health problems in Pakistan. If we need to reach any way near the health related MDG, both provincial and federal government, must ensure adequate healthcare to all population by engaging all major stakeholders. By engaging international development agencies, overhauling health infrastructure, ensuring sizable financial resources, and initiating public private partnerships, the decision maker can not only discharge their fundamental duty but can also ensure Pakistan's success on global indicators.

HEALTH

Watchdog for Islamabad's private health facilities on the horizon

Source: The News, October 21, 2013

Islamabad: Until now, the privately-owned healthcare establishments in the country are largely unregulated resulting in costly treatment, unnecessary surgical procedures and medical malpractices to the misery of the common man.

However, things are set to change for the better, at least in Islamabad, as legislation is in the works to regulate local hospitals, clinics, diagnostic centres, nursing homes, clinical laboratories, blood banks and drug rehabilitation centres in the private sector by creating a watchdog.

As disclosed by an official in the know, the relevant sections of the National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination Ministry are jointly putting the finishing touches to the draft 'Federal Healthcare Regulatory Authority Bill'.

Once the document is ready, it will be shared with stakeholders for input to make it into shape. And thereafter, the 'improved draft' will be sent to parliament for mandatory consent, a requirement for enforcement.

Currently, there exists no mechanism to ensure provision of quality services by such facilities, which have mushroomed across Islamabad over years.

The official insists Federal Healthcare Regulatory Authority (FHRA) will ensure two things: private healthcare facilities and professionals improve quality of their services to the internationally recognised quality standards and quackery is prevented and eliminated.

According to the official, healthcare providers and facilities will have to get themselves registered with the proposed regulator before beginning to work and those failing to do so will receive severe penalties, including fine and imprisonment.

Having members from both the public and private sectors, FHRA will prepare health standards, protocols and practices, ensure their compliance through surprise visits to healthcare establishments and clinical laboratories, make accreditation categories, organise health awareness events, improve coordination among health facilities for better patient care through disease prevention and control, look into complaints of negligence against healthcare providers, and collaborate with international institutions and organisations like World Health Organisation (WHO) for help, support and cooperation to improve local healthcare facilities.

Also once the proposed law is approved and enforced, all healthcare establishments will be bound to properly store clinical waste before disposing it of, maintain a complaint register always available to visitors, and preserve and maintain patient data.

According to the official, the implementation of the FHRA law will be assessed on regular basis for corrective measures should the need arise.

Sleep helps brain stay fit by clearing waste

Source: The Frontier Post, October 29, 2013

WASHINGTON: Like a janitor sweeping the halls after the lights go out, major changes occur in the brain during sleep to flush out waste and ward off disease, researchers said Thursday.

The research in the journal Science offers new answers to explain why people spend a third of their lives asleep and may help in treating dementia and other neurological disorders.

In lab experiments on mice, researchers observed how cellular waste was flushed out via the brain's blood vessels into the body's circulatory system and eventually the liver.

These waste products included amyloid beta, a protein that when accumulated is a driver of Alzheimer's disease.

In order to help remove the waste, cerebral spinal fluid is pumped through brain tissue.

The process is sped along during sleep because the brain's cells shrink by about 60 percent, allowing the fluid to move faster and more freely through the brain.

The whole operation takes place in what researchers call the glymphatic system, which appears to be nearly 10 times more active during sleep than while awake.

"The brain only has limited energy at its disposal," said lead author Maiken Nedergaard of the University of Rochester Medical Center.

"You can think of it like having a house party. You can either entertain the guests or clean up the house, but you can't really do both at the same time."

Co-authors of the study, which was funded by the US National Institutes of Health, came from Oregon Health and Science University and New York University.

Virus in sewage DCO serves notices on polio supervisors

Source: Dawn News, October 20, 2013

MULTAN: District Coordination Officer Syed Gulzar Husain Shah on Saturday issued show-cause notices to seven officials of health department, including district health officer, after wild polio virus was found in sewage samples of Ali Town, Vehrai Road, some time back.

Presiding over a meeting to review arrangements for the three-day polio campaign in 57 out of 138 union councils of the district here on Saturday, the DCO directed Executive District Officer (Health) Dr Iftikhar Husain Qureshi to submit a report to him regarding loopholes in polio campaigns.

The DCO ordered suspension the supervisor of polio campaign in Ali Town besides issuing show-cause notices to DO (Health) Dr Shahid Bukhari and six supervisors of polio campaign. He also directed cancellation of the registration of those private schools that are not co-

operating in polio campaign.

He said the World Health Organization had expressed serious apprehensions over the presence of polio virus in sewage.

The DCO expressed his displeasure for not taking action against the supervisory staff of polio campaign at Kotla Abdul Fateh Labar and directed suspension the drive incharge.

He directed EDO (Education) Shamsher Khan to cancel the registration of those private schools whose owners are not cooperating in polio campaign.

EDO (Health) Dr Qureshi said so far 43 polio cases were identified across the country out of which 31 were from Fata, seven from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, three from Sindh and two from Punjab while no case was reported from Balochistan.

He said polio campaign was going to be launched in all urban union councils and seven rural UCs of Multan tehsil, one UC of Shujabad and three UCs of Jalalpur Pirwala in which 325,301 children would be administered vaccine.

More people refusing polio vaccines: report

Source: Dawn News, October 22, 2013

ISLAMABAD: Compared to last year, more people have started refusing polio vaccines to their children. This was stated in the consolidated report of the



latest National AntiPolio Campaign obtained from the Prime Minister Monitoring and Coordination Cell.

In September 2013, 65,947 families in the country refused to have their children vaccinated while during a similar campaign in September last year, 45,122 families had refused.

The report stated that 33,320,524 children were given anti-polio vaccination across the country in September this year whereas the target was set at 34,175,758 children.

The table provides a breakup of the number of families which refused to allow the polio team to administer the vaccine. It also shows the total number of children vaccinated in the areas.

It may be mentioned here that the anti-polio campaign was launched in limited areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (Fata), Balochistan, Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

"More incidents related to refusal of polio vaccines would have surfaced if the campaign had been launched in all districts of the country," said an official of the polio monitoring cell.

He said refusal cases were increasing in the country and there was a dire need to mobilise the society and apprise people of the importance of the vaccine.

He added that people had to be edu-

cated about polio complications and the misconceptions in this regard had to be addressed.

Why the refusal Unicef had established a communication network (COMNET) to mobilise people and encourage them to vaccinate their children.

Communication officers were recruited from district and union council levels on lucrative salaries, but the increase in refusal incidents has led to questions about their performance.

When contacted, a Unicef official, requesting not to be named, said repeated anti-polio vaccination campaigns were a major reason for the refusal. "People think that a polio vaccination twice or thrice a year is enough," he said. He added that in most urban areas, people believed that they already had gotten their children vaccinated.

"Communication officers and mobilisation teams are struggling to convince people that there is no harm in repeated polio vaccinations as the immune system of our children is weak. Two or three vaccinations are not enough," he said.

The Unicef official added that political issues were also hindering the campaigns. He said the Taliban had prevented anti-polio campaigns in troubled areas of the tribal belt and had demanded that drone attacks should be stopped first.

Similarly, religious issues such as some prayer leaders' decree that polio vaccines were Haraam (prohibited) also created problems.

He said: "In some flood-hit areas of Punjab, KP and Sindh, the local administrations gave incentives such as food items to vaccinate the children.

Later, people started expecting incentives and refused vaccinations without these," he added.

The official said that mobilisation teams had been established in 46 districts of the country.

"High risk union councils are the main focus of these teams and mobilisation will increase when the teams visit union councils in the country, he said.

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Public and Environmental Safety

Preserving the elixir of life: **Water**

By Tayyab Rauf

In the latter half of the 20th Century, most economists started to view water as an economic commodity and for a good reason. Fresh water is not only essential for the survival of any living being, but is also a key ingredient of severable tradable goods — which means a suitable

“PAKISTAN IS ONE OF THE MOST WATER-STRESSED COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD, NOT FAR FROM BEING CLASSIFIED AS ‘WATER SCARCE,’ WITH LESS THAN 1,000 CUBIC METERS PER PERSON PER YEAR”

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK
REPORT 2013

policy has to be designed to strike a balance between demand and supply. With rising population and increased influence of urbanization, maintaining this balance has become a challenge for every nation.

Water Availability in Pakistan

Water is the backbone of any agrarian economy and Pakistan is no exception. Having 24% of GDP and almost 45 % of employed force directly dependent on agriculture, it is of paramount importance that Pakistan efficiently manages its ever dwindling water resources. The findings of recent Asian Develop-

ment Outlook report of 2013 highlights poor state of water conservation and management in Pakistan. According to the report, Pakistan is one of the most water-stressed countries in the world, not far from being classified as ‘water scarce,’ with less than 1,000 cubic meters per person per year”. Currently the water availability in Pakistan has declined to 850 cubic meters per person and is expected to further deteriorate to less than 700 cubic meters per person by 2025.

The table below indicates how water availability per person has changed in Pakistan over the years.

Year	Population n millions	Per capita water availability m ³ /year
1951	34	5,300
1961	46	3,950
1971	65	2,700
1981	84	2,100
1991	115	1,600
2000	148	1,200
2013	207	850
2025	267	659

Source: Draft State of Environment Report 2005

Since 1951, the water availability per

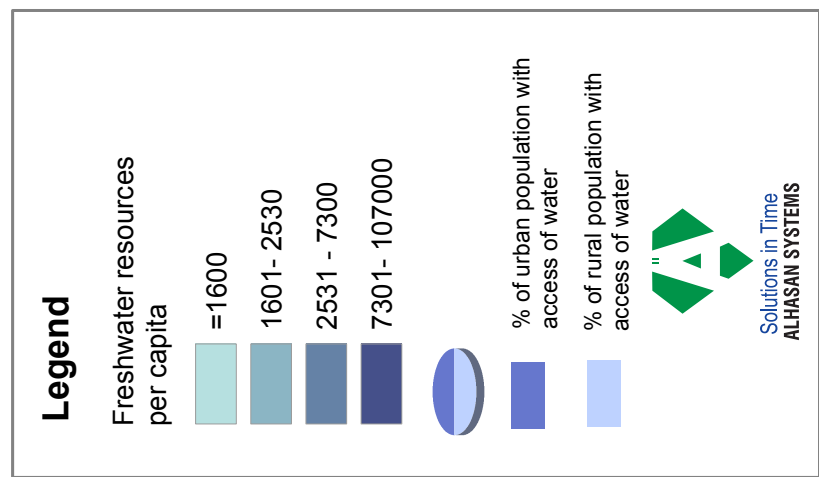
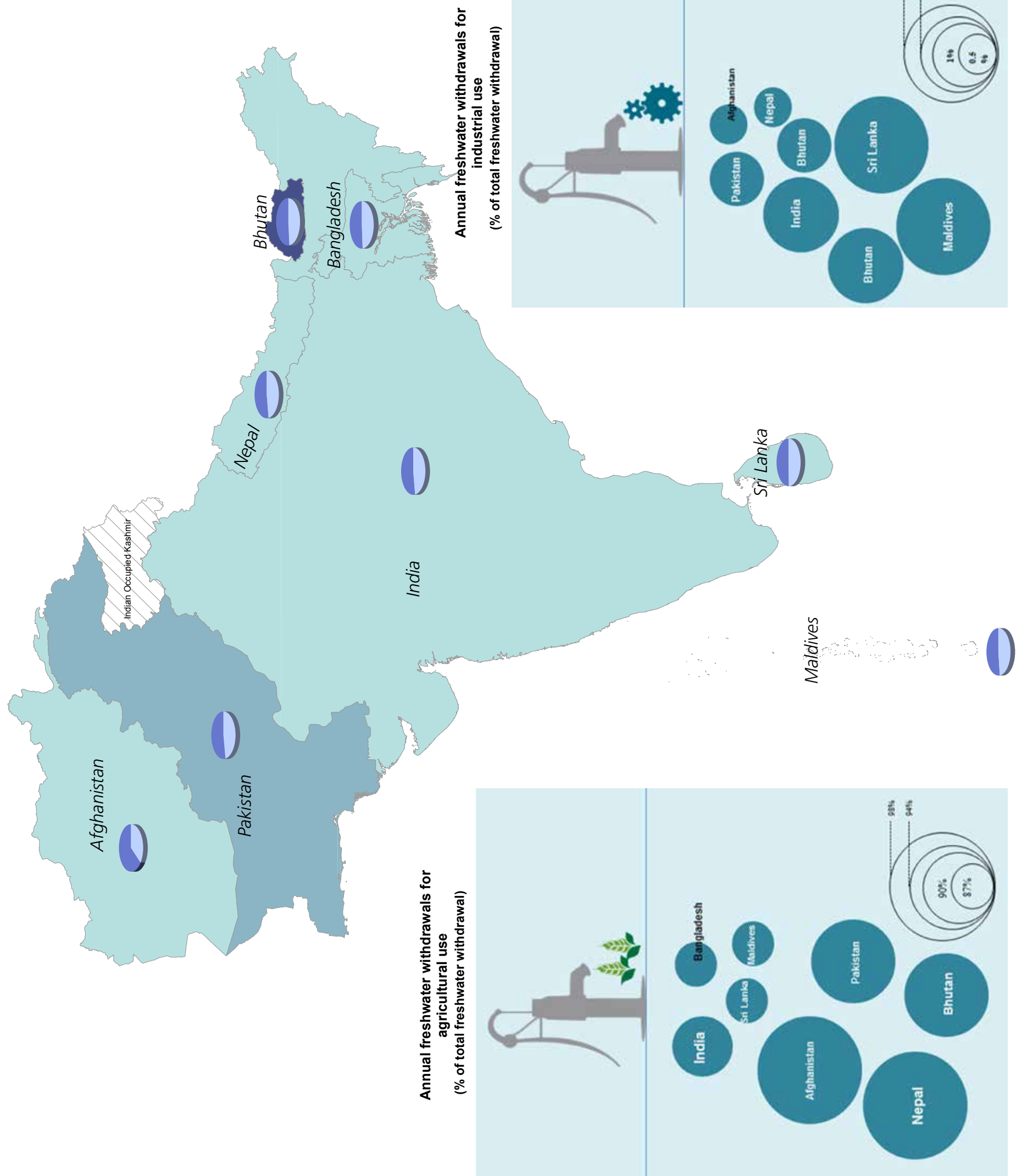
person has fallen by 406 percent in Pakistan. What is more alarming is the fact that the current water storage capacity of the reservoirs only guarantee 30-days’ supply—a far cry from recommended 1,000-days for countries with similar climate.

The decline in water availability happened due to various social, administrative and environmental reasons. Firstly, ever since the construction of massive storage sites like Mangla and Tarbela in late 1960’s and early 1970’s; no serious efforts have been made by any of the successive governments to further enhance the water storage capacity of the country. Secondly, the population growth in the country has been unprecedented, making Pakistan the sixth most populous country in the World.

Perhaps, the most important factor behind this fall in water availability is the Global Climate Change. From 1950’s to the first decade of 21st Century, the Global Fossil Carbon Emission has increased from just above 1,000 million metric tons to nearly 7,000 million metric tons per annum. This has led to global temperature rise — -0.15 degrees centigrade in 1950 to 0.5 in 2010. The effect of this global temperature rise, on countries like Pakistan, was significant; as it caused the speed-



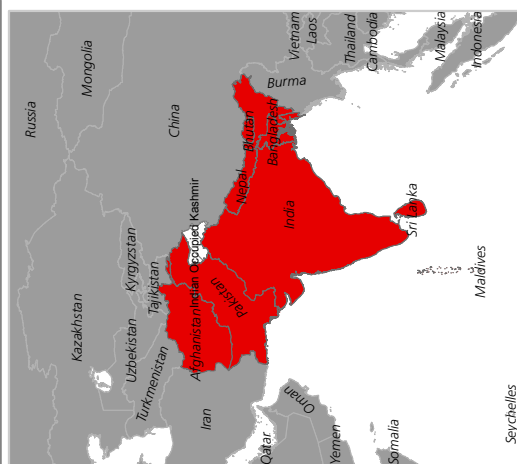
RENEWABLE INTERNAL FRESHWATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA (CUBIC METERS)



Creation Date: October 31, 2013
 Projection/Datum: WGS84
 Web Resources: <http://www.alhasan.com>
 Paper Size: A3

Map data source(s):
Population Census Department: Admin Boundaries
World Bank: Water Indicators

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ing up of melting of glaciers in the north and irregular monsoon rainfall pattern, which inevitably resulted in massive floods, in recent times.

Percentage Water Withdrawal

Water Utilization

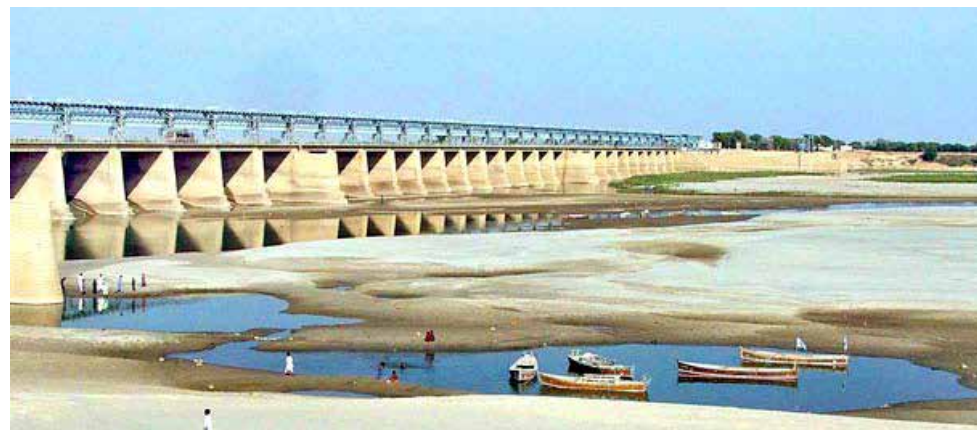
Water usage in Pakistan occurs predominantly in agriculture sector and for domestic purposes (97-98% of the total water withdrawal); while the usage in Industrial sector is negligible (1-2% of the total water withdrawal). Presently, the water demand in agriculture sector stands at around 200-210 MAF and is expected to reach 261 MAF by 2025. Similarly, about 7 MAF of water is being utilized domestically, which, by 2025, will shoot up to 9.7 MAF.

Pakistan meets its water requirements mainly from three sources — Surface Water (rivers, lakes etc.), Rainfall and Ground Water. In addition to these natural sources, about 68 man-made reservoirs were built over the years

alluvial deposits. This plain extends from the foothills of the Himalayas to the Arabian Sea. The ground water qualifier was built over a number of years, through direct recharge from natural precipitation and seepage from river and canal flow. It is estimated to have about 65 MAF of water reserves (Punjab 42.75 MAF, Sindh 18 MAF, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 3.1 MAF and Balochistan 1.21 MAF), out of which 38 MAF is being utilized for agriculture and domestic uses, through extensive tube welling (over 600,000 tube wells, according to 2003 estimates).

Pakistan receives between 125 mm (South-East) to 750 mm (North-West) rainfall annually and about 70 percent of it occurs in the period of June to September. The rainfall pattern is irregular and the country has still not developed adequate means to store this rain water. This is one of the reasons why rainfall during this period brings medium to high floods in parts of Punjab and Sindh annually, caus-

policy on water has been devised or agreed upon by all the stakeholders. It is high time that the lawmakers, sitting in the two houses of the legislature, in agreement with the provincial legislatures, should think outside their



narrow party agendas and come up with 'A National Water Policy', which should protect the national rather than the localized interests.

To manage the existing reserves, in the short run, there is need for a government backed awareness and capacity enhancement campaign, from the urban centers down to the small villages. This campaign should specifically target domestic users and farmers as it would teach them, simple yet effective, techniques of using rain-water, proper sewage disposal etc. Like in Japan, proper water meters should be installed in every household, that monitors water intake and outflow and people can be billed accordingly.

There is also an urgent need to review the current agricultural practices taking place in the country. Modern high efficiency irrigation system that involves trickle, bubbler and sprinkler to conserve water, should replace the labor intensive and wasteful techniques. Adaptation of such techniques in Spain helped 8,500 farmers to increase their yield with 30 percent less water. Again, the government in partnership with private sector would have to move its machinery in order to implement these agricultural reforms.

At present, there is no legislation on the management of ground water base. Increased and unchecked tube welling, over the past two decades, has led to more water withdrawal and this, in turn, has disturbed the natural recharge process. The situation calls for an immediate deliberation and consensus formation on regulation of ground water use, by the representatives of all the provinces that would curb the extensive welling practices and would introduce artificial recharging measures for rejuvenating depleting aquifers.

The mid-term goal of the present setup should be to increase the country's water storage capacity from 100 days to 500 days, in the next 3-5 years. For this purpose, they would have to build a number of small dams which takes

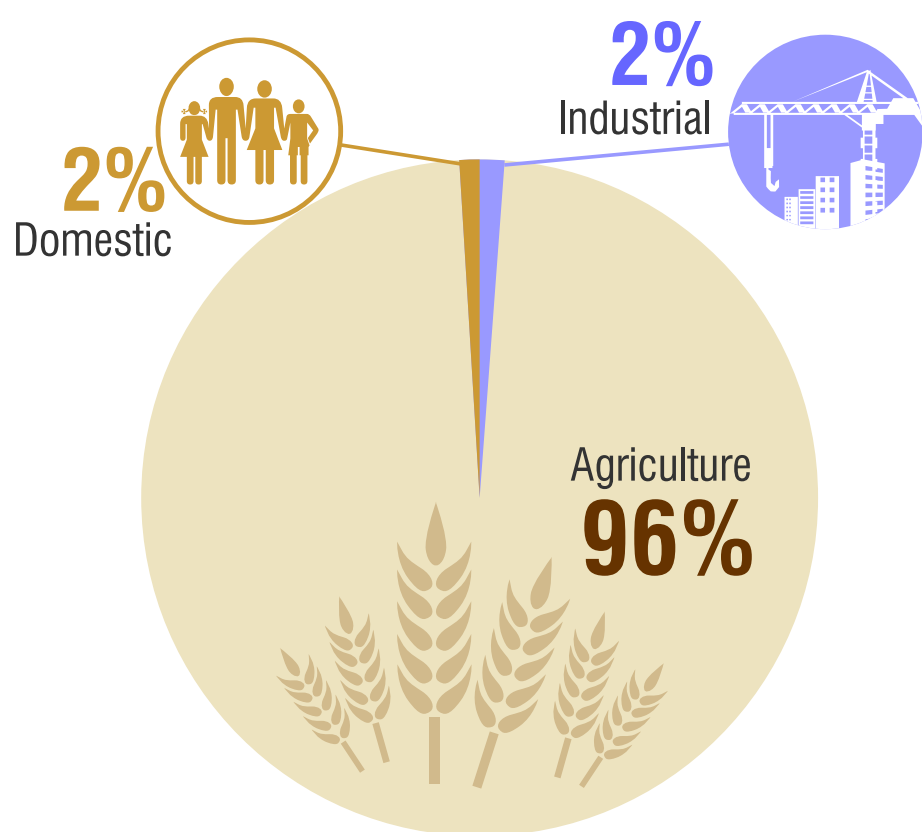
less time and would be manageable by the cash starved setup. Steps for lining of canals and water courses are also need of the hour, as it would reduce water losses. To resolve the issue of water pollution, the respective

provincial governments should pass strict regulations against dumping of waste in rivers and canals.

In the long-run, the government should identify sites for building big dams and build national consensus on their construction. By 2025, the water storage capacity of Tarbela, Mangla and Chasma will be reduced by 57%, which makes construction of dams even more important. The policy makers have to think quickly and wisely between choosing to go with big dams or small dams, since one estimate shows that it would take at least 750 small dams to hold water equivalent to the capacity of Kala-bagh dam; while on the other hand, big dams cost more and are devoid of national consensus.

There is a need to revamp obsolete water management system, inter-provincial coordination system and inadequate storage facilities, which have proved fatal for Pakistan during 2010 floods, when unusually high rain in monsoon season submerged nearly 1/5th of Pakistan. According to Shamsul Mulk, former Chairman of WAPDA, in the combined floods of 2010 and 2011, nearly 18 million gallons of water ran into the sea, unused.

The cost incurred due to the 2010 floods stands at 7.4 billion dollars, reflecting 4.9 percent of GDP. If the previous government had paid heed to water management, not only large-scale destruction could have been avoided but also that water could have been stored and used for better purposes (irrigation and power generation). If these recent floods are not an eye-opener for the policy makers, I don't know what would be. They have to develop and work upon "Vision 2025", under which the country should aim to enhance water supply capacity of reservoirs to 1000-days; double the crop yield per hectare area with 30 percent less water; and sustain water availability per person at 1,200 m3, by 2025.



which include Tarbela Dam, Mangla Dam and Chasma hydro-project etc. The combined storage capacity of these reservoirs is about 18-20 MAF.

The mighty Indus River and its tributaries (Jehlum and Chennab) constitute the major chunk of the country's surface water sources — bringing 138 million acre feet (MAF) of fresh water annually. Currently, the combined

AN ESTIMATE OF WORLD WILDLIFE FUND-PAKISTAN SUGGESTS THAT BY 2025, THE DEMAND OF WATER WILL EXCEED SUPPLY BY 33 PERCENT

withdrawal of the four provinces from the Indus Basin canal system stands at around 95-100 MAF.

The ground water reserves of Pakistan exist in Indus Plain and are stored in

ing damages to crops and livestock.

Meeting the Challenges head-on

In 2011, Pakistan was placed among the "Water Hotspots" of Asia-Pacific region, as the country is facing the threat of water scarcity, high water utilization, ever deteriorating water quality and risks from climate change. An estimate of World Wildlife Fund-Pakistan suggests that by 2025, the demand of water will exceed supply by 33 percent.

The current policy makers of Pakistan have a daunting task ahead of them, as they have to sustain these dwindling water reserves; keeping in line the current and future demands of water. This would not be easy, considering the fact that in 66 years of the country's existence, no national

PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

Tullow sells assets to quit Pakistan

Source: Dawn News, October 22, 2013

ISLAMABAD: Tullow Pakistan has decided to quit the country by selling its assets after failing to initiate exploration at its five blocks.

The deal has been finalised and the sales and purchase agreement has been signed between Tullow Oil Plc and Ocean Pakistan Limited, a subsidiary of the Hashoo Group. Tullow Pakistan Developments Limited had five exploration licences in Pakistan which included Block 28 (95 per cent and operator), Bannu West (40pc and operator), Kohat (40pc), Kalchas (30pc), and Kohlu (30pc). However, under the country's regulatory regime the transaction is subject to the government's approval.

Tullow, a UK-based oil and gas exploration company founded in Ireland, has had its presence in Pakistan since 1989.

It has interests in five exploration licences, but the company has been planning to off-load its interests and assets since 2007.

"The basic reason of the sell-off is that Tullow is leaving Asia to concentrate in the African region," said Muzaffar Virk, the firm's country manager. However, the basic reason forwarded by the company to the petroleum ministry under three different governments was that they needed permission to work at their blocks.

"These are very lucrative and prospective blocks," Mr Virk said.

Tullow had Kohlu block since 1991 and the Bannu West since 1995, but around 80pc of this block is in North Waziristan.

Besides, the Block 28 is also situated in Kohlu district, and with an area of 6,200 square kilometres, it is the largest oil and gas exploration block of the country.

The Kalchas block is divided in Dera Ismail Khan and Balochistan, and it also remains out of bound for the exploration.

Tullow lodged official complaints in this regard with the government of Gen.Musharraf, the previous PPP-led government and the current PML-N government.

The first attempt to sell the assets could not materialise as the Austrian oil and gas exploration company, OMV, backed off in the last phase of negotiations over the sales-purchase agreement. Later in 2007, Pakistani authorities assured Tullow to reconsider their decision of leaving the country and promised that the firm would be provided access to the blocks.

Ocean Pakistan Limited (formerly Orient Petroleum International) is oil and gas exploration and Production Company registered under the laws of the Cayman Islands with limited liability.

It is a successor to Orient Petroleum Inc (formerly Occidental of Pakistan), a US-based company that began petroleum exploration in Pakistan in 1979.

Country's net debt to reach 64.1pc of GDP: IMF

Source: The Nation, October 10, 2013

ISLAMABAD - The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has projected that Pakistan's net debt would reach 64.1 per cent of the GDP during ongoing fiscal year 2013-2014.

According to the IMF report 'Fiscal Monitor Report (FM) 2013', Pakistan's gross debt would increase to 66.6 per cent of the GDP during current financial year, which would decline to 56.9 per cent in 2018. The report projected that Pakistan's budget deficit would reach around 7.5 per cent of the GDP during ongoing fiscal year, which would reduce to 3.5 per cent of the GDP by 2018.

The report stated that government's expenditures are higher than the revenue generated by the country.

The government's expenditures are projected at 20 per cent of the GDP by 2014, and would be slashed to 18.7 per cent by 2018. Meanwhile, the country's revenues are projected at 14.4 per cent of GDP, which would further increase to 15.2 percent by 2018.

The report further stated that constitutional constraints can reinforce the problems-restrictions dating back decades, and now making no economic sense, are key obstacles to developing the VAT in Pakistan.

Meanwhile, IMF's World Economic Outlook stated that Pakistan's newly elected government has a mandate to tackle large fiscal and external deficits, which will initially weigh on growth.

In most countries, inflation remains elevated, although it has moderated recently, given decreasing global food and energy prices.

In Pakistan, past currency depreciation and reduced energy subsidies will likely result in higher inflation.

World Economic Outlook stated that unemployment rate in Pakistan would increase to 6.9 per cent in 2014 from 6.5 percent of the ongoing year.

According to the IMF monitor report, countries with high levels of deficit and debt and large gross financing needs (including Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Pakistan) are exposed to shocks and swings in market sentiment and thus must take early decisive steps to safeguard against adverse debt dynamics and bolster credibility. Gross financing needs in advanced economies, although still large, have stabilized at about 221/2 percent of GDP. They are set to rise in emerging market economies in 2013-14 relative to previous projections, mainly driven by higher levels of maturing debt. They are particularly large (exceeding 20 per cent of GDP) in Egypt, Jordan, Hungary, and Pakistan, reflecting short maturities and high deficits.

The monitor report further proposed that reforms efforts must also take into account the governmental structure in which a country operates, as well as its institutional capacity. The political system may generate strong status quo biases.

Fiscal federalism can create obstacles to the implementation of tax reform,

both through politics (given the large number of players with different interests at stake) and for technical reasons: the difficulty of operating sub-national VATs (because it is hard to remove tax from interstate trades without border controls) has been a key obstacle to establishing coherent VATs in Brazil, India, and the United States.

Pakistan faces low-growth equilibrium

Source: Dawn News, October 10, 2013

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan economy is trapped in a low-growth equilibrium, lower than other South Asian countries, because of macroeconomic instability, low investment and savings, a businessunfriendly environment, and low productivity, said a World Bank report released on Wednesday.

In its country programme snapshot, the Bank notes that the growth has been led by consumption rather than investment.

In terms of aggregate demand, consumption mainly private consumption contributed around 68 per cent to economic growth during the fiscal year 2012-13.

Some of the contributing factors are low credit to the private sector, an unfavourable investment climate, a deteriorating law and order, and regulatory bottlenecks. In the medium-term, this consumption-led growth, along with declining investment levels, is a worrisome trend, the report points out.

Describing the revenue collection as poor, the report says that combined effect of large shortfalls in revenue and now customary overruns in expenditure also contributed to the large increase in the fiscal deficit.

At the same time, there is a fall in public debt-to-GDP ratio, which stood at 62.9 per cent of the GDP at end-June 2013, about 0.8 percentage points lower than at the end-June 2012. This small improvement happened because growth in normal GDP outweighed the growth in public debt stock, given the virtual absence of foreign debt creating inflows during the year. Moreover, the shortfall in external debt receipts was more than offset by abundant domestic debt creation to finance the escalating fiscal deficit.

For 2013-14, the government plans to lower its deficit target to around 6.3 per cent of the GDP, with a policy to further reduce it each year down to 4 per cent of the GDP by 2015-16. About inflation, the report says that through inflationary pressures have temporarily eased, an expected upward adjustment in domestic energy prices and exchange rate depreciation may push inflation higher.

The overall balance of payments is under severe stress as the sudden halt in financial inflows aggravated by high debt repayments, especially to the IMF. Capital and financial accounts experienced a net inflow of \$279 million over July-June 201213. Up to June 30, 2012-13, the country had repaid about \$2.54 billion of IMF debt.

Referring to trade, the report says that the country's recent trade performance has been lagging, with a low and falling trade-to-GDP ratio over the past decade.

The report underlined the strong need to strengthen the poverty statistics. Al-

though significant concerns exist about the quality of poverty data, the overall trend points to declining poverty levels.

LSM shows healthy growth of 6.54pc in two months

Source: The Nation, October 16, 2013

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan's large scale manufacturing (LSM) sector has shown healthy growth of 6.54 percent in first couple of months (July-August) of the ongoing current fiscal year 2013-2014 against the corresponding period of last year despite acute power crisis in the country.

According to latest figures released by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), the Quantum Index Number (QIM) of Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) industries stood at 112.15 points during July-August 2013-2014 as compared to 105.27 points of the corresponding period of its preceding year. The production data received from the Oil Companies Advisory Committee (comprising 11 items), Ministry of Industries and Production (36 items) and the Provincial Bureaus of Statistics (65 items) revealed that each sector contributed 1.05pc, 1.53pc and 3.95pc respectively to the total growth figure.

Meanwhile, the growth of LSM sector has recorded growth of 7.16 percent during August 2013 against the same month of the previous year. The Quantum Index Number of LSM industries stood at 111.5 points in August 2013 as compared to 104.05 points of August 2012.

The Quantum Index Numbers (QIN) of Large Scale Manufacturing Industries has been computed in the FBS on the basis of latest production data of 112 items received from various sources i.e. Oil Companies Advisory Committee (OCAC), Ministry of Industries & Production and Provincial Bureaus of Statistics. The OCAC supplied the data of 11 items, the Ministry of Industries & Production supplied the data of 36 items and Provincial Bureaus of Statistics provided data for 65 items.

The official data revealed that following sectors registered positive growth in July-August 2013-14 period against the same period of last year: textile, 2.82 percent, food, beverages and tobacco 18.39 percent, coke and petroleum products 15.49 percent, paper and board 15.69 percent, fertilizers, 31.65 percent, pharmaceutical 2.18 percent, electronics, 19.39 percent, iron and steel products, 3.21 percent, leather products 13.13 percent and chemicals 0.39 percent during period under review of the ongoing fiscal year 2013-14 against its preceding year.

According to the PBS data, following sectors registered negative growth in July-August 2013-14 against the same period of last year: rubber products, 7.24 percent, wood products 13.85 percent, engineering products 21.2 percent and automobiles 7.57 percent and non-metallic mineral products 6.03 percent during first two months of the current fiscal year 2013-14.



Defence & Security

Pakistan - Major internal **security threats and policy inputs**

By Muhammad Akhtar

Internal security holds a central place in national security policy of any country. Pakistan is facing multitudes of multi-dimensional internal security problems, both in its remote and urban areas.

Widespread Crime and corruption, sectarianism and ethnic divides do exist in other societies too but they have persisted in Pakistan for far too long. The security situation in Pakistan worsened to an unprecedented level after the US attack on Afghanistan in October 2001, and is related to the rise of terrorism and violence. Major internal security threats that are believed to be caused by tribalism and feudalism, political instability, weak governance, ethnic polarization, corruption, socio-economic conditions, and foreign intervention have presumed far greater importance than external security threats to Pakistan.

Pakistan's internal security dynamics involve polity, religio-political parties and groups, militants, feudal elite, tribal chieftains and criminal mafias, who are manipulating religious sentiments and ethnic passions of the poor and uneducated segments of Pakistani society. The widespread poverty provides a conducive environment for recruitment of terrorists.

Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), in the absence of the government's writ, provide a safe abode to the terrorists from where terrorism as well as militancy is spreading to the other parts of the country. The tribal area is not only a refuge for terrorists and criminals but also exports terrorism to other areas of Pakistan in the form of weapons and suicide bombers. Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) is the largest and prominent terrorist outfit in the area; a group made up of 28 various Taliban factions, that

across the country.

In Balochistan, tribal and sub-na-

Pakistan's internal security dynamics involve polity, religio-political parties and groups, militants, feudal elite, tribal chieftains and criminal mafias, who are manipulating religious sentiments and ethnic passions of poor and uneducated segments of Pakistani society.

tionalist elements are causing militancy and since 1947 there have been five major rebellions in the



operate mainly in the South Waziristan Agency of FATA but has now expanded its range of activities

province. With some 150 training camps of militant groups in various areas of the province (40 of







them are reported to be supported by Indian RAW), are the major cause of insurgency in Balochistan. Local hosts of foreign players are supporting instability in the province due to its geo-strategic importance and resource potential along a future energy route.

Karachi, the economic hub of Pakistan, is persistently facing security issues like target killing, street crimes, car snatching, burglary, kidnapping for ransom and land grabbing. The politics of agitation adds to the wors-

leads to intolerance for other sects and adds to extremism in the society. Being the largest chain of privately owned institutes, Madrassas are providing social protection; like free education, boarding and lodging to poverty-stricken families. According to the government records, there are at least 15,148 madrassas in Pakistan with more than two million students.

Moreover, militant organizations are another persistent threat for internal security of the country. The government of Pakistan has banned 45 such

There have been few prosecutions against large number of major terrorist attacks in Pakistan.

In order to devise a comprehensive internal security strategy, there is a dire need to develop a multi prong strategy and strong coordination and information sharing among different security/ law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

In order to devise a comprehensive internal security strategy, there is a dire need to develop a multi prong strategy and strong coordination and information sharing among different security/ law enforcement and intelligence agencies. Further, the creation of a capable, well-resourced, and institutionally autonomous police and law enforcement service is necessary. Moreover, steps should be taken for de-radicalization of the society, by creating awareness among masses and providing them economic opportunities, and a robust legal framework to the security forces to curb religious militancy and criminal mafias.

A leading Pakistani economist noted, as Pakistan's crisis of governance and economy reaches a point of inflection, it is time to change the policy paradigm - the one that regards greed as the basis of public action, affluence of the few at the expense of many

as the hallmark of development, and an adversarial relationship with a neighboring country as an emblem of patriotism. To make tough choices, Pakistan's leadership needs enhanced credibility as well as international support in this respect.

In addition to legal and economic measures, there is a need for social

reengaging to eliminate internal security threats to Pakistan. It is of utmost importance to revisit our education system, curriculum and socialization of youth.

For national unity and to inculcate the spirit of nationalism, the protection of minorities and national intellectual assets urgently required because a great deal of success of Pakistani society has been possible due to the contribution of different communities. Additionally, developing public trust is critical for reducing crime and sustaining any reform agenda. What Pakistan truly needs is progressive and constructive policy shifts that matter in the long run.

Fatalities in Terrorist Violence in Pakistan 2003-2013

Year	Civilian	Security Force Personnel	Terrorists/ Insurgents	Total
2003	140	24	25	189
2004	435	184	244	863
2005	430	81	137	648
2006	608	325	538	1471
2007	1522	597	1479	3598
2008	2155	654	3906	6715
2009	2324	991	8389	11704
2010	1796	469	5170	7435
2011	2738	765	2800	6303
2012	3007	732	2472	6211
2013	2690	590	1504	4784
Total	17845	5412	26664	49921

ening situation that has brought the life in the cosmopolitan city to a standstill. Deteriorating law and order situation has decelerated over 15,000 industries in Karachi and causing a loss of Rs.3-5 billion per day to the local industry.

In addition to three hotspots of FATA, Balochistan and Karachi, the Madrassas (religious schools) across the whole of Pakistan — supported by some political leaders — also played a role in the worsening internal security situation of the country. Sect-based religious education in madrassas

organizations. Among them three are banned under the United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR 1267) and one is under the watch list. But the real issue is that some of these organizations are still functional with new names and there are others that are carrying out their pursuits with the same name.

In addition to weak law enforcement and inability of the state to control activities of these militant organizations, Pakistan is operating with an inadequate legal framework to counter terrorism and widespread violence.

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Defence and Security

Obama Says He is Confident About Pakistani Nuclear Security

Source: Nation Journal, October 24, 2013

President Obama asserted he was confident Pakistan is committed to maintaining security around its nuclear arsenal on Wednesday, just weeks after it was revealed the U.S. intelligence community has made surveillance of the South Asian country's nuclear sites one of its top priorities.

In a joint statement released following a meeting at the White House between Obama and Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, the U.S. leader "reiterated his confidence in Pakistan's commitment and dedication to nuclear security and recognized that Pakistan is fully engaged with the international community on nuclear safety and security issues."

The U.S. government in the past has publicly touted Islamabad's commitment to nuclear security when new concerns were raised that Pakistani-based extremists -- who have carried out attacks in recent years on large Pakistani military bases -- might be able to penetrate one of the country's facilities where nuclear weapons or materials are held. The validity of those public assurances took a hit in September when it was revealed -- through documents leaked by former NSA contractor Edward Snowden -- that keeping tabs on the security of Pakistan's nuclear, chemical and biological facilities was consuming a growing share of U.S. intelligence agencies' black budget.

An analysis of the documents leaked by Snowden to the Washington Post shows the U.S. government is concerned about the lack of information it has on how exactly nuclear material is spread out around Pakistan's facilities.

The concerns of the U.S. intelligence community were not in evidence in the public statement released on Wednesday. Rather, Obama noted his appreciation with "Pakistan's constructive engagement with the Nuclear Security Summit Process and its cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international forums" and acknowledged "Pakistan's efforts to improve its strategic trade controls."

The statement did not touch on concerns by the U.S. government that Pakistan's recent focus on developing compact lower-yield nuclear weapons might make it easier for extremists groups to steal off with an entire warhead, the New York Times reported.

Pakistan, China to hold Parliamentary security dialogue in Kashgar next year

Source: The Frontier Post, October 29, 2013

ISLAMABAD (NNI): Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman of the Senate Defence Committee has proposed to initiate a Parliamentary Security Dialogue between China and Pakistan to discuss and deliberate on the regional situation particularly the new scenario arising out of the withdrawal of US forces from Afghanistan.

He said that the post-2014 situation is important for the countries bordering Afghanistan particularly China and Pakistan. Senator Mushahid floated this proposal during meeting of the Senate Standing Committee on Defence with the 11-member Chinese Parliamentary delegation headed by Wang Zhengwei Vice Chairman 12th CPPCC National Committee, and Minister, State Ethnic Affairs Commission.

He said that Pakistan and China have a commonality of opinion on issues of regional and global significance and both are strong strategic partners. Commencement of the dialogue will enable the two to have mutual understanding on dealing with post-2014 situation.

At the outset, Senator Mushahid gave a brief overview of the working and composition of the Senate Defence Committee and observed that issues of national, regional and global significance were being discussed and debated by the committee thoroughly involving experts and scholars.

About Pak-China relations Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed remarked that Pakistan enjoys a time tested and all weather friendship with China and expressed the hope that relations between the two neighboring countries would grow in future. He termed the speech of Chinese President as important one which would help boost regional cooperation and people to people contacts.

Leader of the Chinese Parliamentary delegation agreed with the views of Senator Mushahid. He said that the proposal of Parliamentary Security Dialogue would be an important initiative and would enable Pakistan and China to mutually work for security, development and stability. He underscored the need to step up cooperation to eradicate roots of terrorism. He also highlighted the significance of bilateral cooperation and friendly ties with Pakistan. Mr. Wang also extended an invitation to Senate Standing Committee on Defence to visit China which accepted by the Committee.

During the meeting of the Senate Defence Committee with the Chinese delegation, the two sides reached a broad consensus on three fundamental points regarding a common vision for the future strategic partnership between Pakistan and China.

First, both sides have a common enemy in the 'evil forces of terrorism, extremism and separatism', so both should have a joint strategy to confront such a common enemy of humanity. Second, both countries should give priority to promoting economic development, to raise liv-

ing standards of people to build a better life, and help in poverty alleviation.

Third, both countries want stability at home and in their vicinity, as without stability there can neither be security nor any development.

Senators Shujaat Hussain, Farhatuallh Babar, Sardar Ali Khan, Haji Adeel and Syed Tahir Hussain Mashahdi, Chinese Ambassador and senior officers of the Senate were also present during the meeting. Senator Mushahid Hussain also hosted a reception in honour of the delegation which was attended by Senators from different political parties.

Fazl says Pakistan's security is an internal issue

Source: The News, October 24, 2013

FAISALABAD: JUI-F chief Maulana Fazlur Rehman said Thursday that Pakistan's security was the country's internal issue and there should be no foreign interference on this matter.

Speaking to reporters, the JUI-F chief said the Taliban were ready for a ceasefire if the government took the initiative.

Fazl also said that the Balochistan issue should be resolved through dialogue. "An All Parties Conference should be called immediately over the Balochistan issue and dialogue should be initiated with Baloch militants."

The JUI-F chief told reporters that Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif conveyed the aspirations of the Pakistani people in his meeting with US President Obama.

"For the first time the public and private sentiment was the same."

Maulana Fazlur Rehman added that as a tactic to divide Muslims, some were labeled as terrorists and others as enlightened.

KPK takes step towards Prisons Security Force

Source: The Nation, October 22, 2013

PESHAWAR - In order to avoid jailbreak incidents in future, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government has formally decided to establish a separate 'Prisons Security Force'.

"The move comes in pursuance of the decision of the provincial cabinet taken in its meeting held on October 17 last, wherein it was decided to raise a dedicated force "Prisons Security Force" for the security of prisons in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa," said a statement issued by the KPK Home and Tribal Affairs Department on Monday.

In this connection, a four-member committee has been constituted. The committee is headed by Zakir Hussain Afridi, Inspector General of Prisons as its chairman, while Akhtar Saeed Turk, Deputy Secretary Home Deptt, Col Momin Baig, Principal Elite Training and Khalid Muhammad, Section Officer Budget Home Deptt are members of the committee, it added.

Sources said that personnel would be inducted separately for the proposed

force and would be given special training at a centre to be exclusively established for the purpose. Moreover, the force would be equipped with latest weapons, bullet-proof jackets, bullet-proof helmets, gas-guns, anti-riots suits and other tools.

Apart from this, explosives metal detectors, mines detectors, detectors for mobile sets, sniffer dogs and handlers would also be provided to the force. Pop-up barricades would also be installed at prisons in the province.

Officials said that guards whether on jail gates, towers or in trenches will perform four hours duty at a time and not more than eight hours during the whole day. Not only this, technical staff would also be provided to strengthen the force.

Keeping in view the prevailing law and order situation and attacks on jails in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, the KPK government took the decision to increase security of prisons in the province. The proposed force would act as a lead force. The officials said that security personnel of the proposed specialised force would be ready all the time to deal with any kind of situation.

Moreover, a training school would also be set up to impart training to jail security force personnel on the use of light, medium and heavy arms. It is worth mentioning here that the two KPK jailbreaks are considered among the biggest in the history of the country: one in the April 2012 in Bannu and the other in Dera Ismail Khan in July 2013.

On China's call, Pakistan bans 3 outfits

Source: The Nation, October 24, 2013

ISLAMABAD - Responding to Beijing's demand, Islamabad has decided to ban three Islamic outfits for being allegedly involved in extremism in Chinese province Xinjiang (Sinkiang), the BBC reported Wednesday.

Citing Interior Ministry sources, the report said three foreign outfits -- East Turkmenistan Islamic Movement, Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan and Islamic Jihad Union -- have been added to the list of banned organisations, as their members are carrying out extremism and anti-state activities in Xinjiang, where Muslims are in majority. Besides these three outfits, Abdullah Azam Brigade, 313 Brigade, Islam Mujahideen, and Tariq Brigade have also been banned. Following the development, total 59 organisations have been banned in Pakistan, the report said.

The Chinese government had informed Pakistani officials regarding the activities being carried out by these outfits, and the matter was also discussed by the military leadership of both nations.

ISLAMABAD

CAPITAL TERRITORY



By Badar Gillani

Islamabad Capital Territory covers a total of 906 sq. Kilometers and is located in the Potohar Plateau. This territory houses the capital of Pakistan, which is the first ever planned city of the country. The capital territory is composed of urban and rural areas with Islamabad city as the main urban population center along with 30 towns and more than 132 Mouzas spread across 12 union councils.

As per figures available from Bureau of Statistics Pakistan, Islamabad District has over 130,000 house hold units. Among these 91% units have electricity, 57.28% have access to piped water, and 56% have gas connections for coking.

The energy requirements of the Capital territory is mainly met through the following resources

- Electricity
- Natural Gas (also known as Sui Gas) and Compressed Natural Gas
- Liquefied Petroleum Gas
- Petroleum Products (Petrol, Diesel, and Kerosene Oil)

Electricity

Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO) is the electricity distribution company responsible for supply of power to the capital territory. Besides Islamabad, IESCO also supplies power to Rawalpindi, Attock, Chakwal and Jehlum districts of Punjab Province. There are 298,718 electricity customers, which are served through a circle office head by a Superintending Engineer, four divisional offices, and 15 sub-divisional offices.

Islamabad city is one of the rarest cities which has significant and well spread underground electricity distribution network. Islamabad District distribution network is comprised of 3,920 Km of HT (11KV) and 3,709 km of LT lines (220/400V) and more than 7,600 distribution transformers with capacity totaling to 1,000 MVA. To cater the electricity demand there are 16 grid stations in operation with a recorded peak demand of approximately 700 MW. Construction and commissioning of eight (8) additional 132 KV grid stations is planned between 2014 till 2020 with a 200 MW load forecast in different areas across the capital territory.

The cost tariff is given in the table below

Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural
4 to 18 Rs/KWh	12.5 to 18 Rs/KWh	12.1 to 18	12.20 to 18 Rs/KWh
50 - 700 + Units	Off - Peak hours	Off Peak - Peak TOU	Off Peak - Peak TOU
400 Rs/Month for > 5KW			

Natural Gas

Natural Gas is the prime source used for cooking in the district, while LPG, firewood and coal are other resources that are used in households which are either not yet connected to Natural gas distribution network or cannot afford this fuel. Sui Northern Gas Pipeline limited supplies natural gas to around 103,059 customers in which domestic category comprises 87%, commercial 1.5%, bulk 11.5%, and 0.07% as industrial. Demand and Supply of the natural gas from 2008 to 2013 is given in the table below

As on	Contracted	Available	Total
30/06/2013	273	191	464
31/12/2012	265	179	444
30/06/2012	259	179	438
30/06/2011	265	143	408
30/06/2010	238	154	392
31/12/2009	223	158	381
30/06/2009	213.5	156.5	370
30/06/2008	331	29	360

The pricing tariff of the gas for domestic sector including standalone meters and mosques, churches, temples and hostels. Below table provides detail of the pricing tariff for gas.

Natural Gas	Domestic (Rs/ MMBTU)	Special Commercial Roti Tandor	Commercial	Industrial	Cement Factory
100 M ³	106.14	106.14	-		
Up to M ³	212.28	212.28	-		
Over 300 M ³	530.69	636.83	-		
Minimum Charges	143.29/Month	143.29/Month	3812.04/ Month		
Flat Rates			636.83	488.23	742.97
Up to 300 M ³	212.28	212.28	-		

The capital territory has close to 90 Petrol and Diesel filling stations with PSO as one of the major supplier followed by Shell and Chevron. There are 109 CNG stations, where 60% of these are owned by individuals while rest of the 40% operated by major agencies including PSO, Shell, Chevron, Total etc.

In Islamabad there are 20 companies/ agencies registered as LPG marketing and distribution companies.

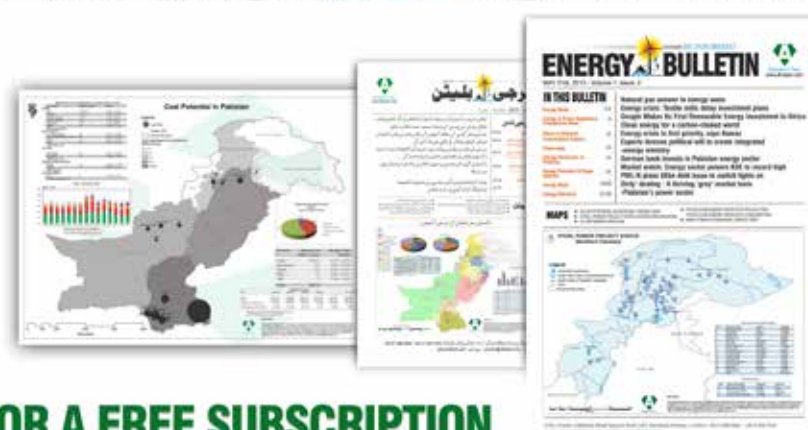
- 100% Locally Produced = Rs.1,425 / 11.8 kg cylinder i.e. Rs. 120.76/kg
- 100 % Imported = Rs. 1,560/11.8 Kg cylinder i.e Rs. 132.20/kg
- Local & Imported Mix = Rs. 11500 /11.8 kg cylinder i.e. Rs. 127.11/kg

Fuel Prices by Type and Provider in Pak Rupees

Provider	Petrol	Diesel
Attock Petroleum	113.6	117.3
Chevron	113.6	117.3
PSO	113.55	117.26
Shell	113.6	117.31
Total-Parco	113.6	117.3

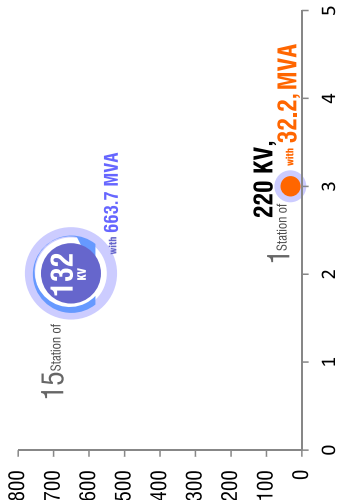
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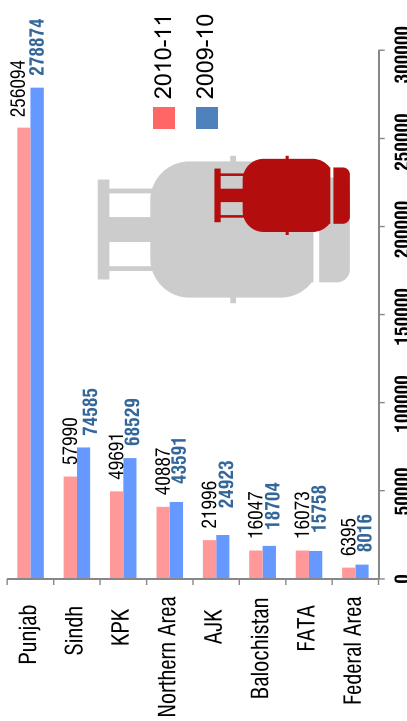


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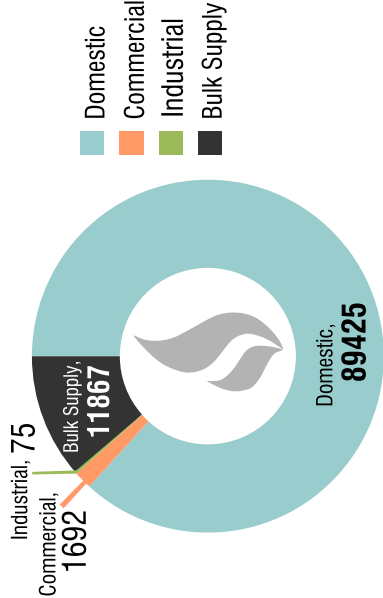
Number of Grid Stations by Type and Installed Capacity



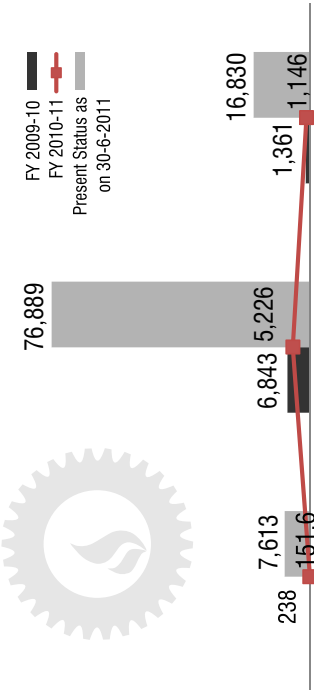
Region wise consumption of LPG (Metric Tons)



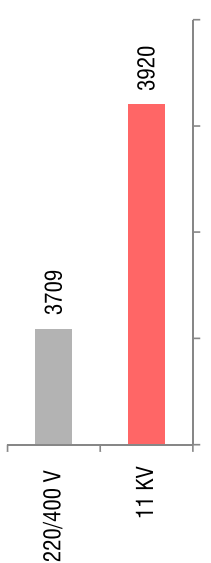
Number of Gas Consumers



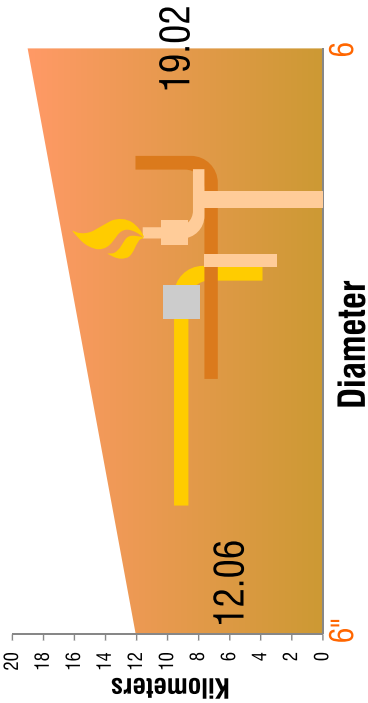
SNGPL Infrastructure Network (Km)



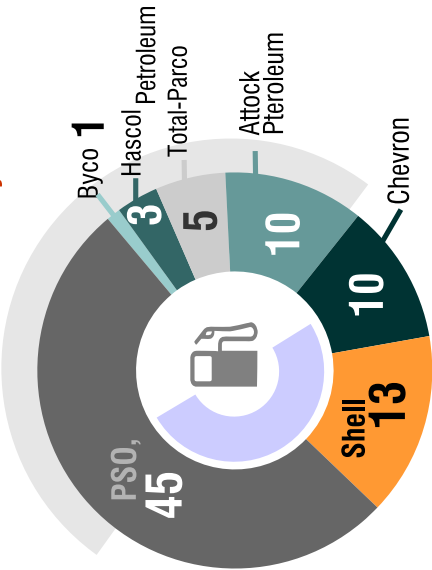
Distribution Lines (KM)



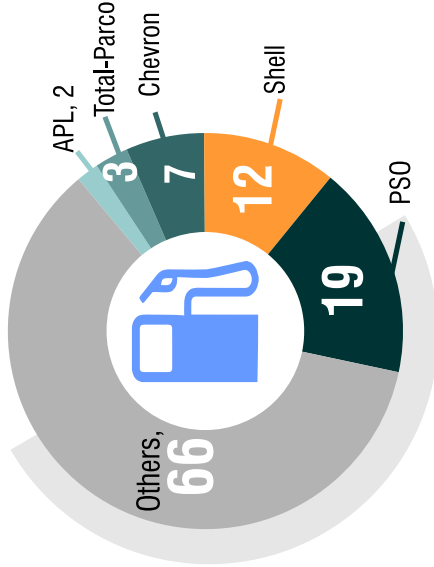
SNGPL Gas Transmission Lines



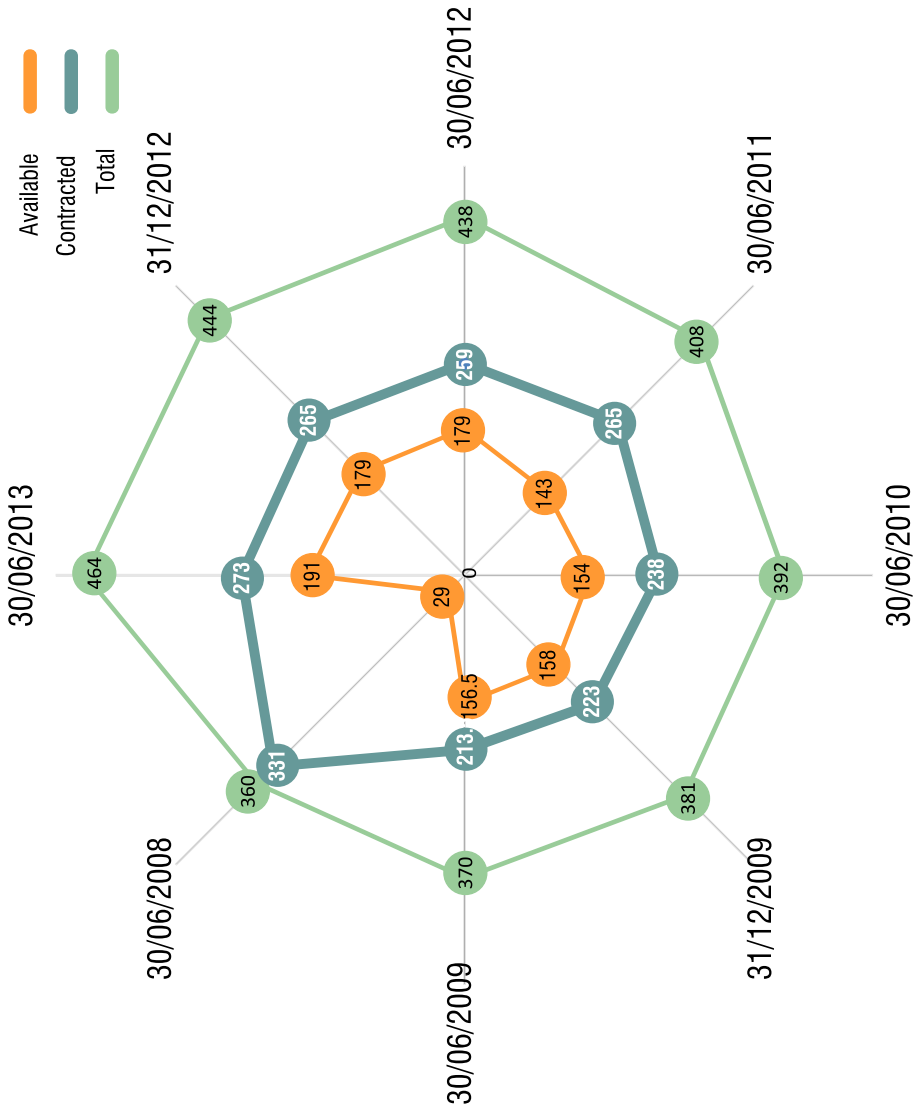
Numbers of Fuel Stations by Providers



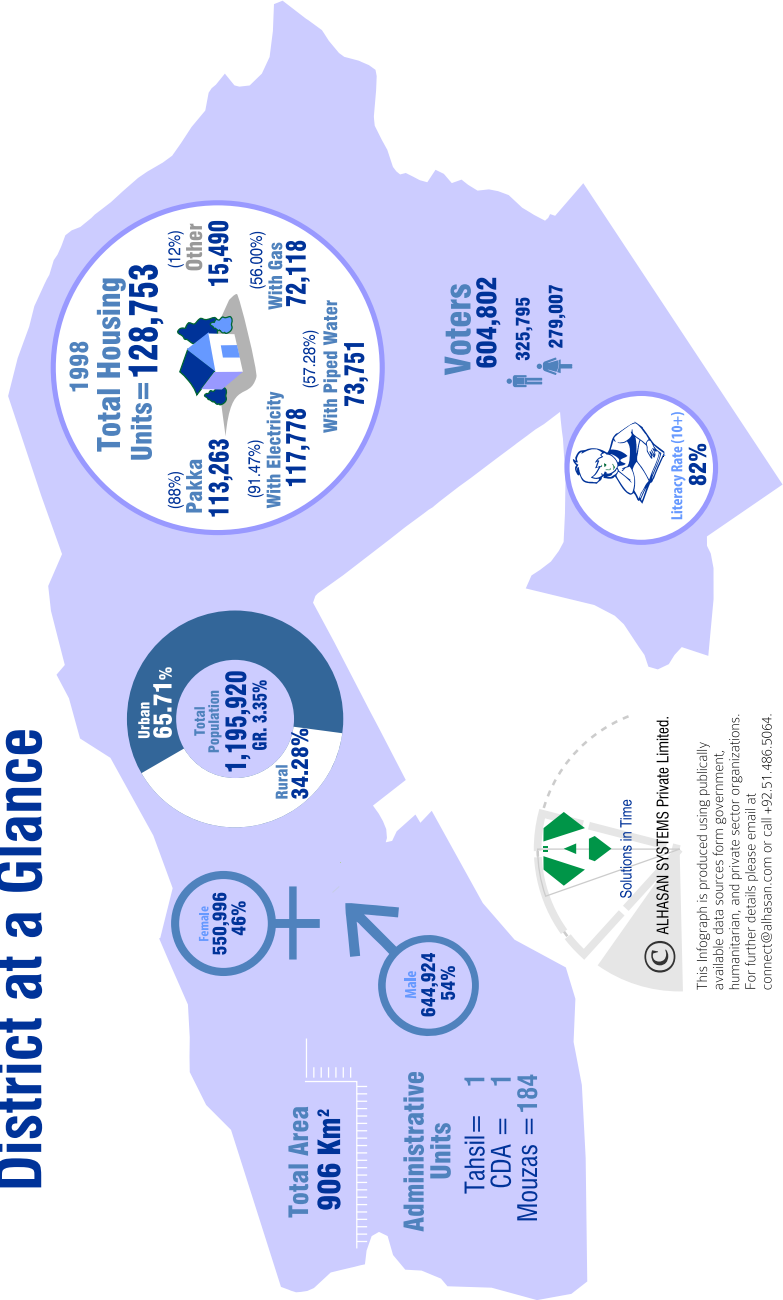
Numbers of CNG Stations by Providers



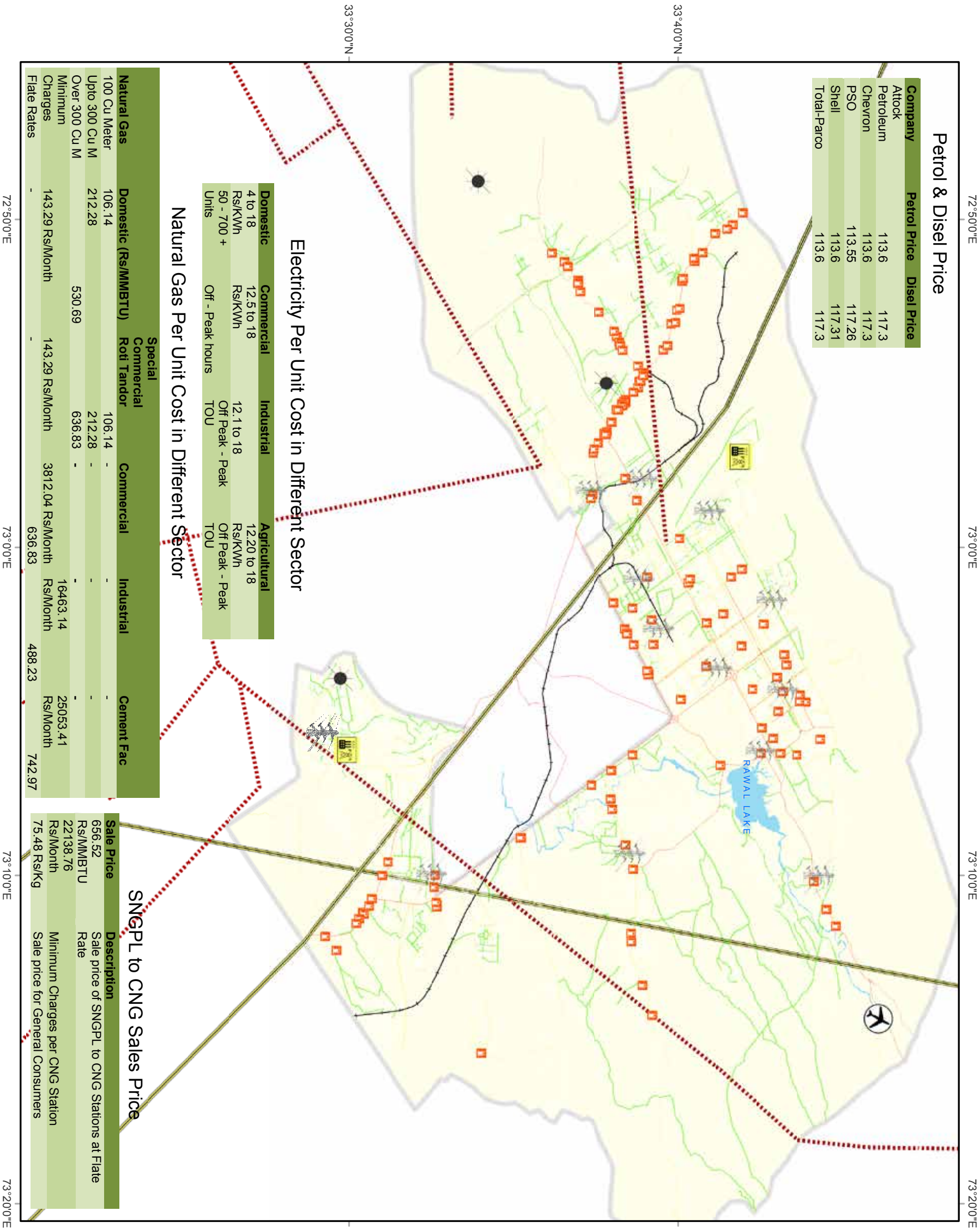
Natural Gas Distribution Capacity of Islamabad(MMCFD)



District at a Glance



ENERGY PROFILE MAP - ISLAMABAD



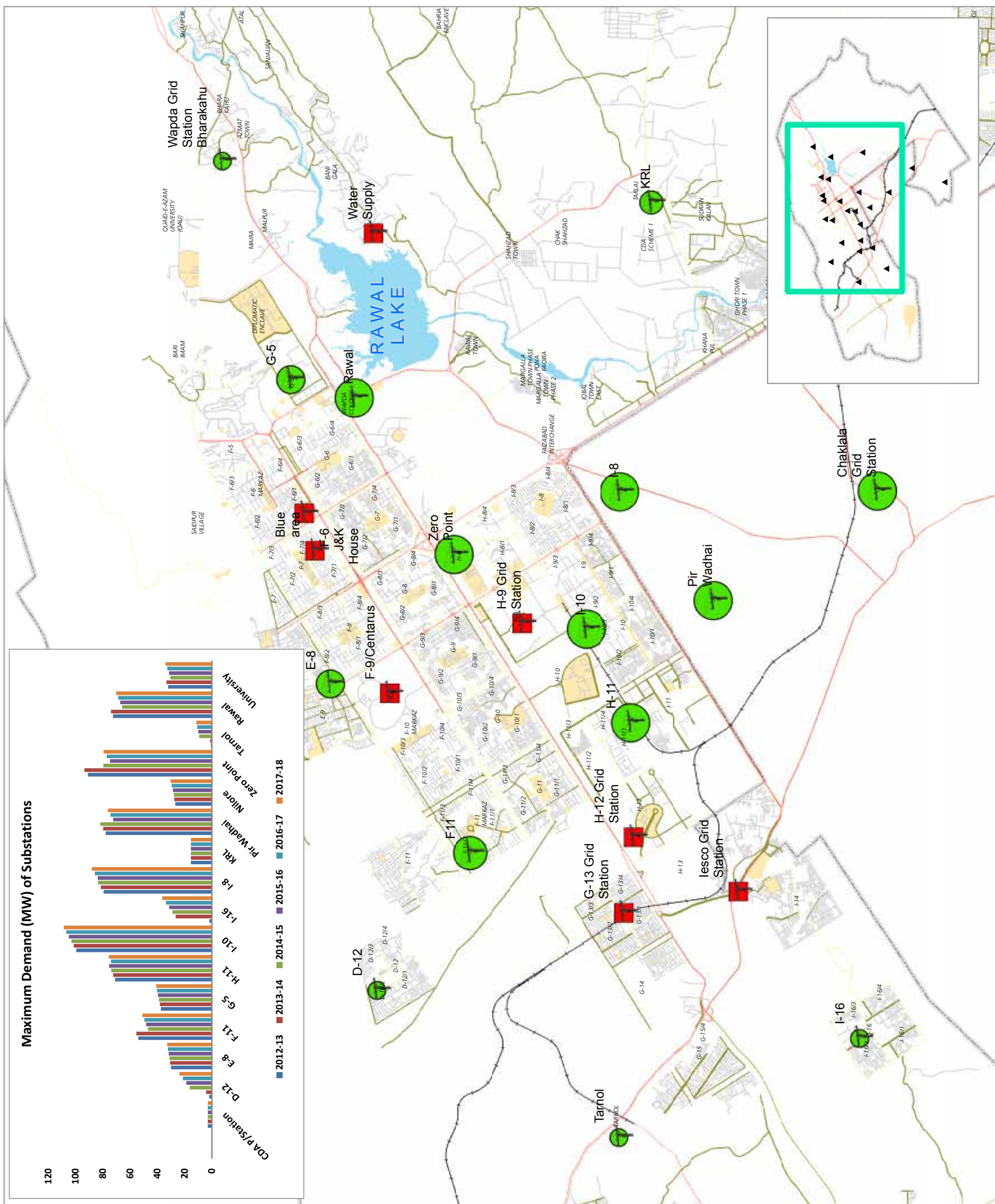
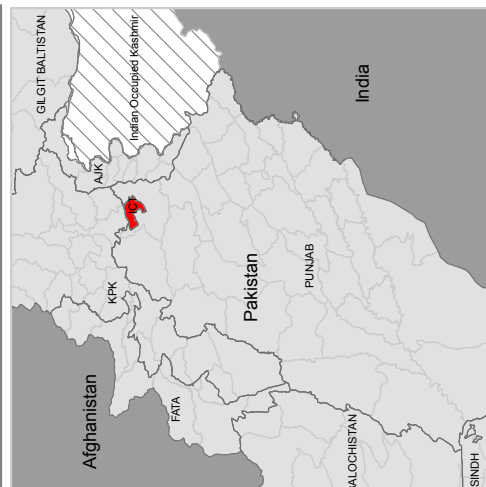
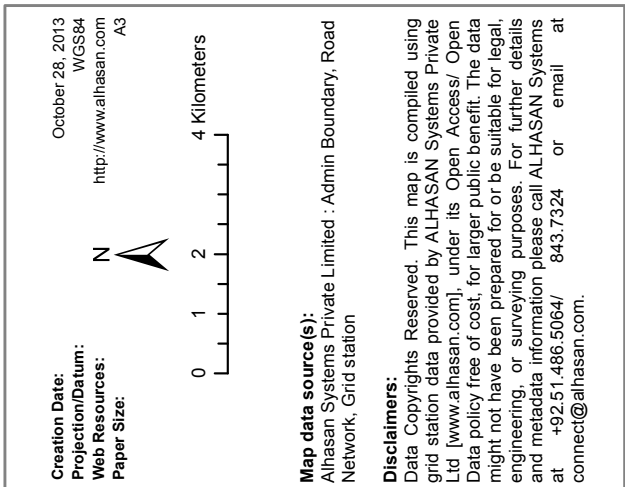
Legend

- IESCO
- Grid Station
- Oil Storage
- Existing
- Aviation Filling Station
- Petrol & CNG Station
- SNGL Gas Pipeline
- Transmission Line
- Islamabad Boundary
- Motorway
- Highway
- Regional Highway
- Main Road
- Railway Track
- River

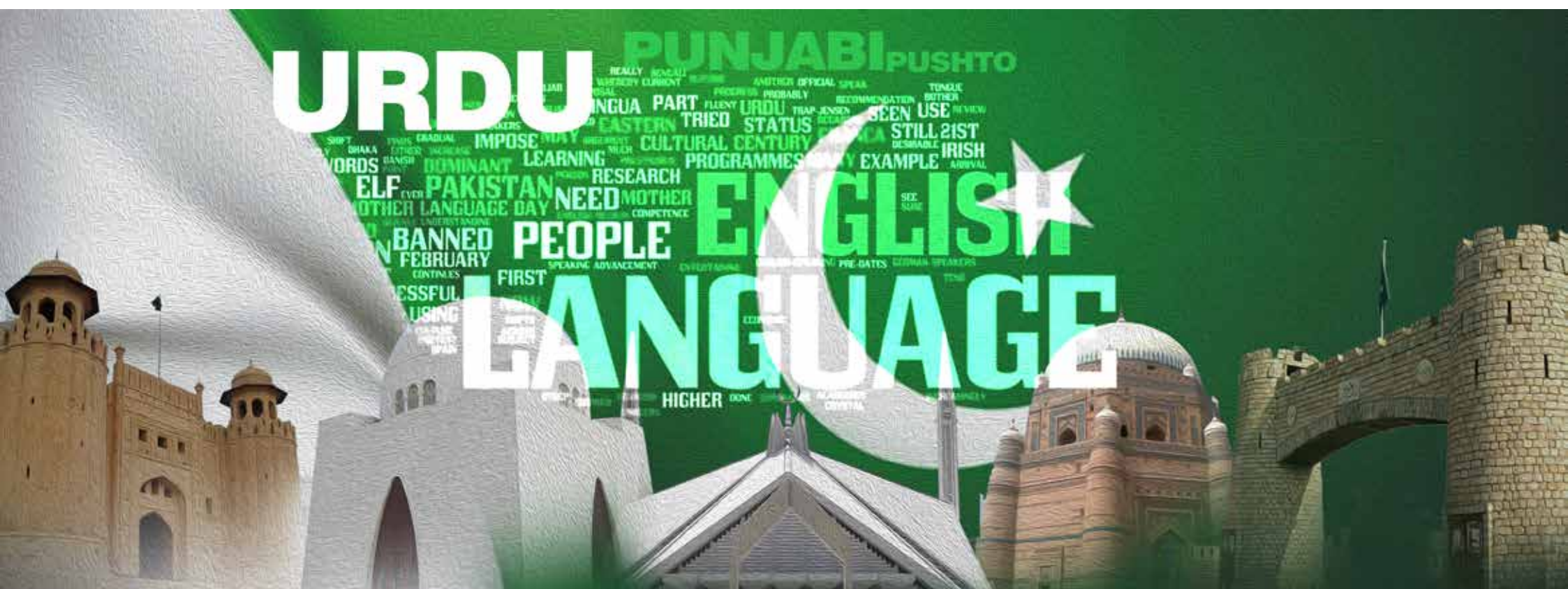
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Date of Creation October 29, 2013
Projection/Datum WGS 84 Geographic
Page Size A3



LANGUAGE POLICY, MULTILINGUALISM AND LANGUAGE VITALITY IN PAKISTAN



By Professor Dr. Tariq Rahman

Abstract

Pakistan is a multilingual country with six major and over fifty-nine small languages. However, the languages of the domains of power—government, corporate sector, media, education, etc.—are English and Urdu. The state's policies have favored these two languages at the expense of others. This has resulted in the expression of ethnic identity through languages other than Urdu. It has also resulted in English having become a symbol of the upper class, sophistication and power. The less powerful indigenous languages of Pakistan are becoming markers of lower status and culture shame. Some small languages are also on the verge of extinction. It is only by promoting additive multilingualism that Pakistani languages will gain vitality and survive as cultural capital rather than cultural stigma.

Language policy, multilingualism and language vitality in Pakistan

Pakistan is a multilingual country. Its national language, Urdu, is the mother tongue of only 7.57 per cent of the population though it is very widely used in the urban areas of the country. Pakistan's official language is still English as it was when the British ruled the country as part of British India. In addition to this, the country has five major indigenous languages given below.

Table 1. Pakistani languages

Languages	Percentage of speakers
Punjabi	44.15
Pashto	15.42
Sindhi	14.10
Siraiki	10.53
Urdu	7.57
Balochi	3.57
Other	4.66

Source: Census 2001: 107

There are also over fifty other languages, some of them on the verge of extinction (see Appendix- 1). The aim of this paper is to study the language policy of Pakistan with a view to determining how it privileges certain languages and with what political, social, educational and economic consequences. The paper also looks briefly at the impact of globalization on the languages of Pakistan.

As the issue of power is central to policy, both to its making and consequence, let us consider it first.

Power

Power is that quality which enables the users of a language to obtain more means of gratification than the speakers of other languages. Forms of gratification may be tangible goods: houses, cars, good food etc. or, they may be intangibles like pleasure, ego boosting, self-esteem etc (for full explanation see Rahman 2002: 38-42). A powerful language is one that makes it possible for its speakers and writers to obtain a higher share of these gratifications than others. This is mostly possible in settled, modernizing or modern societies where there are domains such as religion, education, the bureaucracy, the judiciary, the military, commerce, the media, research and so on. In primitive tribes the manipulation of language matters less; in agricultural societies it emerges and becomes pervasive but is not the only passport to power; in industrial, modern societies it becomes vitally important. Indeed, one simply cannot enter the domains of power without being able to manipulate language for entry into these domains. It is the language of employment (Rahman 2000: 41-42), and without employment one cannot possess much power in modern societies.

Consequences of Pakistan's language policies

There have been statements about language policy in various documents in Pakistan—the different versions of the constitution, statements by governmental authorities in the legislative assembly debates and, above all, in the various documents relating to education policy which have been issued by almost every government. These are stated in the 1973 constitution as follows:

(1) The National language of Pakistan is Urdu and arrangements shall be made for its being used for official and other purposes within fifteen years from the commencing day. (2) Subject to clause (1) the English language may be used for official purposes until arrangements are made for its replacement by Urdu. (3) Without prejudice to the status of the National language, a Provincial Assembly may by law prescribe measures for the teaching, promotion and use of a provincial language in addition to the national language (Article 251).

The national language is Urdu (it was Urdu and Bengali from 1955 till 1971 when East Pakistan became Bangladesh) though it is, and has always been, the mother tongue of a minority of the population of Pakistan. This minority came from India, mostly after the creation of Pakistan in 1947, and is called Mohajir (refugee or immigrant).

The rationale for this privileging of Urdu, as given by the government of Pakistan, is that Urdu is so widely spread that it is almost like the first language of all Pakistanis. Moreover, since most jobs are available through Urdu, it is only just that all children should be given access to it. Above all, it is a symbol of unity and helps in creating a unified 'Pakistani' identity. In this symbolic role, it serves the political purpose of resisting ethnicity, which otherwise would break the federation. As for the provision that other Pakistani languages may be used, it is explained that the state, being democratic and sensitive to the rights of the federating units, allows the use of provincial languages if desired.

As for the medium of instruction, the rationale is that Urdu, the most widespread urban language, is the one used for teaching. As English is the official and international language, it too is taught at the higher levels especially to those who seek to study science and technology.

The political consequences of the privileging of Urdu.

The major consequence of the privileging of Urdu has been ethnic resistance to it. As mentioned before, Urdu is not the mother tongue of most Pakistanis, as census figures given earlier illustrate. However, Urdu is indeed the most widely understood language and perhaps the major medium of interaction in the urban areas of the country. Even ethnic activists agree that it could be a useful link language between different ethnic groups. However, it has been resisted because it has been patronized, often in insensitive ways, by the ruling elite at the centre. The story of this patronization is given in detail in several books (see Rahman 1996) but it always fell short of what the more ardent supporters of Urdu demanded (for their position see Abdullah 1976). In the beginning, since a very powerful section of the bureaucracy spoke Urdu as a mother tongue (being Mohajirs), there was an element of cultural hegemony about the privileging of Urdu. The Mohajir elites' position, stated or implied, was that they were more cultured than the speakers of the indigenous languages of Pakistan. Hence it was only natural that Urdu should be used in place of the 'lesser' languages. This position, with which we are familiar through the works of linguists who oppose the arrogance of monolingual English speakers (see the following authors for such arrogance in other contexts: Skutnabb-Kangas 2000; Crystal 2000: 84-88; Nettle and Romaine 2000) created much resentment against Urdu and, indeed, may be said to have infused the element of personal reaction to or antagonism against the speakers of Urdu in the first twenty years of Pakistan's existence.

The main reason for opposition to Urdu was, however, not merely linguistic or even cultural. It was because Urdu was the symbol of the central rule of the Punjabi ruling elite that it was opposed in the provinces. The use of Urdu as an ethnic symbol is given in detail in Rahman (1996) but a brief recapitulation of major language movements may be useful. The most significant consequence of the policy that Urdu would be the national language of Pakistan was its opposition by the Bengali intelligentsia or what the Pakistani sociologist Hamza Alavi calls the 'salariat'—people who draw salaries from the state (or other employers) and who aspire for jobs (Alavi 1987). One explanation is that the Bengali salariat would have been at a great disadvantage if Urdu, rather than Bengali, had been used in the lower domains of power (administration, judiciary, education, media, military etc). However, as English was the language of the higher domains of power and Bengali was a 'provincial' language, the real issue was not linguistic. It was that the Bengali salariat was deprived of its just share in power at the centre and even in East Bengal where the most powerful and lucrative jobs were controlled by the West Pakistani bureaucracy and the military. Moreover, the Bengalis were conscious that money from the Eastern wing, from the export of jute and other products, was predominantly financing the development of West Pakistan or the army which, in turn, was West Pakistani- (or, rather, Punjabi-) dominated (HBWI: 1982: Vol 6: 810-811;

Jahan 1972). The language, Bengali, was a symbol of a consolidated Bengali identity in opposition to the West Pakistani identity. This symbol was used to 'imagine', or construct, a unified Bengali community, as communities, such as nations, were constructed through print language and other unifying devices in Europe (Anderson 1983).

In Sindh, Balochistan, the N.W.F.P and South Western Punjab the languages used as identity symbols were Sindhi, Balochi and Brahvi, Pashto and Siraiki. The mobilization of people, especially the intelligentsia, as a pressure group, which became possible through these languages, made them powerful ethnic symbols (Rahman 1996). However, Urdu was not resented or opposed much except in Sindh where there were language riots in January 1971 and July 1972 (Ahmed 1992). But even in Sindh the crucial issue was of power. The Mohajirs were dominant in the urban areas and the rising Sindhi salariat resented this. The most evocative symbol to mobilize the community was language and it was this that was used.

Apart from the riots, people's real conduct remains pragmatic. The Mohajirs, knowing that they can get by without learning Sindhi, do not learn it except in rural areas where it is necessary for them. The Sindhis, again because they know they cannot get by without learning Urdu, do learn it. (Rahman 2002: Chapter 10).

In short, the privileging of Urdu by the state has created ethnic opposition to it. However, as people learn languages for pragmatic reasons (Rahman 2002: 36), they are giving less importance to their heritage languages and are learning Urdu. This phenomenon, sometimes called 'voluntary shift', is not really 'voluntary' as the case of the native Hawaiians, narrated by Daniel Nettle and Suzanne Romaine, illustrates (Nettle and Romaine 2000: 94-97). What happens is that market conditions are such that one's language becomes a deficit in relation to what Pierre Bourdieu, the French sociologist, would call 'cultural capital' (Bourdieu 1991: 230-231). Instead of being an asset it becomes a liability. It prevents one from rising in society. In short, it is ghettoizing. Then, people become ashamed of their language as the Punjabis, otherwise a powerful majority in Pakistan, are observed to be by the present author and others (for a survey of the attitude of Punjabi students towards their language see Mansoor 1993: 49-54). Or, even if language movements and ethnic pride does not make them ashamed of their languages, they do not want to teach the language to their children because they think that would be overburdening the children with far too many languages. For instance, Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan (1864-1937) reported in 1932 that the Pashtuns wanted their children to be instructed in Urdu rather than Pashto (LADF 12 October 1932: 132). And even this year (2003), the MMA government has chosen Urdu, not Pashto, as the language of the domains of power, including education, in the N.W.F.P. The same phenomenon was noticed in Baluchistan. Balochi, Brahvi and Pashto were introduced as the compulsory medium of instruction in government schools in 1990 (LAD-Bal 21 June and 15 April 1990). Language activists enthusiastically prepared instructional material but on 8 November 1992, these languages were made optional and parents switched back to Urdu (Rahman 1996: 169). Such decisions amount to endangering the survival of minor languages and they devalue even major ones but they are precisely the kind of policies that have created what is often called 'Urdu imperialism' in Pakistan.

In short, the state's use of Urdu as a symbol of national integration has had two consequences. First, it has made Urdu the obvious force to be resisted by ethnic groups. This resistance makes them strengthen their languages by corpus planning (writing books, dictionaries, grammars, orthographies etc) and acquisition planning (teaching the languages, using them in the media pressurizing the state to use them; for these terms see Cooper 1989). Secondly, it has jeopardized additive multilingualism as recommended by UNESCO and, of course, by many eminent linguists and educationists (Cf., Edwards 1994). As Urdu spreads through schooling, media and urbanization, pragmatic pressures make the other Pakistani languages retreat. In short, the consequence of privileging Urdu strengthens ethnicity while, at the same time and paradoxically, threatens linguistic and cultural diversity in the country.

The policy for English

English was supposed to continue as the official language of Pakistan till such time that the national language(s) replaced it. However, this date came and went, as had many other dates before it, and English is as firmly entrenched in the domains of power in Pakistan as it was in 1947. The major reason for this is that this is the stated but not the real policy of the ruling elite in Pakistan. The real policy can be understood with reference to the elite's patronage of English in the name of efficiency, modernization and so on.

To begin with, the Civil Service of Pakistan (CSP) was an Anglicized body of men who had moulded themselves in the tradition of the British. The officer corps of the armed forces, as Stephen P. Cohen suggests, was also Anglicized. It was, in his words, the ‘British generation’, which dominated the army till 1971 (Cohen 1994: 162-163). It is understandable that members of this elite had a stake in the continuation of English because it differentiated them from the masses; gave them a competitive edge over those with Urdu-medium or traditional (madrassa) education; and, above all, was the kind of cultural capital which had snob value and constituted a classidentity marker. What is less comprehensible is why members of these two elites, who now come increasingly from the lower-middle and middle classes and who have studied in Urdu-medium schools (or schools which are called English-medium but teach mostly in Urdu), should also want to preserve, and indeed strengthen, the hegemony of English—a language that has always been instrumental in suppressing their class.

The answer lies in the fact that the elite has invested in a parallel system of elitist schooling of which the defining feature is teaching all subjects, other than Urdu, through the medium of English. This has created new generations, and ever increasing pools, of young people who have a direct stake in preserving English. All the arguments which applied to a small Anglicized elite of the early generation of Pakistan now applies to young aspirants who stand ready to enter the ranks of this elite. And their parents, themselves not at ease in English, have invested far too much in their children’s education seriously to consider decreasing the cultural capital and importance of English.

Moreover, most people think in terms of present-day realities which they may be critical of at some level but which they take as permanent facts of life. This makes them regard all change as utopian or suspiciously radical. To think of abolishing English is one such disquieting thought because, at least for the last century and a half, the people of this part of the world have taken the ascendancy of English for granted. In recent years, with more young people from the affluent classes appearing in the British O’ and A’ level examinations, with the world-wide coverage of the BBC and the CNN, with globalization and the talk about English being a world language, with stories of young people emigrating all over the world armed with English—with all these things English is a commodity in more demand than ever before.

The present author carried out a survey of 1085 students from different schools in Pakistan in 1999-2000. The results of this survey regarding English are reproduced below.

Table 2. Survey results for English

	Madrassas (N=131)	Sindhi medium schools (N=132)	Urdu medium schools (N=520)	English-medium schools		
				Elitist (N=97)	Cadet college (N=86)	Ordinary (N=119)
1. What should be the medium of instruction in schools?						
Urdu	43.51	9.09	62.50	4.12	23.26	24.37
English	0.76	33.33	13.65	79.38	67.44	47.06
Mother tongue	0.76	15.15	0.38	2.06	Nil	1.68
Arabic	25.19	Nil	0.19	Nil	Nil	0.84
No response	16.79	37.88	16.54	5.15	Nil	8.40
2. Do you think higher jobs in Pakistan should be available in English?						
Yes	10.69	30.30	27.69	72.16	70.93	45.38
No	89.31	63.64	71.15	27.84	29.07	53.78
NR	Nil	6.06	1.15	Nil	Nil	0.84
3. Should English-medium schools be abolished?						
Yes	49.62	13.64	20.19	2.06	12.79	5.88
No	49.62	84.09	79.04	97.94	86.05	93.28
NR	00.76	2.27	0.77	Nil	1.16	0.84
Note: The results do not add up to 100 in some cases because those choosing two or more languages have been ignored.						

Source: Rahman, 2002: Appendix-14

These results suggest that 16 year-old students of matriculation (or equivalent level) in Pakistani schools are not in favour of English as the medium of instruction in schools except in Englishmedium schools. In the other schools they suffer because of English and, therefore, do not favour it. When they grow

up and enter elitist positions their investment in English, which now becomes the language of schooling of their children, grows and they no longer support policies that would replace English with other languages.

However, paradoxically, even school students do not support the abolition of English-medium schools. Perhaps this seems too radical, visionary and impractical to them. Perhaps they feel that English-medium schools provide good quality education and should remain available for the modernization of the country. Or perhaps they understand that such schools are a ladder out of the ghetto of their socio-economic class to a privileged class which their siblings or children might make use of. In short, it is probably because of their pragmatism and a shrewd realization that nothing is going to change that they want the English-medium schools to keep flourishing.

The real policy regarding English

As mentioned earlier, the British colonial government and its successor Pakistani government rationed out English. The stated policy was to support Urdu but that was only to create a subordinate bureaucracy at low cost (vernacular-medium education costs less than Englishmedium education). It was also to keep an anti-ethnic, centrist, ideological symbol potent and vibrant in the country.

The armed forces, better organized than any other section of society, created cadet colleges from the nineteen fifties onwards. These schools, run on the lines of the elitist British public schools, were subsidized by the state. In the 1960s when students from ordinary colleges, who came by and large from vernacular-medium schools, protested against these bastions of privilege, the government appointed a commission to investigate their grievances. The report of this commission agreed that such schools violated the constitutional assurance that ‘all citizens are equal before law’ (Paragraph 15 under Right No. VI of the 1962 Constitution). However, the Commission was also convinced that these schools would produce suitable candidates for filling elitist positions in the military and the civilian sectors of the country’s services (GOP 1966: 18). This meant that the concern for equality was merely a legal nicety. And this, indeed, was what happened. Today the public schools are as well-entrenched in the educational system of the country as ever before. The total spending is as follows:

Table 3. Total spending

Cadet college	Budget	Average monthly tuition Fees	Part of the budget covered by fees	Number of students	Total cost per student per year
Kohat	19,981,217	4,701	44% (8,785,923)	575	34,750
Larkana	23,176,006	550	95% (22,017,205)	480	56,617
Pitaro	71,720,000	6000	80% (57,376,000)	700	1,02,457
Lawrence	98,886,181	2000	18.19% (17,987,396)	711	1,39,080
Hassanabdal	48,223,000	1350	12.75% (6,148,433)	480	100,465
Mastung	36,300,000	2200	15.75% (5,500,000)	360	100834

Source: Offices of the respective institutions except for the cost per student per year, which was obtained by dividing the total budget by the number of students.

The total expenditure is not covered by tuition fees. The cadet colleges report subsidies from the provincial government, grants by visiting dignitaries and free gifts of various kinds from “old boys”and officials of the state.

Spending on other educational institutions is as follows:

Table 4. Differences in costs in major types of educational institutions (in Pakistani rupees)

Institution	Average cost per student per year	Payer (s)	Cost to the state
<i>Madrasahs</i>	5,714 (includes board and lodging)	Philanthropists + religious organizations	Very little as subsidy on computers, books etc in some <i>madrasahs</i>
Urdu-medium Schools	2264.5 (only tuition)	State	2264.5
Elitist English medium schools	96,000—for 'A' level & 36,000 for other levels (only tuition)	Parents	None reported except subsidized land in some cantonments.
Cadet colleges/public schools	90,061 (tuition and all facilities).	Parents + state (average of 6 cadet colleges + 1 public school)	14,171 (average of 5 cadet colleges only)
Public universities	68,000	Parents + state (parents pay an average of Rs. 13,000 per year)	55,000
Public Colleges (provincial)	9,572	State + parents (parents pay Rs. 1,591 per year on the average).	7,981
Public Colleges (federal)	21,281	Parents pay Rs 2,525 for B.A on the average.	18,756

Source: Data obtained from several institutions

In short, by supporting English through a parallel system of elitist schooling, Pakistan's ruling elite acts as an ally of the forces of globalization, at least as far as the hegemony of English, which globalization promotes, is concerned. The major effect of this policy is to weaken the local languages and lower their status even in their home country. This, in turns, militates against linguistic and cultural diversity; weakens the 'have-nots' even further and increases poverty by concentrating the best-paid job in the hands of the international elite and the English-using elite of the peripheries.

English, after all, is the language of the greatest power in the world. It spread as the language of the colonies of Britain in African and Asian countries (Brutt-Griffler 2002). Then, when Britain withdrew from its ex-colonies, English spread because of American economic power, American control of world media and international commerce. This has been condemned as linguistic imperialism by Phillipson (1992: 38-65) and Tove Skutnabb-Kangas calls English a 'Killer language' (2000: 46).

Globalization will increase the power of English because it will open up more jobs for those who know it. These jobs will be controlled by multinationals, which are dominated by the U.S.A. They are also controlled by the international bureaucracy—United Nations, World Bank, IMF, donor agencies etc.—which have started operating increasingly in 'English'. This will increase the demand for English schooling, which will make parents invest in English at the cost of their own languages.

Let us look at the other languages that suffer because of the present policies.

Psychological and cultural costs of linguistic imperialism

As movements for the preservation of minor (or weaker) languages in Europe tell us, if a child is told that his or her language is inferior, the message being conveyed is that he/she is inferior. In short, one is giving a negative image to children by telling them that the 'cultural capital' they possess is not capital at all but a stigma and a handicap. This makes children reject an aspect—and an essential one at that—of their legacy, history, culture and identity. What is created is 'culture shame'—being ashamed of one's own true identity.

Incidentally, the poor and less powerful classes, gender and communities have always been ashamed of aspects of their identity. In South Asia, the caste system forced manual workers to live miserable lives. This was unjust enough but the worst form of injustice is perpetrated by the fact that the lower castes (or *ajlaf*, *kammis*, *outcastes*, *Sudras* etc) not only accept lower social status but look down upon people lower in the social scale and even upon themselves. That is why when people became literate and rose in affluence and power, they left their communities and even started using names of groups with higher social respect. Here, 'the number of Shaikhs and the other categories'—Syed, Mughal and Pathan—increased phenomenally, while the occupational "caste" groups registered a sharp decline' (Ahmad, R. 1981: 115).

Moreover, there are many literary works in Urdu and other languages—not to mention one's own observation—that show how embarrassed the poor are by their houses, their clothes, their food, their means of transportation and, of course, their languages. In short, the reality constructed by the rich

and the poor alike conspires to degrade, embarrass and oppress the less powerful, the less affluent, the less 'gifted' of the human race. This relates to language-shame—being embarrassed about one's language—and hence to possible language death.

Language vitality in Pakistan

The year 2000 saw three excellent books on language death. David Crystal's, *Language Death*; Daniel Nettle and Suzanne Romaine's *Vanishing Voices* and Tove Skutnabb-Kangas', *Linguistic Genocide in Education or Worldwide Diversity and Human Rights*. These books have made linguists conscious that, with the standardization created by the modern state and the corporate sector, the smaller languages of the world are dying. Either the speakers die or, which is more often the case, they voluntarily shift to a powerful language which helps them survive but as members of another human group rather than their own.

In Pakistan, as brought out earlier, the linguistic hierarchy is as follows: English, Urdu and local language. In the N.W.F.P and Sindh, however, Pashto and Sindhi are seen as identity markers and are spoken informally. In Punjab, unfortunately, there is widespread culture-shame about Punjabi. Parents, teachers and the peer group combine to embarrass students about Punjabi. In all of the elitist English-medium schools the author visited there were policies forbidding students from speaking Punjabi. If anyone spoke it he or she was called 'Paendu' (rustic, village yokel) and made fun of. Many educated parents speak Urdu rather than Punjabi with their children. Pakistan TV plays use the term 'Urdu-medium' for lack of sophistication. The children of elitist English-medium schools are indifferent to Urdu and claim to be completely bored by its literature. They are proud to claim lack of competence in the subject even when they get 'A' grades in the O' and A' level examination. They read only English books and not Urdu ones nor those in other languages.

These attitudes are having a squeezing effect on Pakistani languages. Urdu is safe because of the huge pool of people very proficient in it and especially because it is used in lower level jobs, the media, education, courts, commerce and other domains in Pakistan. Punjabi is a huge language and will survive despite culture shame and neglect. It is used in the Indian Punjab in many domains of power and, what is even more significant, it is the language of songs, jokes, intimacy and informality in both Pakistan and India. This makes it the language of private pleasure and if so many people use it in this manner, it is not in real danger.

Sindhi, and Pashto are both big languages and their speakers are proud of them. Sindhi is also used in the domains of power and is the major language of education in rural Sindh. Pashto is not a major language of education nor is it used in the domains of power in Pakistan. However, its speakers see it as an identity marker and it is used in some domains of power in Afghanistan. It too will survive though Pakistani city Pashto is now much adulterated with Urdu words. Educated Pashtuns often code-switch between Pashto and Urdu or English. Thus, the language is under some pressure.

Balochi and Brahvi are small languages under much pressure from Urdu. However, there is awareness among educated Balochs that their languages must be preserved. As neither of these languages is used in the domains of power they will survive as informal languages in the private domain. However, the city varieties of these languages will become much Urduified.

It is the over fifty small languages of Pakistan (Annexure A), mostly in Northern Pakistan, which are under tremendous pressure. The Karakorum Highway, which has linked these areas to the plains, has put much pressure on these languages. The author visited Gilgit and Hunza in August 2002 and met local language activists, among others. They all agree that their languages should be preserved but they are so appreciative of the advantages of the road that they accept the threat to their languages with equanimity. Urdu and English words have already entrenched themselves in Shina and Burushaski and, as people emigrate to the cities, they are shifting to Urdu.

Even in the city of Karachi the Gujrati language is being abandoned, at least in the written form, as young people seek to be literate in Urdu and English, the languages used in the domains of power.

The languages that are about to become extinct are:

Badeshi exists in the Chail Valley of Swat and is probably a variety of Persian. However, Baart (2003) confirms that it is under great pressure and may cease to be spoken soon.

Chillisso, spoken by a small number of people on the east bank of the Indus in District Kohistan, is under great pressure by Shina. According to Hallberg, 'A point which further underscores the idea that language shift is taking place in this community is the fact that of the thirteen individuals who were asked, four said that they spoke Chillisso in their home as a child but speak Shina in their home today' (Hallberg in SSNP Vol. 1, 1992: 122-123).

Domaaki is the language of the Doma people in Mominabad (Hunza). Backstrom reported only 500 speakers in 1992 (Backstrom in SSNP Vol. 2, 1992: 82). The present author visited the village in 2002 and estimated 300 only.

Gowro is spoken on the east bank of the Indus in Distinct Kohistan mainly in the village of Mahrin by the Gabar Khel class. Hallberg (in SSNP Vol. 1, 1992: 131). says that 'it would seem that the dominance of Shina may be slowly erasing the use of Gowro'. Baart (2003) confirms that only a 1000 speakers are left now and it may be dying.

Ushojo is spoken in the Chail Valley of Swat. According to Sandra J. Decker of SIL, it was spoken by 2000 people in 1990 (Decker in SSNP Vol. 1 1992: 66). She also reported that both men and women spoke Pashto with her (ibid, 76). J. Baart (2003) suspects that the language is under great pressure and is moribund.

The smaller languages of Chitral are also about to be lost. The Kalasha community, which follows an ancient religion and lives in valleys in Chitral, is in danger of losing its languages. Some young people are reported to have left the language when they converted to Islam (Decker in SSNP Vol. 5, 1992: 112). Other small languages, Yidgha, Phalura and Gawar-bati, are also losing their vitality.

Two small languages, which would have been lost otherwise, are being recorded by local language activists with the help of Baart. The first is Ormuri, the language of the village of Kunigaram in South Waziristan, which was described as 'a strong language in that area' by Hallberg in 1992 ('Hallberg in SSNP Vol. 4, 1992: 60). This is being recorded by Rozi Khan Burki, a resident of the village, with the help of J. Baart.

The other one is Kundal Shahi which was discovered by Khwaja Abdur Rahman and is spoken in the Neelam Valley in Azad Kashmir about 75 miles from Muzaffarabad. This is being preserved by Khwaja Rahman with the help of Baart.

In short, while only the remotest and smallest of the languages of Pakistan are in danger of dying, all other languages have decreased in stature. The undue prestige of English and Urdu has made all other languages burdens rather than assets. This is the beginning of language sickness if not death.

Conclusion

We have seen that the language policies of Pakistan, declared and undeclared, have increased both ethnic and class conflict in the country. Moreover, our Westernized elites, in their own interests, are helping the forces of globalization and threatening cultural and linguistic diversity. In this process they are impoverishing the already poor and creating much resentment against the oppression and injustice of the system.

Both globalization and the continuation of colonial language policies by the governments of Pakistan have increased the pressure of English on all other languages. While this has also created an increased awareness of language rights and movements to preserve languages, it has generally resulted in more people learning English. In Pakistan this means that the poor are under more pressure than before because they cannot afford expensive schools that 'sell' English at exorbitant rates. As such, linguistic globalization is anti-poor, pro-elitist and exploitative.

While it may not be possible to reverse the trend of globalization, it is possible to promote the concept of additive bilingualism rather than subtractive bilingualism. This means that we should add to our repertoire of languages to gain power while retaining skills and pride in our own languages. In order to do this the state and our education system should promote the concept of linguistic rights.

There are tolerance-related and promotion-oriented rights. In Pakistan we have the former but not the latter. This means that, while we keep paying lip service to our indigenous languages, we create such market conditions that it becomes impossible to gain power, wealth or prestige in any language except English and, to a lesser extent, Urdu. This must be changed and the

change must come by changing the market conditions. This is what was done in the case of Catalan, a language while had been banned by General Franco of Spain, and which has been revived. Making Catalan the language of jobs and the government of Catalonia (Hall 2001) has changed the power equation and people started learning Catalan.

What we need in Pakistan are such promotion-oriented rights for our languages. What is needed along with such rights is a good but fair system of schooling which will teach English and Urdu but equally to all children and not as it is done now—very well to the elite and very badly to all others (for details see Rahman 2002: Conclusion). Such steps might save us from the more harmful linguistic effects of unjust and anti-poor language policies.

Annexure-1

MINOR LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN

The number of language listed for Pakistan is 69. This chart however, lists only 58 as the major languages are given in the text. The mutually intelligible varieties of Grater Punjabi (Siraiki, Hindko, Potohari and Pahari) have not been included in this list.

Language	Other Names	Where Spoken	Speakers	Source
Aer		Jikrio Goth around Deh 333, Hyderabad	200 in 1998	Grimes 2000
Badeshi	Badakhshi (variety of Persian)	Bishigram, Chail Valley (Swat, Kohistan)	Not known, maybe 400	Grimes 2000 Zaman 2002
Bagri	Bagria, Bagris, Baorias, Bahgri	Sindh and Punjab (nomadic between India and Pakistan)	200,000 (in 1998)	Grimes 2000
Balti	Baltistani, Sbalti	Baltistan	27,000-300,000	SSNP-2: 8 & Grimes 2000
Bashgali	Eastern Kativiri	Gobar, Rumbur Valley (Chitral)	3700-5100	SSNP-5: 134
Bateri	Bateri Kohistani, Baterawal, Baterawal Kohistani	Indus Kohistan Batera village (East of Indus North of Besham)	30,000 (in 1992)	Breton 1997: 200; Grimes 2000
Bhaya		Kapri Goth near Khipro Murpur Khas (Lower Sindh)	700 (in 1998)	Grimes 2000
Burushaski	Mishaski, Biltum, Werchikwar Khajuna	Hunza, Nagar, Yasin valleys (Northern areas)	55,000-60,000 (in 1981)	SSNP-2: 37 Grimes 2000
Chillisso	Chiliss, Galos	Koli, Palas, Jalkot Indus Kohistan	2000-3000 (in 1992)	Breton 1997: 200 & Grimes 2000
Dameli	Gudoji, Damia, Damed, Damel	Damel Valley (Southern Chitral)	2000-5000 (in 1992)	SSNP-5: 11
Dehwari	Deghwari	Kalat, Mastung (Central Balochistan)	10,000-13,000 (in 1998)	Breton 1997: 200 & Grimes 2000
Dhatki	Dhati	Tharparkar, Sanghar (Sindh)	200,000 plus (in 1987)	Grimes 2000
Dogri	Punjabi, Pahari	Azad Kashmir	1 million?	Breton 1997: 200
Domaaki	Domaski, Doma	Mominabad (Hunza & Nagar)	300 plus (in 2002)	SSNP 2: 79; Grimes 2000; personal observation
Gawar-Bati	Narsati, Nurisati, Gowari, Aranduiwar, Satr, Gowa-bati	Southern Chitral, Arandu, Kunar river along Pakistan-Afghanistan border	1500 (in 1992)	SSNP-5: 156 Breton 1997: 200 & Grimes 2000
Ghera	Sindhi Ghera, Bara	Hyderabad Sindh	10,000 (in 1998)	Grimes 2000
Goaria		Cities of Sindh	25,000 (in 1998)	Grimes 2000
Gowro	Gabaro, Gabar Khel (different from Gawri)	Indus Kohistan (on the eastern bank, Mahrin village)	200 (in 1990)	Breton 1997: 200 & Grimes 2000
Gujari	Gujari, Gojri, Gogri, Kashmiri Gujuri, Gujuri, Rajasthani	Swat, Dir, Northern areas, Azad Kashmir	300,000-700,000 plus (in 1992)	SSNP-3: 96 & Grimes 2000
Gujrati	Gujrati	Karachi, other parts of Sindh	100,000	Grimes 2000

	Kohistani, Bashkari, Gawri, Garwi			
Kalasha	Bashgali, Kalashwar, Urtsumiwar, Kalashamon, Kalash	Kalash Valleys (Chitral) southern	2900-5700 (in 1992)	SSNP-5: 11
Kalkoti	None reported	Dir Kohistan in Kalkot village	6000 (in 2002)	Breton 1997: 200; Zaman 2002
Kamviri	Skekhami, Kamdeshi, Lamertiviri, Kamik	Chitral (southern end of Bashgal Valley)	2000 (in 1992)	SSNP-5: 143; Grimes 2000
Kashmiri	Keshuri	Kashmir & diaspora	105,000 (in 1993)	Breton 1997: 200; Grimes: 2000
Kati	Bashgali, Kativiri, Nuristani	(Chitral) Gobar Linkah Valleys	3700-5100 (in 1992)	Grimes 2000
Khetrani	None reported	Northeast Balochistan	Few thousand (in 1987)	Grimes 2000
Khowar	Chitrali, Qashqari, Arniya, Patu, Kohwar, Kashkara	Chitral, Northern areas, Ushu in northern Swat	250,000 plus (in 1993)	SSNP-5: 11 Breton 1997: 200; Grimes 2000
Kati	Bashgali, Kativiri, Nuristani	(Chitral) Gobar Linkah Valleys	3700-5100 (in 1992)	Grimes 2000
Khetrani	None reported	Northeast Balochistan	Few thousand (in 1987)	Grimes 2000
Khowar	Chitrali, Qashqari, Arniya, Patu, Kohwar, Kashkara	Chitral, Northern areas, Ushu in northern Swat	250,000 plus (in 1993)	SSNP-5: 11 Breton 1997: 200; Grimes 2000
Kohistani	Indus Kohistani, Kalami, Dir Kohistani, Kohiste, Khili, Maiyon, Maiya, Shuthun, Mair	Indus Kohistan West bank of river	220,000 (in 1993)	Grimes 2000
Koli Kachi	Kachi, Koli, Kachi Koli	(Lower Sindh) around Towns of Tando Allahyar & Tando Adam	170,000 (in 1998)	Grimes 2000
Koli Parkari	Parkari (Lexical similarity with Marwari Bhil and Tharadari)	Lower Thar Desert Nagar Parkar	30,000 (in 1980)	Grimes 2000
Kundal Shahi		Neelam Valley, Azad Kashmir	500 (in 2003)	Baart and Rehman 2003
Lasi	Lassi	Las Bela District (south east Balochistan)	15,000 (in 1998)	Grimes 2000
Loarki		Sindh---various places	25,000 (in 1998)	Grimes 2000
Marwari (southern)	Rajasthani, Meghwar, jaiselmer, Marawar	South Punjab north of Dadu Nawabshah	220,000 (in 1998)	Grimes 2000

Memoni	Similarities to Sindhi and Gujrati	Karachi	Unknown	Grimes 2000
Od	Odki	Scattered in Sindh & south Punjab	50,000 (in 1998)	Grimes 2000
Ormuri	Buraki, Bargista	Kaniguram (south Waziristan) some in Afghanistan	3000?	SSNP-4: 54 Grimes 2000
Pashai		Refugees from Afghanistan	5000?	Breton 1997: 200
Persian	Farsi, Madaglashti Persian in Chitral Dari, Tajik, Badakhshi	Balochistan, Shishikoh Valley in Chitral, Quetta, Peshawar, etc.	2000-3000 (in 1992)	SSNP-5: 11 Grimes 2000
Phalura	Dangarik, Ashreti, Tangiri, Palula, Biyori, Phalulo	7 villages near Drosh, Chitral possibly 1 village in Dir Kohistan	8600 (in 1990)	SSNP-5: 11
Sansi	None reported (Lexical similarity with Urdu)	North-western Sindh	10,000 (in 1998)	Grimes 2000
Shina	Sina, Shinaki	Gilgit, Kohistan, Baltistan	500,000	SSNP-2: 93
Sindhi Bhil	Bhil	Badin, Matla, Thatta (Sindh)	50,000 (in 1998)	Grimes 2000
Sochi	Dialect of Sansi with 83% lexical similarity.	Sindh- various places	100,000	Grimes 2000
Torwali	Kohistani, Bahrain Kohistani	Bahrain (Swat)	60,000	Breton 1997: 200; Lunsford 2001
Ushojo (Ushuji)	Upper part of Bishigram Valley in Swat	Chail Vally, Swat District	1000 (in 2002)	Zaman 2002
Vaghri	Vaghri Koli	Sindh (many places)	10,000 (in 1998)	Grimes 2000
Wadiyara	Wadiyare Koli	Between Mirpurkhas and Matli	180,000	Grimes 2000
Wakhi	Kheek, Kheekwar, Wakhami, Wakhigi, Wakhan	Northern ends of Hunza & Chitral	9,000 plus (in 1992)	SSNP-2: 61
Wanetsi	Tarino, Chalgari	Harnai (East of Quetta)	95,000 (in 1998)	SSNP-4: 51 Breton 1997: 200 Grimes 2000
Yidgha	Yidghah, Luthuhwar	Upper Lutkoh Valley (Western Chitral)	5000-6000 (in 1991)	SSNP-5: 11 Grimes 2000

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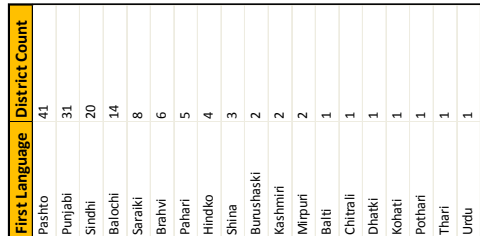
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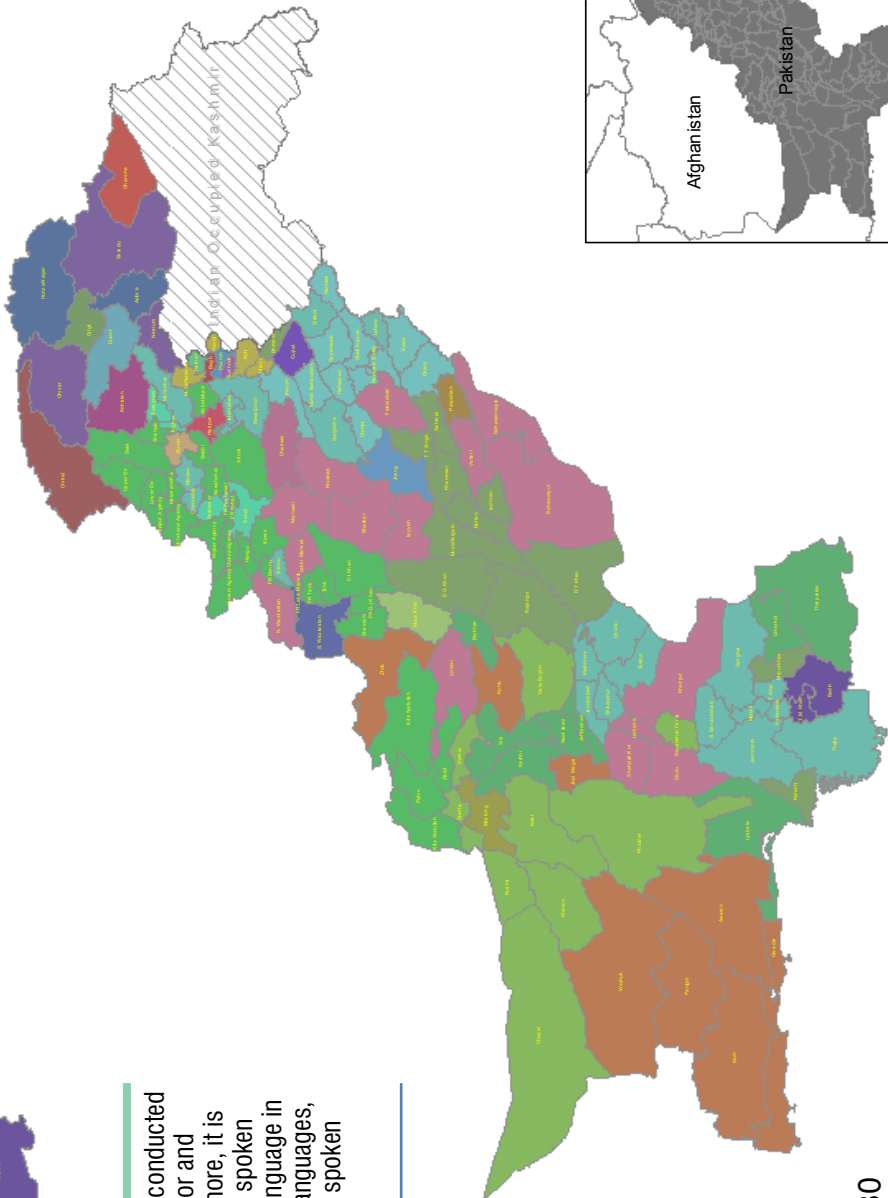
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District Wise Language Count				
Province	District	No of Language	Province	No of Language
KASHMIR	BAGH	8	HYDER	4
	BHIMBER	5	BAHAWALPUR	6
	CHADDA	4	BHAKKAR	4
	HATTIAN	4	CHINOT	4
	HAVERI	3	DEFA GHAZI KHAN	4
	KOTLI	5	FALSAABAD	10
	MIRPUR	5	GUJRAN WALA	8
	MUZAF FARIAD	6	GUJRAN WALA	5
	MUZAF FARIAD	6	HAFIZABAD	4
	NEELAM	4	JHANG	3
KASHMIR	POONCH	5	JHELUM	4
	SIDHOUTI	5	KASUR	4
	UDHNOTI	5	KHANEWAL	5
	UDHNOTI	5	KHUSHAB	6
	UDHNOTI	5	LAHORE	7
	UDHNOTI	5	LAYAH	5
	UDHNOTI	5	LODHIANA	8
	UDHNOTI	5	MALAKAND	4
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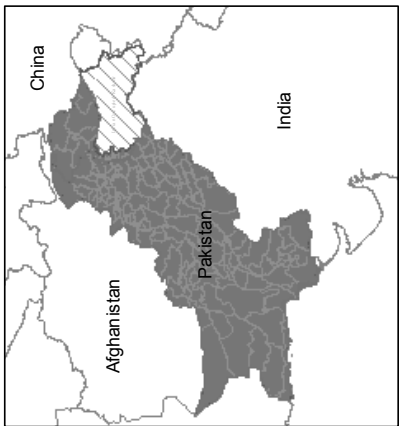
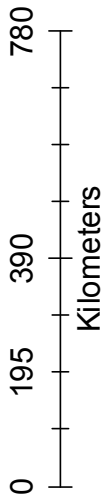
According to a research study and online survey conducted by **ALHASAN SYSTEMS** in 2013, there are 7 major and 65 minor languages spoken in Pakistan. Furthermore, it is interesting to conclude that Pashto is the primary spoken language in 41 districts and secondary spoken language in 27 districts. Chitral tops the list with 14 spoken languages, second is Karachi with 12 and Peshawar with 11 spoken languages takes the 3rd place in ranking.



Second Language	District Count
Pashto	27
Urdu	22
Seraki	16
Punjabi	12
Balochi	10
Balochi	9
Brahui	8
Smthi	8
Hindko	4
Pshani	4
Sira	3
Khowar	2
Thari	2
Wachi	2
Balti	1
Burki	1
Dehwari	1
Dhari	1
Gujari	1
Gurji	1
Hazrigi	1
Isafarki	1
Phangli	1
Masmiri	1
Nawari	1
Konkani	1
Mozeli	1
Mizrai	1
Potkhar	1



Solutions in Time



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1. Online Survey conducted by ALHASAN Systems 2013. .
2. Dr Tariq Rehman Book, Language Ideology and Power. .
3. D.D. Kendall (1992). Languages of Central Pakistan: National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad.
4. Online Pakistan Forum [www.forumpakistan.com]
5. WikiPedia [www.wikipedia.org]
6. Multiple other departments and online sources.

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The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in partnership with the Humanitarian Policy Group launched its annual World Disasters Report (WDR) on 22 October 2013. The report focuses on the impact of technological innovations on humanitarian action and resilience against disasters. The World Disaster Report 2013: technology and humanitarian actions, examines the impact that technological innovations are having on humanitarian action and how technology can reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience against disasters. The WDR 2013 presents insights from individuals and organizations that are actively engaged in relevant work towards disaster prevention and presents a balanced perspective between optimism and caution regarding the use of technology within humanitarian action. Over 40 experts contributed in completion of the report.

The WDR 2013 explores the challenges and opportunities that modern technologies, especially information and communication technologies (ICT), can assist international and national actors, governments, civil society organizations and communities at risk more effectively to prevent, mitigate and prepare for the impact of a disaster and, in its aftermath, respond, recover and rebuild lives and livelihoods. The goals of all of these activities (collectively referred as humanitarian action) is to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies.

The WDR 2013 concludes that development of a more technology-oriented approach to humanitarian action is essential. The use of technology is inevitable to take advantage of the opportunities to improve, for example, information gathering, analysis, coordination, action or fund-raising. This report presents several examples from all parts of the world where technologies has already contributed for improved humanitarian action. By putting affected communities at the center of humanitarian action as engaged participants rather merely as witnesses or recipients of aid, will increase the effectiveness of humanitarian actions.

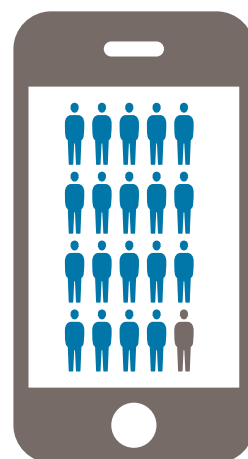
The report also highlights some of the key challenges that result from unequal access to technologies among both affected populations and humanitarians. Despite impressive 6.8 billion mobile phone subscription 2013 and double-digit growth there are inter- and intra-state disparities. The population who are likely to have access

to technology – the poor, the uneducated, women – are also the most vulnerable to disasters. Similarly, local organizations and even governments in poor countries, which are most likely to be the first responders when disaster strikes, are also least likely to be able to take advantage of technologies. Likewise for organizations access is not only limited by financial or human resources, but it can also result from restrictions on access to information, like satellite imagery for example. This potentially impacts the balance of power between actors, or access to funds. However, despite these inequalities the report argues that the responsible use of technology in humanitarian action offers concrete ways to make assistance more effective and accountable, and to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience.

The report also features comprehensive disaster data and info-graphic. The following selected info-graphic illustrates disparity between access to mobile phones and the Internet around the world, and the number of people affected by disasters.

Worldwide in 2013*

Mobile phone subscriptions
per 100 inhabitants



96%

People using
the internet

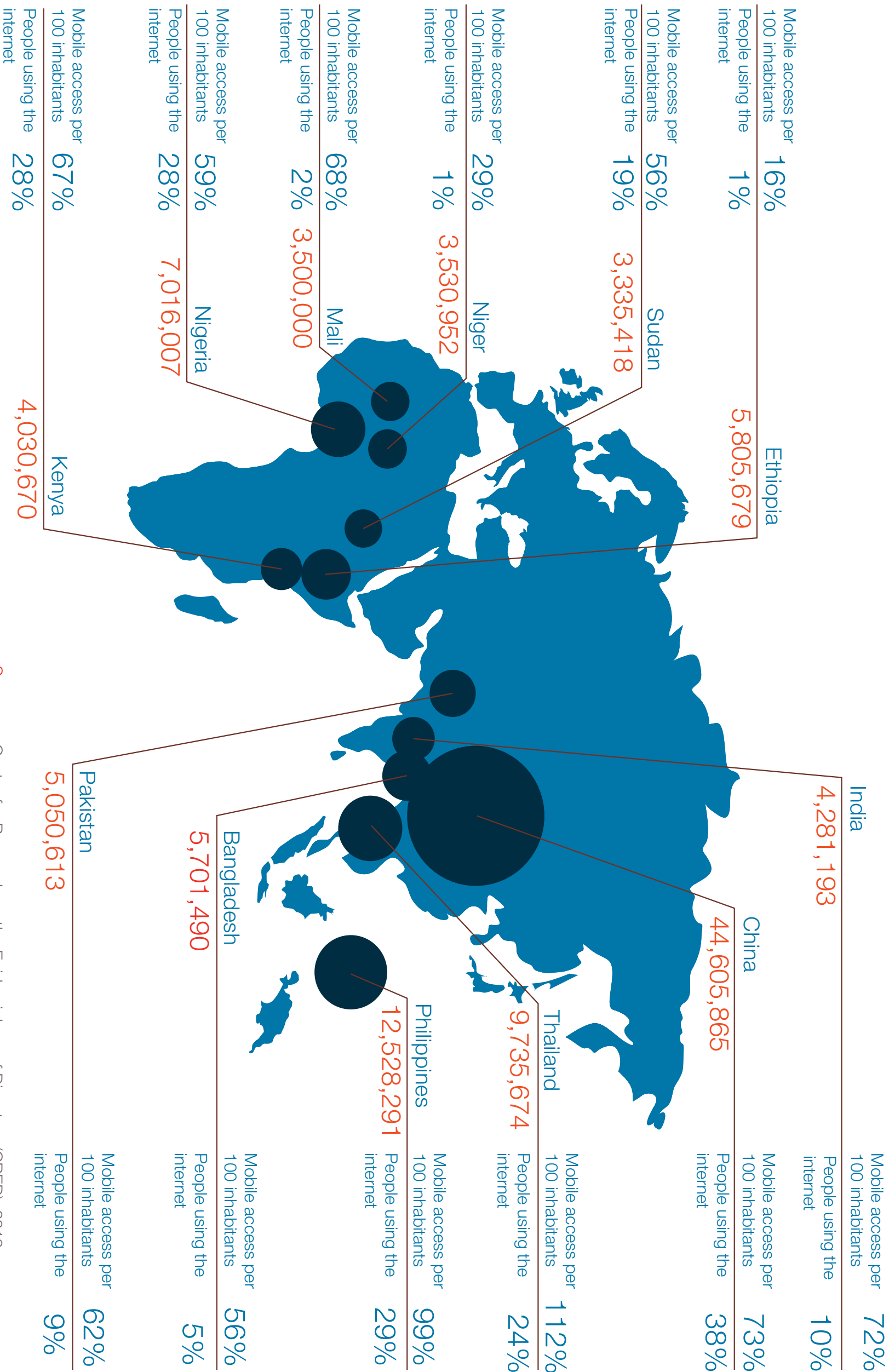


39%

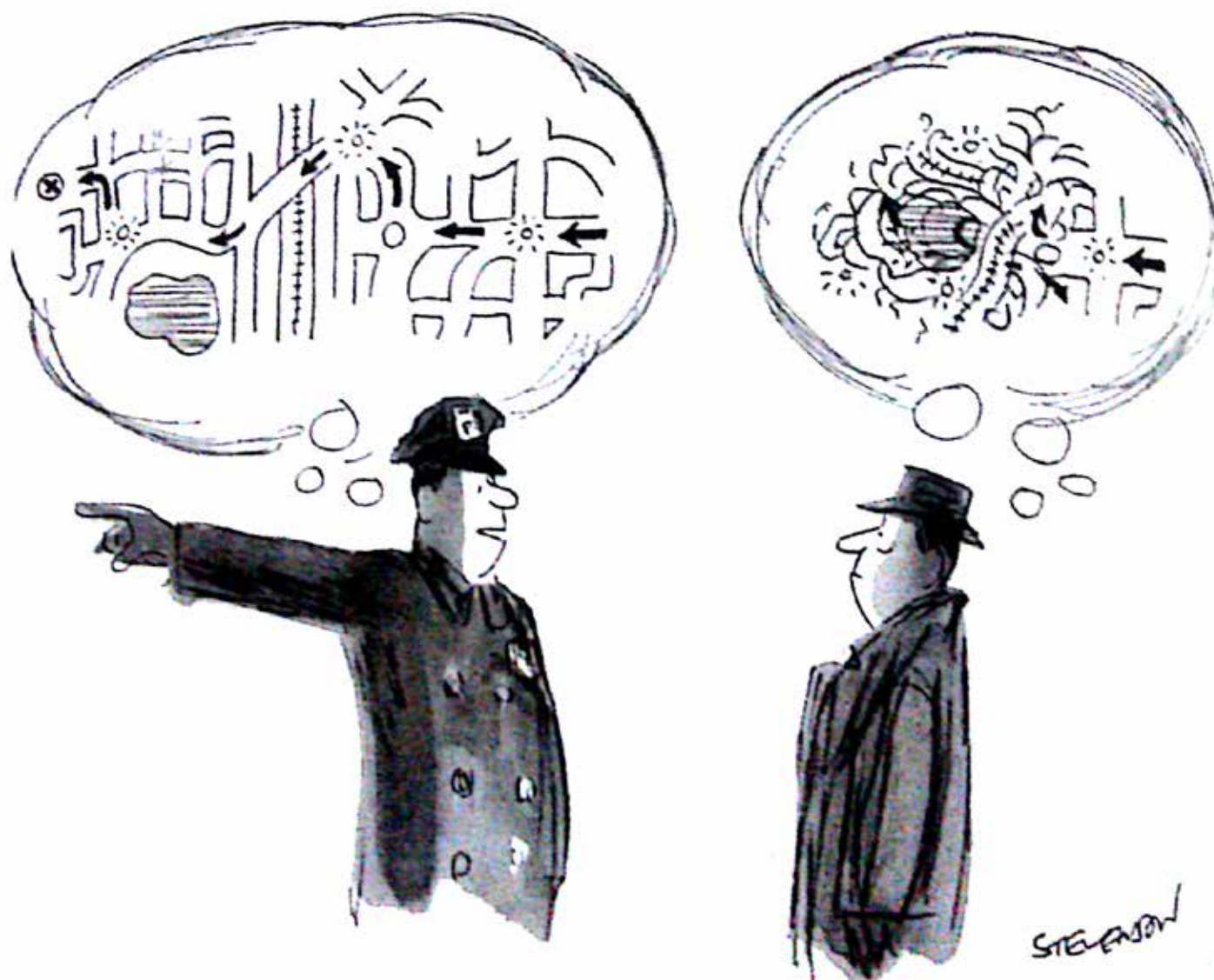
* Estimate

Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database.

Countries reported with most disaster-affected people in 2012



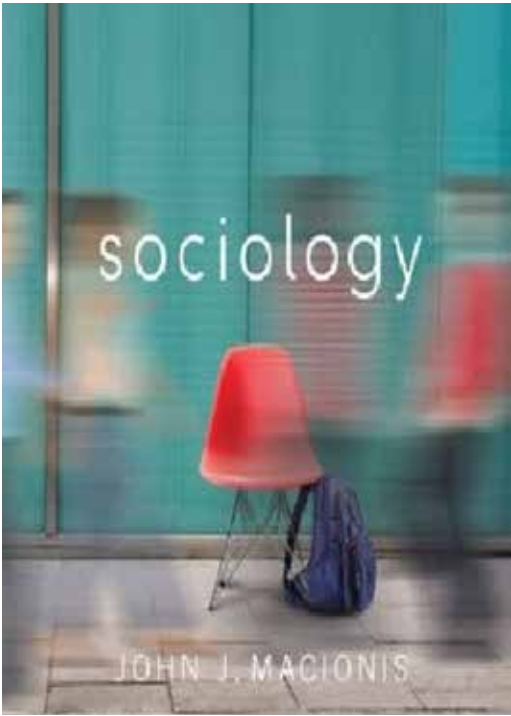
Sources: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), 2013.
ITU World Telecommunication



"I'm sorry, gentlemen, but so far Dr. Ward and I have discovered items of only routine archeological interest. Nothing worth photographing at all."

Images are borrowed from CARTOONBANK
A New York Magazine Company

Recommended Reading

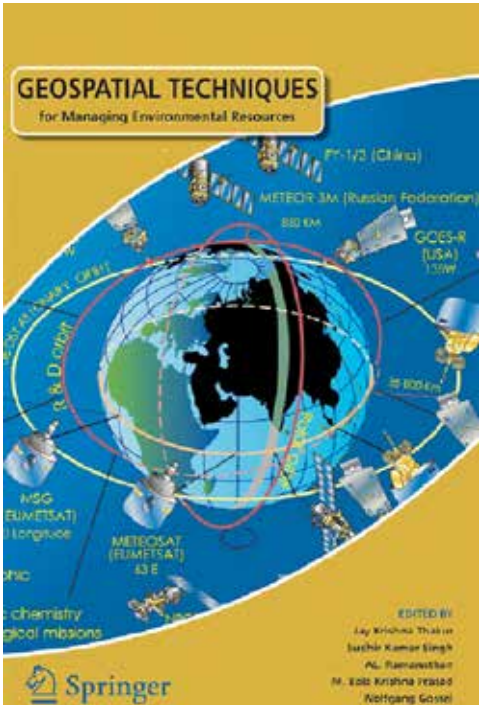


Sociology, 14th edition is written to help students find and use sociology in everyday life. With a complete theoretical framework and a global perspective, Sociology offers students an accessible and relevant introduction to sociology.

The new edition continues to grow to meet readers’ changing needs. With a newly integrated pedagogical framework, readers are guided through both the text - and optional new My-SocLab - to build their critical thinking skills while learning the fundamentals of sociology.

Authors: By. JOHN J. MACIOINIS

Publisher	Availability	Pages	Year
PEARSON	www.amazon.com	696	2011

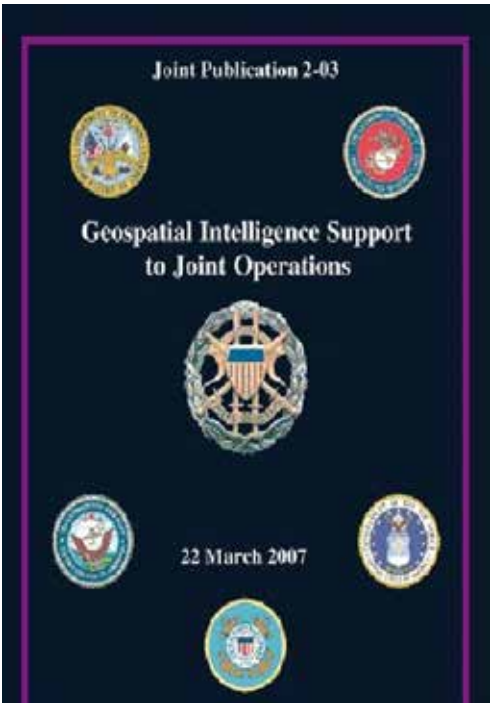


Comprehensive introduction of geospatial techniques, data management in relation with remote sensing, GIS, GPS, geodatesets, geovisualization and geomatics Integrates research and developments to real-world application in the field of geospatial techniques, remote sensing, GIS, GPS, geodatesets, geovisualization and geomatics

Presents the latest state of the art in research and development results on this topic, updated software and hardware status, research and industrial challenges and opportunities

Authors: THAKUR, J.K.; SINGH, S.K.; RAMANATHAN, A.; PRASAD, M.B.K.; GOSSEL, W. (EDS.)

Publisher	Availability	Pages	Year
Springer Netherlands	www.springer.com	280	2012

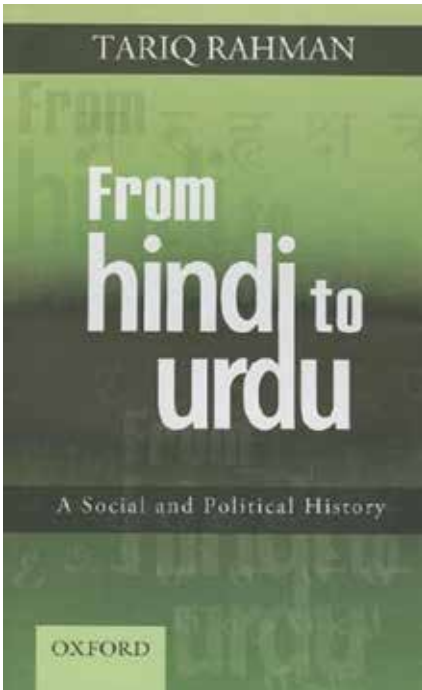


This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find publication. Provides doctrine for geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) support to joint operations. It discusses GEOINT roles, planning, coordination, production, dissemination, and existing architectures that support GEOINT and the geospatial info. And services and intelligence officer in planning, execution, and assessment of the mission. Sets forth joint doctrine to govern the activities and performance of the Armed Forces of the U.S. in operations and provides the doctrinal basis for interagency coordination and for U.S. military involvement in multi-national operations. Provides military guidance for the exercise of authority by combatant commanders and other joint force commanders Prescribes joint doctrine for operations

and training.

Authors: WALTER L. SHARP

Publisher	Availability	Pages	Year
DIANE Publishing	www.fas.org	120	2011



This is the first social and political history of Urdu. It analyzes the historiography of the language-narratives about its names, linguistic ancestry, place of birth-to the politics of identity construction among the Hindus and Muslims of India during the last two centuries. More importantly, and for the first time, it provides a historical account of the use of Urdu in social domains such as employment, education, printing and publishing, radio, films and television etc. These accounts are connected with the expression of Hindu and Muslim identity politics during the last two centuries.

Authors: TARIQ REHMAN

Publisher	Availability	Pages	Year
Oxford University Press, USA	www.amazon.com	350	2012

NOVEMBER EVENT CALENDER

EVENT	LOCATION	DATE	FURTHER INFORMATION
Mexican International Conference on Computer Science 2013	Morelia, Mexico	Oct 30- Nov 01, 2013	http://www.globaleventslist.elsevier.com/events/2013/10/mexican-international-conference-on-computer-science-2013/
3rd International Meeting of the advance Information System, E-Education & Development (ICAISED 2013)	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	November 02-03, 2013	http://www.icaised.com/
International Water Week	Amsterdam	November 04-08, 2013	http://www.internationalwaterweek.com/
Stone Fair Asia	Expo Center, Karachi, Pakistan	November 19-21, 2013	http://www.eventspakistan.com/2011/07/all-upcoming-karachi-expo-center-events.html
CONNECT	Expo Center, Karachi, Pakistan	November 26-28, 2013	http://www.eventspakistan.com/2011/07/all-upcoming-karachi-expo-center-events.html

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OPEN ACCESS / OPEN DATA

Right to Information – Making Everyone Accountable



Barrister Masood Kausar – Former Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Dr. Qassim Jan - Former VC Quaid-i-Azam University, Mehdi Bokhari – CEO ALHASAN, Justice [R] Mohammad Nawaz Abbasi, Kanwar Dilshad - Former Federal Secretary ECP, Syed Abbas Bukhari – Senior Legal Advisor, Vice Admiral [R] Ahmad Tasnim, Mr. Abu Zur - Advocate Supreme Court of Pakistan, Dr. Mubeena Talaat - Chairperson Linguistic Department QAU, Malik Qaiser Majeed Joint Secretary Ministry of Science & Technology, Col. [R] Aftab Awan – Senior Security Advisor, Col. [R] Ejaz Ahmad - IFES Representative, Saeed Ahmad Ch – Media Coordinator ALHASAN Former QESCO Chief Executive Brigadier Tassaduq Hussain Shah, Wahaj Siraj Chief Executive Nayatel/ Micronet Broadband.

Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.

Margaret Mead
US Anthropologist

Let's Join Hands connect@alhasan.com