

“INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN”

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Give an account of the problems Pakistan's industrial sector had to face immediately after independence?

Ans: Introduction to the word “Industry”.

The word industry means “to prepare the commodities of life with labour”. Generally speaking, the products of the factories fall in the category of industry.

Kinds of Industry:

Following are the major kinds of industry.

Heavy Industry

Textile Industry

Cigarette Industry

Banaspati Industry

Steel Industry

Cottage Industry

PAKISTAN'S INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

Pakistan had to face a lot of problems at the time of independence. In industrial sector, Pakistan had to face following problems.

- Lack of Financing
- Lack of Industrial Equipment
- In availability of Electricity
- No Access to International Market

Unjust distribution of Industrial Plants

The Hindus were opposed to the creation of Pakistan when Pakistan finally came into being; they avenged themselves through depriving the newly found state from her share in the industrial plants. In 1947, India had 921 industrial plants. But India gave only 34 plants to Pakistan. Pakistan had formed the 20 percent population of limited India. But she got only 4 percent share in the industries.

The Quaid-e-Azam's Unexpected death

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the axis of the nation's hopes. Pakistan nation aspired to carve her niche on the globe under the super leadership of the Quaid-e-Azam. But the Quaid's unexpected death engulfed all these hopes. Pakistan industrial sector especially suffered a set back because of the Quaid's death. The Quaid's death deprived our industrial sector from vulnerable industrial plans.

Political Instability

The tragedy of Pakistan is that she has never freed herself from the gory shackles of political instability. This political instability results in industrial setback.

Contrasted Industrial Policies

Ever changing governments of Pakistan have not concentrated on a single developmental policy. Every new government amends the policy made by her predecessor. This contrast of views results in industrial setback.

Lack of Financing

Pakistan is a poor country. Most of our population lives beyond the line of poverty. It is difficult for a poor country like us to allocate sufficient funds for industrial development.

Lack of Industrial Equipment

At the time of independence, the distribution of industrial equipment was very unjust. India did not hand over to us the industrial equipment which fell into our share.

In availability of Trained Staff

Staffing was a major problem after independence. We had not enough trained staff who could establish the industries and make it tread on the avenue of development.

In availability of Electricity

At the time of independence, 80 percent of our areas were not fitted with electricity. Electricity is the soul of the body of industry. So, with no access to this source of energy, it was very difficult to set up industries in Pakistan.

No access to International Market

The newly found Pakistan had not many allies in the beginning. The Indian lobby against the creation of Pakistan deprived us from the international market where we could trade.

In the above lines are listed some of the major problems in the industrial sector which Pakistan had to face in the very beginning. Now, by the grace of God, we have, to a great extent, realized the dream of industrial development. But we still have to go very far on this wide avenue.

Q.2 What is the importance of industrial development for Pakistan, discuss elaborately?

Ans: IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRY FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Pakistan, as we have studied earlier, is primarily an agricultural country. Our experts believe that we can provide a sound basis for our economy by developing our agriculture but on the other hand, industrial development by itself, is equally important for our country for several reasons:

- i. Agriculture depends upon industry in many ways such as the supply of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, implements and other machinery to process agricultural produce.
- ii. Prices of primary commodities in the international market always keep fluctuating, so it becomes necessary to export processed goods to keep the foreign exchange earning level constant.
- iii. Pakistan depends upon foreign countries for a variety of raw materials and processed

goods. Large quantities of mineral oil, coal and edible oil are imported every year. Best policy for Pakistan in these circumstances would be to develop such industries which should consume indigenous raw materials and earn foreign exchange i.e.:

- **Textile Industry:** Raw materials for the industry, i.e. cotton and wool are found abundantly in Pakistan.
 - **Leather Industry:** Pakistan exports animal skins and earns foreign exchange, we can enhance our foreign exchange earning by increasing our export of processed leather goods.
 - **Chemical Industry:** A large variety of chemicals and salts are mined in Pakistan. These can be turned into good exportable commodities if processed according to international standards.
 - **Agro-base Industry:** Agro-base industry has two dimensions; industry based on agricultural produce and industry which is meant to provide basic infrastructure for agricultural sector, i.e. tractor, tube well and other agriculture equipments. We need both kinds.
 - **Consumer Goods Industry:** In order to have foreign exchange Pakistan should establish industry based on consumers good, i.e. edible oil, electronic goods, cutlery, rockery, electrical goods, matches, stationery.
- iv. Large-scale industrial networks shall provide employment to a great number of people.
- v. Cottage industry and small industries established in rural areas will help improve standards of living in our rural areas where 80% of our population lives.

Q.3 Write a note on small and cottage industry in Pakistan?

Ans:

SMALL INDUSTRIES

An introduction to small industries

According to planning commission:

Those investors will be called small industries which employ manual labour but do not use any motive power.

Small industries are actually the industries with minimum use of motive power. These industries have fixed assets, valued at not more than the amount stipulated from time to time.

Important Small Industries of Pakistan

Following are the important small industries of Pakistan.

- Carpet industry
- Rice husking
- Oil expelling
- Brown sugar and gur making
- Industry of fan making
- Electric Motors Industry
- The industry of making equipment for sports.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Cottage industries are those which are run in the home usually by the family members. They include no or nominal use of motive power. Few labourers and less asset is required to run cottage industries.

The important cottage industries of Pakistan are:

- Poultry farming
- Bee farming
- Ivory work
- Cane work
- Gold and silver smothery
- Embroidery
- Manufacturing of leather goods.
- Manufacturing of metal and glass bangles.
- Poultry

THE ADVANTAGES OF COTTAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Following are the benefits or advantages of installing small and cottage industries in Pakistan.

- Foreign Exchange
- Employment
- Development of the nation
- Better standard of life
- Better use of time

Foreign Exchange

The small and cottage industries help us save as well as earn the foreign exchange.

Employment

The small and cottage industries open many chances of getting employment for the unemployed lot.

Development of the nation

The small and cottage industries save and increase foreign exchange and eradicate unemployment. In this way, they contribute to the development of the nation.

Better standard of life

Small and cottage industries raise standard of common man's life. These industries provide the man in the street with the commodities of life at a comparatively affordable price.

Better use of time

There are many a youth here in our country who are free and have no job. They do nothing except loitering aimlessly in the streets. Installation of small and cottage industries would give these youth a chance to spend their spare time and productive way.

The Problems faces by the small and cottage Industries

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Small and cottage industries are facing the following problems.

- The use of Traditional Methods
- Lack of Publicity
- Poor means of transportation
- Less material gain
- Lack of aid from the government

The use of Traditional Methods

In our country, the people who run and manage small and cottage industries, are less qualified and untrained. They use traditional methods to manage their industries. This affects the development of the small and cottage industries.

Lack of Publicity

Small and cottage industries are normally installed in rural areas. The people of rural areas find no means of publicising their products. So their products receive less appraisal in the market.

Poor means of transportation

Since small and cottage industries are installed in rural areas, these found no way to keep in touch with the market. There are no modern means of transportation in these areas.

Less material gain

The owner of the small and cottage industries receives less material gain as compared to the asset he invests in the business.

Lack of aid from the government

Government sector pays immense attention towards the development of the heavy industries. But it acts like a stepmother as far as small and cottage industries are concerned. No funding, no aid is allocated in the budget to develop the small and cottage industries.

Q.4 Provide information about any three of the important heavy industries in Pakistan?

Ans: The term "heavy industries" refer to the industries in which heavy machinery is used. These industries require big land plots, massive machinery and a good number of labourers. Some of heavy industries of Pakistan are:

- Cements Industry
- Sugar Industry
- Textile Industry

CEMENT INDUSTRY

Cement Industry is one of the most important industries of our country. The raw material that is used in the preparation of cement is abundant in Pakistan. There are many cement mills installed in the far and wide of Pakistan. Cement Industry is one of the fast.

Cement Mills in Pakistan.

At present, there have been installed 25 cement mills in Pakistan. Out of these mills 4 are being managed by government sector while the rest 21 are being managed by private sector.

The Division of Cement Mills according to the Provinces

The division of cement mills according to provinces is a following.

Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan
10	9	5	1

Per Year Production of Cement

The per year productivity of cement in 25 cement factories on Pakistan is 7000 tons.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Sugar Industry is very important for the economic development in Pakistan. The sugar produced in Pakistan is not only sufficient to other local needs but we also do export sugar. This is the product which helps in earning worthwhile foreign exchange.

Sugar Mills in Pakistan

At the time of independence, there were only 9 sugar industries in Pakistan. Now this number has increased to 78.

The division of sugar mills according to the provinces

The division of the sugar factories according to provinces is as following.

Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan
40	32	6	0

Per Year production of sugar

These sugar factories produce 5 million sugar per year.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textile Industry of Pakistan has gone through an amazing development after independence. At the time of independence Pakistan had only 17 textile factories. After a few years of independence, we used to export our cotton to U.K. and Japan. In the initial years of the birth of Pakistan, the government took worthwhile steps to develop the textile industry in Pakistan. These efforts resulted in the amazing development of textile industry in Pakistan. Now textile industry is the strongest industry of Pakistan. The textile products constitute the 62.02 of our exports.

Textile Mills in Pakistan

At the time of independence, there were only 17 textile factories in Pakistan. But now there are nearly 503 textile plants working in the far and wide of the country. Textile mills are mainly installed in Faisalabad, Lahore, Karachi and Multan.

Q.5 Write a detailed note on the means of communication in Pakistan?

Ans: The term "means of communication" refers to the various ways of travelling, moving goods and people and sending information between places, connections by means of road, railways, radio, telephone, television, and internet etc.

Important Means of communications

Means of Traveling

- Roads
- Railways
- Inland water ways
- Air ways

Means of sending messages

- News papers
- Television
- Radio
- Internet etc.

It is generally said that the communications system is the index of a country's progress. By evaluating a country's means of communication, we can determine the level of her

development. A country's prosperity depends to a great extent, upon the quality and efficiency of its communication system.

THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION FOR INDUSTRY

Industry can not develop without proper means of communication/travelling. If the system of communication is poor, the products of the industrialist find a limited market. They can only be sold in the immediate neighbourhood and nowhere else.

Shortage of commodities of life

If the communications system is not good in some areas of the country, these suffer from a kind of draught, these areas suffer from shortage of certain goods because these goods are not be transported from the surplus area to those areas where they are needed the most.

The importance of Communications System for Agriculture

Farm to market roads are considered to be the back bone of agrarian economy. Without these roads agriculture can not trade tread the avenue of progress?

Communications system and facilities of life

Without at good system of communications people can not enjoy the advanced facilities of education, health and employment placed at a distance from their homes.

Communication system and Politics

Lack of effective communication system causes many political problems. Governments in countries having ineffective communication system become inaccessible for the people, hence they develop un-democratic tendencies.

Communications and society

Ineffective communication system also give rise to several social problems. Ineffective communication system results in unavailability of weapons at the time of need. It also creates many others problems with a consequent fallen morale of the armies. So we can say that communications system plays central role in strengthening the defence of a country and main ting internal place and order.

To sum up the discussion, we can say that means of communication form the basic components of the infrastructure on which the social and economic system is based.

Q.6 Give a detailed account of the main railway tracks being operated by the Pakistan Railway?

Ans: Pakistan Railway – An Introduction

Pakistan Railway is one of the oldest railways of Asia. Years ago, it was called North Eastern Railway. Pakistan Railway system is one of the best Railway systems of the world.

Total Length of Railway tracks

Total length of railway tracks maintained by Pakistan Railway is 8775 route km.

Total Number of Railway Stations

There are 880 railway stations in Pakistan.

Total Number of Railway Trains

Nearly 7000 trains carry passengers and goods to 880 railway stations spread throughout the country.

The longest railway track of the country.

Karachi to Peshawar railway track is the longest railway tack of our country. It is 1681

km. long. The 914 km. of this track maintain two way traffic. This ends at Landi Kotal, the last railway station of the country at Afghanistan border.

Golra Section Track

Shahdara, Raiwind and Chaklala Golra section is a two-way track.

Electric Track

Lahore-Khanewal Track is the only electric track in Pakistan. On this track, trains run with electricity.

Other Important Railway Tracks

Beside the above cited ones, the following are the important railway tracks.

- Rohari, Sibbi, Quetta, Chaman.
- Kotri, Dadu, Larkana, Habib kot.
- Jacob Abad, Silra, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kot Addu.
- Wazir Abad, Sialkot, Narowal.
- Rawalpindi, golra, Texila, Hawaiiyan.
- Multan, Kot Addu, Layya, Kundian.
- Sargodha, Faisal Abad, Karachi.

The importance of railway tracks can not be over emphasized so far as the development of the country is concerned. So we should safeguard the existing railway tracks and should establish the new ones to make our country pace fast on the avenue of progress.

Q.7 Write a note on the importance of roads as a means of communication?

Ans: Roads are better than railway tracks on the following grounds.

- Flexibly
- Link between the rural and urban areas.
- Agricultural development.
- Development of underdeveloped areas.
- Opportunities of Better education.
- Opportunities of Employment.
- Bilateral Unity.
- Cheaper means of transportation.

Flexibility

Road transport is a more flexible means of transportation as compared to Railway. It is not restricted to certain routes like railway is. Roads can reach at every doorstep but railway is restricted to certain routes.

Link Between Rural and Urban Areas

Roads are a link between rural and urban areas. Fruit and vegetables are carried to the city markets through roads. People go to cities to enjoy the facilities of life. Thus roads narrow down the deluge of distances between cities and villages.

Agricultural Development

Pakistan is an agricultural country. Agrarian development is dependent on roads. No roads means no consumption of the farmer's products. The farmer takes his products to

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the city through roads. He brings agricultural machinery from big cities to his farm through roads. Thus by employing latest agrarian methods and by marketing his products in the city, the farmer gets better price of his products. This economic security initiates the farmer to work even harder for the development of agriculture.

Development of the underdeveloped areas.

Roads are a surety to the development of the undeveloped areas of the country. Through roads, people come to know the problems of these areas. When communicated, then these problems are tried to be solved.

Opportunities of Education

Roads provide the villagers with chance to embellish their lives with education. Through roads the villagers go to the cities to get higher education. If there are no roads in villages, the villagers would remain in the darkness of ignorance for centuries.

Opportunities of Employment

Roads take the youths of the villages to the big cities and find their livelihood there. Also many young villagers engage themselves in transportation business. Thus roads prove a gateway to employment.

Bilateral Unity

Roads serve as a connecting link between far off areas of the country. This connection between the areas gives birth to bilateral unity. People of different areas come together and their biases breath their last with the meting of their hearts. So it can be claimed that roads eat up distances and bring people close to each other.

Cheaper Means of Transportation

Roads are a cheaper means of transportation as compared to the other means of transportation. That is why road transportation is more convenient than the other means of transportation.

It can be concluded from the above discussion that roads play an important role in strengthening the economy of a country. If we want to see our country developed, we must establish a sound network of roads.

Q.8 Give an account of the waterways and airways in Pakistan?

Ans:

Pakistan's Waterways

There are a lot of waterways in Pakistan. But we have not utilized them still. Pakistan has an extensive network of waterways. These waterways can be developed into the cheapest mean of transport but we have not so far been able to develop a water transport culture in our country. Waterways are the oldest means of transport but in our conditions they are not constant and dependable because water level in our rivers keeps rising and falling at different times during the years. There are two ways of water transport in our country.

- Transport through Rivers
- Transport through the seas

Transport Through Rivers

There are five rivers in Pakistan. But in these rivers the water level keeps rising and falling at different times during the years. Our rivers are not constant. Because of this

fluctuating nature of our rivers, river-transport in our country is very limited. Most of the river-transport is in River Sindh.

Transport through the Sea

Pakistan is linked to all the world through the sea. 25 percent of our trading is made possible through the sea. Pakistan has 15 ships at present.

Pakistan National Shipping Corporation

Pakistan National Shipping Corporation was established in 1963. This corporation was established to develop sea-transport in the country. Now Pakistan has a reasonably modern fleet of 15 vessels. The dead weight tonnage of these vessels is 261,836. These ships are deployed on all important international routes.

Sea Ports

Pakistan has excellent warm water seaports. These seaports can remain operative throughout the year. Most of our foreign trade is carried on by sea. We also provide trade facilities to our landlock neighbours especially Afghanistan and the Central Asian States. We have two sea ports at present.

- a. Karachi Port
- b. Port Bin Qasim

Efforts to develop Gawader and Keti Bander in Balochistan as new seaports are underway.

AIRWAYS OF PAKISTAN

World has become a global village, the best ways of getting connected with the world is air port. Air-transport is the easiest, fastest, most comfortable and most modern medium of communication. It is especially suitable for long distance and overseas travelling. There are many areas in Pakistan which are not easily accessible through surface travel i.e. Gilgit and Chitral. If we want to develop a better cultural interaction between the people of Pakistan. We should develop a cheap and extensive network of airways within the country. The history of airways in Pakistan has become described in the lines of follow:

Orient Airways

When Pakistan came into being, there was only one air company operating in Pakistan, that was Orient Airways This company ascertained Pakistan's interlink with the outside world and within the country.

Pakistan Airways

Another air company Pakistan Airways was established in 1950. This company was soon replaced by Pakistan international Airlines (PIA) The PIA gradually developed itself into one of the modern and most prestigious air lines of the world ranking.

Other Airlines

Now there are many air companies operating in Pakistan. Some of these companies have been mentioned in the lines to follow:

- a. Aero Asia
- b. Blue Air
- c. Shaheen

Airports in Pakistan

There are 26 operational civil airports in Pakistan. These airports are equipped with latest facilities. The airports of Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad are ranked amongst the best

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airports of the world. Allama Iqbal airport at Lahore is the latest airport in the country with international facilities. This airport was inaugurated in February 2003. Peshawar and Gowadar airports also operate limited internal traffic. Other airports are mainly used for domestic purposes.

Aeroplanes Owned by Pakistan

Till June 2001, Pakistan was reported to own 44 aeroplanes of different types. P.I.A interlinks 21 cities inside the country and ascertains Pakistan's aerial interlink with 33 countries.

Q.9 Write a detailed note on the Motorways Project in Pakistan?

Ans: Pakistan has made such a rapid progress in past few year that now in extensive network of international standard motorways has also been established in Pakistan. Following motorway projects are working in Pakistan.

- a. M2
- b. M3
- c. M9
- d. Karachi Motorway

M2

M2 is a six lane divided motorway. M2 was opened for public on November 26, 1997. It connects Lahore with Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Jehlum and Attock. It terminates at Rawalpindi-Islamabad near village Nasrullah.

M3

It is a four line divided motorway. It connects Pindi Bhattian with Faisalabad.

M9

Hyderabad motorway section (M9) will soon be opened for public.

Karachi Motorway

Karachi motorway runs through Layya and Kakar. It is 341 km. long. It is was opened for public in 1998.

Other Motorway Projects

The other motorway projects are

1. Gawadar motorway

It is 895 km. long.

2. Karachi-Faisalabad

The completion of this project will provide a north-south link connecting Karachi with Torkhan via thal, Dera Bugti, Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan, and Faisalabad.

3. Dera Bugti-Khuzdar Section

Another highway passing through Dera Bugti and Khuzdar will be established. It will terminated at Khuzdar, there by establishing a vital link between Balochistan and the rest of the country.

ADVANTAGES OF MOTORWAY

Following are the advantages of motorway projects in Pakistan.

- Less traffic load on roads.

- Time saving
- Opportunities of employment.
- Bilateral unity
- National Development

Less traffic load on roads

The motorway projects have lessened the traffic load on roads.

High standard means of transport

The motorway projects in Pakistan are superb quality, limited access highways. These provide an absolutely unhindered traffic flow allowing exit and access only at designated interchanges.

Time Saving

Motorway traffic is faster as compared to National Highways. So motorway traffic covers the target distance in a relatively short time.

Employment Opportunities

The establishment of motorway had given birth to innumerable chances of getting employment. Motorway is a new department in Pakistan. This new department has offered many jobs including labour force and Motorway Police. Because of the establishment of motorway. Many transport companies have been inaugurated. This also has given birth to employment opportunities.

Bilateral unity

Motorway is a connecting link between different areas of the country. This connection between distant areas leads to cultural interaction. Cultural interaction results in feelings of fraternity and causes bilateral unity.

Development of the Nation

Employment opportunity eliminate poverty and propagate economic stability. Bilateral unity eats up prejudices. Elimination of poverty and prejudices results in the total development of the nation.

Q.10 Attempt a brief survey of the process of planning for economic development in Pakistan?

Ans: In developing countries like Pakistan planning is considered to be an essential means of guiding and development. In our country planning for economic development was started soon after independence.

Following development plans were worked out in the history of Pakistan.

Development Plan	Years
First Six year Development Plan	1952

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First Five Year Development Plan	1955-60
Second Five year Development Plan	1961-65
Third Five Year Development Plan	1966-70
Fourth Five Year Development Plan	1971-75
Fifth Five Year Development Plan	1978-83
Sixth Five Year Development Plan	1983-88
Seventh Five Year Development Plan	1988-93
Eighth Five Year Development Plan	1993-98

Objectives of the Development Plans

1988-93, 1993-98, all these plans, of course, differed from each other in volume, strategy and priority structure but they were directed towards achieving almost common objectives. Picked up here are some more important objectives which guided all economic development planning in our country:

- i. To increase productive activity and national income and national savings.
 - ii. To provide employment to more and more people.
 - iii. To reduce disparity among different income levels and regions of the country.
 - iv. To develop domestic resources and minimize dependence on foreign loans. To attain self-sufficiency in food.
 - v. To provide social services and especially population welfare and planning.
 - vi. To initiate and process of long-term economic growth and development programme.
- But practically none of the above objectives was achieved. Like the other departments of the country, the economic set up of country was also left to lip services.

Q.11 Give an account of the important objectives which guided economic development planning in our country?

Ans: Objectives of the Development Plans

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Enlist important factors about Pakistan's balance of trade?

Following are the important factors about Pakistan's balance of trade.

- Less exports

- Imports
- Consumer Oriented Life Style
- Decrease in Production
- Political Instability
- Inflation

Less Exports

Our export base is very narrow. We are even not self-sufficient in our own needs. That is why we export a little number of our goods to foreign countries. As a result we can earn only a little amount of foreign exchange.

Imports

We depend excessively on imports. This dependence over imports has affected our economy deadly. We not only import industrial goods but also agrarian products. This is a tragedy as we ourselves are an agricultural country.

Consumer Oriented Life Style

The life style of our people is consumption oriented. We produce less and consume much. The explosive increase in our pollution also gives birth to the imbalance between productivity and consumption.

Decrease in Production

We use worn out methods in our agricultural sector. Our industrial sector also suffers from dearth of technical facilities, non availability of resources and lack of trained technicians and labourers. That is why the production of both our agricultural and industrial section is decreasing.

Political Instability

Pakistan has always been haunted by political instability. This political instability has affected our economy the most. International investors hesitate to invest in our country because of the uncertainty of our political system. Political unrest and terrorist activities are important factors responsible for reduction in foreign investment.

Inflation

Due to devaluation and inflation tendencies prices of industrial raw materials, petroleum and gas are continuously rising. This is making it extremely difficult for our industrial producers to compete in the international as well as the internal market with the imported goods.

Q.13 What does E-Commerce mean? How it can be applied for economic development in Pakistan?

Ans: E-Commerce

E-Commerce means "online trading buying, selling of goods and services over network."
E-Commerce is actually trading through internet.

Advantages of E-Commerce

The following are the advantages of E-Commerce.

- Fast in speed.
- Low chance of error.

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- Cheaper means of trading.
- Efficient.
- Diversified means of trading.
- Out of country trade.

Fast in Speed

E-commerce is faster in speed as compared to usual trade. You can manage big business deals in just a matter of minutes.

Low chance of error

E-Commerce is mainly through internet. It depends mainly in machines and not on human memory. That is why there is less chance of human error in E-Commerce. Human memory can commit error but machines are less likely to commit any error. That is why E-Commerce is relatively free of error trading.

Cheaper means of trading

E-Commerce is a cheaper means of trading as compared to usual trade.

Efficient

E-Commerce is more effective, active and efficient than usual means of trading.

Diversified means of trading

Interesting and modern methods of trading can be adopted in E-Commerce.

Access to international market

Through E-Commerce the business man can access the international market without being entangled in the dreary process of visa obtaining etc. through E-Commerce the business man can access the international market in an easy and convenient way.

E-Commerce in Pakistan

Commenting on the prospects and problems of E-Commerce in Pakistan, an expert observes:

"E-Com has a lot of potential in Pakistan, where ideas are rich, resources and labour is cheaper, workmanship is excellent, entrepreneurial skill in abundance, and there is a large presence of indigenous and globally appreciated artefacts and other tradable goods.

However, on a more relative side we have a lot of ground to cover before we can reap the benefits of E-Com and turn our economy around. There are technical as well as administrative challenges that have to be met and above all we need the basic infrastructure which facilitates and promote trading through electronic means.

Q.14 Suggest ways and means we can adopt to enhance the pace of economic development in Pakistan?

Ans: Pakistan's economy is undeveloped. To enhance the pace of economic development in Pakistan, we should adopt the following ways and means.

- Increase in Exports
- Substitute of Imported goods
- Better standard of the products
- Vocational training of our people

- Provision of latest information
- Counselling institutes
- Revolutionary steps
- Infra structure
- Balance

Increase in Exports

Our export base is very narrow. We are even not self-sufficient in our own needs. We export a little number of goods to foreign countries and as a result manage to earn only a little amount of foreign exchange. If we want to develop our economy, we must increase our exports.

Substitute of Imported goods

We must reduce our imports to a minimum level. We should better refrain from things which are not produced in our country or at least should prepare and produce substitutes for important goods.

Better standard of the products

To earn acceptance of our products in the international market we should concentrate on the better standard and appealing packing of our goods.

Vocational training of our people

To make our country pace fast on the avenue of development, we must plan the vocational training of our man power.

Provision of latest information

World has become a global village. Every news gets spread in a far and wide of the world in a matter of seconds. So if we want to develop our economy, we must ascertain the provision of the latest information's to our industrialists.

Counselling institutes

The government should establish counselling institutes for the development of the economy.

Revolutionary steps

We should take revolutionary steps to develop our economy.

Infra structure

To develop our economy. We should make the establishment of infrastructure our top priority.

Balance

We should ascertain balance between production and consumption.

SOLVED EXERCISE

Q.1 Fill in the blanks to make an appropriate statement.

1. At the time of partition India had a total of _____ factories.
2. Cottage industry is generally established in the _____ areas.
3. The Pakistan steel Mills was established near Karachi with the assistance of the _____.

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4. Total length of the railway tracks being maintained by the Pakistan Railway is _____ route kms.
5. _____ Workshop at Lahore is one of the oldest railway workshops in the subcontinent.
6. _____ locomotive Factory has been designed to produce 25 locomotives annually.
7. The Indus Super Highway has reduced the distance between Karachi and Peshawar by _____
8. The _____ five year plans (1971-75) had to be abandoned due to the separation of East Pakistan in December 1971.
9. Trade means the process of buying and selling or exchanging goods.
10. _____ suggests a system of "online trading, buying and selling goods and services over networks."

ANSWER KEY

1	921	2	rural	3	USSR	4	8775	5	Mughal pura
6	Risalpur	7	32 km	8	Fourth	9	Trade	10	Commerce

- Q.2 Fill in the blanks by putting one of the three alternatives given in the bracket against each question.
- Out of the total 921 factories in the united India only _____ came to the share of Pakistan.
(32, 34, 435)
 - Brick-kiln industry falls in the category of _____ industry.
(heavy, textile, cottage)
 - At the time of independence we had only _____ sugar mills.
(2, 240, 9)
 - At the time of independence of Pakistan had only _____ textile units.
(17, 3, 19)
 - _____ per cent of our total exports comes from carpets.
(5, 50, 37)
 - _____ is the largest textile production centre in Pakistan.
(Faisal Abad, Karachi, Lahore)
 - Harnai and _____ in Balochistan are the two major woolen textile production centres of the province.
(Mastung, Quetta, Peshwar)
 - Steel production is a part of the Heavy Mechanical complex established at _____ near Islamabad.
 - Pakistan Railways was once called the _____
(The North Western Railway, West Pakistan Railway, PIA)

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10. The first railway line in the area, which is now Pakistan, was opened in _____
(May 1861, December 1867, June 1857)
11. The Pakistan Railways carries passengers and goods to _____ railway stations spread throughout Pakistan.
(880, 820, 980)
12. Lahore Islamabad Motorway was opened for public on 26th November _____
(1997, 1998, 1999)
13. Commerce literally means the buying and selling of _____ And services.
(goods, money, jobs)
14. Pakistan is a _____ country.
(developing, developed, European)
15. From economist's point of view our society is _____ oriented.
(export, consumption, commodity)

ANSWER KEY

1	34	2	cottage	3	9	4	17	5	5
6	Faisal Abad	7	Mastung	8	Texila	9	The North Western Railway	10	May 1861
11	880	12	1997	13	Goods	14	developing	15	consumption

Q.3 Indicate whether the statement is **TRUE** or **FALSE**; put a circle around the correct answer.

- Pakistan is primarily an industrial country. (True / False)
- Pakistan imports animal skins and earns foreign exchange. (True / False)
- Cottage industries are run in the home usually with the help of members of the family. (True / False)
- Capital investment in cottage industries is negligible. (True / False)
- Cotton textile is the largest industry in Pakistan. (True / False)
- Share of textiles in Pakistan's total exports is 62.02%. (True / False)
- World's finest varieties of tobacco are grown in Pakistan. (True / False)
- We have about 166 ghee and cooking oil production units in Pakistan at present. (True / False)
- Pakistan has excellent warm water seaports. (True / False)
- At the time of independence PIA was the only airline operating in Pakistan. (True / False)
- Being a painter is a trade being a teacher a profession. (True / False)
- First Six Years Development Plan was launched in 1951. (True / False)
- Pakistan's export base is very narrow. (True / False)
- Electronic means of trading are more susceptible to human error. (True / False)
- In Simple words the transaction carried out using the internet is called E Commerce. (True / False)

ANSWER KEY

1	F	2	T	3	T	4	T	5	T
6	T	7	T	8	T	9	T	10	F

Q.4 Put right parts together.

4. A

A		B	C
i.	Textile Industry	a. Tractor	c
ii.	Edible oil / ghee	b. Installed capacity 5.0 million tons	e
iii.	Cement Industry	c. Cotton	d
iv.	Agro-base Industry	d. 25 factories	a
v.	Sugar Industry	e. GCP	b

4. B

A		B	C
i.	G.T. Road	a. 6 lane divided	b
ii.	Lahore-Islamabad Motorway	b. 1750 km	a
iii.	Gowadar	c. 5 lane divided	h
iv.	Pindi Bhattian-Faisal Abad Motorway	d. 1955-60	c
v.	Pakistan National Shipping Corporation	e. 1972-1978	f
vi.	Allama Iqbal International Air Ports	f. 1963	g
vii.	The first five year plan	g. Lahore	d
viii.	Yearly economic plans	h. Balochistan	e
ix.	E-Commerce	i. Village Nasrullah	k
x.	M2	j. EC	j

SHORT QUESTIONS

(From Exercise)

Answer these questions. Answer to each part should not exceed three to four lines.

Q.1 Give a brief account of the sugar industry in Pakistan?

Ans: These were only 9 sugar mills in Pakistan at the time of independence. Now we have 78 sugar mills. These are 40 sugar mills in Punjab, 32 in Sindh and 6 in NWFP. The capacity of our installed sugar industry is 5.0 million tons per year. Pakistan is an exporter of sugar. (2014)

Q.2 Write a short note on Pakistan's iron and steel industry?

Ans: Pakistan had only one steel mill at the time of independence. After independence, Pakistan established her first steel mill in Chita Gang (Bangladesh). Now our steel mills in the far and wide of the country produce steel. The most important of these mills are Pakistan steel Mills and heavy Mechanical complex.

Q.3 Enumerate the four major means of transportation used in Pakistan?

Ans: The four major means of transportation used in Pakistan one:

- i. Railways
- ii. Road
- iii. Airlines
- iv. Waterways

Q.4 Define infra-structure?

Ans: Infra structure means raw material, basic plan or initial frame of work etc. Roads are the infrastructure for agriculture.

Q.5 Give an account of the longest and the most important railway route in Pakistan? (2013)

Ans: The longest railway line of Pakistan is "Karachi to Peshawar Railway line". It is 1681 kilometer long. 1914 kilometer of this line is "Two way traffic". This line goes to Landi Kotal — the last railway station of the country near Afghan border.

Q.6 Give an approximate account of the length of different categories of roads in Pakistan?

Ans: The total length of roads in Pakistan is 249959. this total includes 138726 kilometer good quality roads and 11233 km low quality roads. The total length of Grand Trunk Road (GT Road) is 1750 km.

Q.7 Write a short note on the Pakistan National Shipping Corporation?

Ans: Pakistan National shipping corporation was established in 1963. Now Pakistan has 15 modern and high tech ships. Their dead weight tonnage is 61836. These ships sail on the important international routes.

Q.8 Define E-Commerce? (2013)

Ans: The term "E-commerce" refers to online trading, buying, selling of goods and services over the networks.

Q.9 What is M2?

Ans: M2 is the name given to Lahore Islam Abad Motorway. M2 is 6 lane Motorway. It is good quality Motorway. The "Exits" and "Entrances" are fixed on M2. M2 is protected

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- (13) Total share of textile sector in Pakistani exports is ____%.
A. 60.02 B. 62.02 C. 64.02 D. 66.02
- (14) Pakistan steel mill is working at _____.
A. Lahore B. Faisalabad C. Karachi D. Multan
- (15) GCP stands for _____ corporation of Pakistan.
A. Ghaf B. Ghee C. Gadget D. Ghun
- (16) At present in Pakistan, _____ Ghee and cooking oil production units are working.
A. 160 B. 162 C. 164 D. 166
- (17) 1st six year developmental plan was launched in the year:
A. 1950 B. 1951 C. 1952 D. 1953

Means of Communication

- (18) The number of operational civil airports is.
A. 25 B. 30 C. 36 D. 42
- (19) Allama Iqbal Airport was inaugurated in the year.
A. 2000 B. 2001 C. 2002 D. 2003
- (20) There are _____ measure of transportation.
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
- (21) The total distance of railway like at Kotri was _____ km.
A. 100 B. 105 C. 110 D. 115
- (22) Length of double track of railway in Pakistan is about _____ km.
A. 910 B. 912 C. 1914 D. 1916
- (23) In north the last railway station of Pakistan is _____.
A. Chalh lala B. Peshawer C. Rohri D. Landi Kotal
- (24) Length of good quality roads in Pakistan.
A. 118726 B. 128726 C. 138726 D. 148726
- (25) Length of low quality roads is
A. 111233 B. 112244 C. 113255 D. 114266
- (26) The most important high way in the country is:
A. Multan Rd B. G.T Rd C. N.S D. M.2
- (27) M-2 terminates at Rawalpindi-Islamabad near village.
A. Abdulla B. Nasrullah C. Pindi Bhattian D. Khuzdar
- (28) M-2 is divided into _____ lanes.
A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8

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- (30) There are _____ operational civil airports.
 A. 1950 B. 1952 C. 1954 D. 1956
 A. 24 B. 30 C. 36 D. 42
- (31) East Pakistan separates from the west Pakistan in the year:
 A. 1969 B. 1970 C. 1971 D. 1972
- (32) The present road network in Pakistan is _____ time bigger than that of independence.
 A. 9 B. 10 C. 11 D. 12
- (33) Eighth 5 year plan ended in the year:
 A. 1988 B. 1993 C. 1998 D. 2003
- (34) Mughalpura workshop is _____ of the oldest in the subcontinent.
 A. Latest B. Oldest C. Smallest D. Most precious
- (35) Which area is not easily accessible through surface travel.
 A. Chitral B. Karachi C. D.G. Khan D. Kot Addu
- (36) There was a decline of _____ March 2000.
 A. 600 B. 620 C. 640 D. 660

In Land and overseas trade and commerce

- (37) Our _____% of total amount is spent on imports.
 A. 10 B. 50 C. 70 D. 90
- (38) Presently there are _____ seaports working in Pakistan.
 A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

ANSWER KEY

1	B	2	C	3	B	4	C	5	C
6	B	7	C	8	C	9	C	10	C
11	C	12	C	13	B	14	C	15	B
16	D	17	B	18	C	19	B	20	C
21	B	22	A	23	D	24	C	25	A
26	B	27	B	28	C	29	A	30	C
31	C	32	C	33	C	34	B	35	A
36	B	37	D	38	A				

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Answer these questions. Answer to each part should not exceed three to four lines.

Q.1 What was industrial status of India just before and after partition?

Ans: At the time of partition major industries established in India were cotton textiles, jute, sugar, iron and steel, cement, paper and glass. At the time of partition India had a total of 921 factories. Out of these, only 34 came to Pakistan. In other words, Pakistan, which consisted of 20% of the total Indian population, had only 4% of share in her industrial assets.

Industries

Q.2 Define Industry?

Ans: The term "industry" literally means the act of producing goods, especially in factories. It also applies to the production of materials to be used in the production of goods.

Q.3 Define small industry?

Ans: The planning commission of Pakistan defined "small industries" as industries "which employ manual labour but do not use any motive power" or industries which use motive power but have fixed assets, valued at not more than the amount stipulated from time to time. Cottage industries are those industries "which are run in the home usually with the help of members of the family."

Q.4 Name the types of industries?

Ans: There are three main types of industries.

(a) Cottage industry

(b) Small scale industry

(c) Heavy industry

Other than above mentioned defense industry is also considered.

Q.5 Write a short note on cement industry? **(2011)**

Ans: **Cement Industry**

Cement Industry is one of the most important industries of our country. The raw material that is used in the preparation of cement is abundant in Pakistan. There are many cement mills installed in the far and wide of Pakistan. Cement Industry is one of the fast.

Cement Mills in Pakistan.

At present, there have been installed 25 cement mills in Pakistan. Out of these mills 4 are being managed by government sector while the rest 21 are being managed by private sector.

The Division of Cement Mills according to the Provinces

The division of cement mills according to provinces is as following.

Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan
10	9	5	1

Per Year Production of Cement

The per year productivity of cement in 25 cement factories on Pakistan is 7000 tons.

Q.6 Write a short note on the art and silk industry?

Ans: Art Silk Industry

Pakistan produces 400 million meters of art silk yarn. Karachi, Gujranwala, Faisalabad and Multan are the major centers of art silk industry.

Means of Communication

Q.7 Name some of means of communication?

(2010)

Ans: Communications literally mean "the various ways of traveling, moving goods and people, and sending information, between places, connections by means of roads, railway, radio, telephone, television and Internet etc."

Q.8 What is the importance of communication system for a country?

Ans: It is generally said that communications system is the index of a country's progress. By evaluating a country's means of communication we can determine the level of here development. A country's prosperity, to a great extent, depends upon the quality and efficiency of its communication system.

Q.9 Name the major means of transportation?

Ans: Means of Transportation

There are four main important means of transport used in any country:

1. Railways.
2. Roads
3. Inland Waterways
4. Air

Q.10 Write a short note on the G.T road?

(2014)

Ans: The grand truck road commonly known as G.T. road is the most important highway in our country. Its total length is 1750 km.

It connects many important cities of Pakistan like Lahore, Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat, Jehlum, Rawalpindi, Hasan Abdal.

Q.11 Give any two objectives of 5 years developmental plan of Pakistan?

Ans: Some more important objectives which guided all economic development planning in our country:

1. To increase productive activity and national income and national savings.
2. To provide employment to more and more people.
3. To reduce disparity among different income levels and regions of the country.

Q.12 What are advantages of foreign trade? Describe any two.

Ans: Enlisted here are some important factors about our balance of trade:

1. Our export base is very narrow.
2. Our industries are import oriented. 50% of the total amounts we spend on our imports are eaten up by the import of industrial raw materials.

Q.13 Give any three remedies to increase industrial development?

Ans: Remedies we should adopt:

1. Increase exports.
2. Produce import substitution goods in the country.
3. Improve quality of production to attract local and external market.

Q.14 Name any three sectors where a balance should be creating?

Ans: Affect sector balance between the:

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- (a) Agricultural and industrial sectors,
- (b) Regional sectors (establishment of industries in neglected areas),
- (c) Rural versus urban sector,
- (d) Growth versus welfare strategy.

Q.15 What do you know about M3?

Ans: Pnidi Bhattian __ Faisalabad section of motorway is called M-3. It is four lane divided fine quality road.

Q.16 What is difference between trade and commerce?

Ans: Trade means the process of buying and selling or exchanging goods within a country a between countries. The term also refers to a particular business or industry (i.e. cotton trade). It also applies to a job, especially one needing special skills with hands; i.e. being a painter is a trade being a teacher a profession. Commerce literally means the buying and selling of goods and services.