

**Chapter 1 : Punjab gender report by azher adil - Issuu**

*Statistics of Arts and Science (Intermediate, Degree and post Graduate Colleges) Land Utilization Statistics of Punjab Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS).*

Notwithstanding constitutional provisions and international commitments to gender equality, indicators showing status of women generally portray dismal picture in Pakistan. Concrete steps are needed to change this situation which necessitates regular collection of data and its analysis. It is a document that will serve as a comprehensive analytical aid for women rights in Punjab. The Gender Management Information System will serve as a repository of the data, a comprehensive web-based databank that will complement the report. Data collection will be a continuous process and information will be collected in the Gender MIS throughout the year. With a regular data collection system in place, subsequent PGPRs will have an even better comparative foundation and will be more comprehensive every year. This is a big step towards moving from rhetoric to reality. The main thematic areas covered in the report include demographics and governance, health, education, economic opportunities, legal rights and violence against women. This includes resources needed to manage economic growth, poverty eradication and the wellbeing of families and communities. Whereas inequality in access to resources represents a challenge that has implications at the individual, family, community and national level. We would like to express our appreciation towards The Urban Unit who hired a team to work exclusively on this project and provided full time support to accomplish the development of this report. Punjab Gender Parity Report facilitates tracking of the status of international commitments and implementation of legislation. It reviews the status of implementation of the Punjab Women Empowerment Package and subsequent Punjab Women Empowerment Initiatives in a systematic manner. Analysis and recommendations arising from the report will be taken forward by the Commission to concerned institutions, for devising appropriate gender-sensitive policies and programs that will assist in achieving the government of Punjab vision of removing discrimination and promoting full participation of women in public and private spheres. Finally, we would like to thank all Federal and Provincial Government Departments who facilitated data collection process. It is my hope that the Punjab Gender Parity Report will contribute to an educated understanding of implications of gender inequality in areas vital to the progress of Punjab in particular and Pakistan as a whole. A vibrant, empowered female population truly holds the key to prosperity. Farrukh Iqbal

IT Assistance: Civil Society Organizations include business forums, faith-based associations, labour unions, local community groups, non-governmental organizations, philanthropic foundations and think tanks

CODE OF CONDUCT A set of rules outlining the responsibilities of or proper practices for an individual or organization. The legislature is known as both congress and parliament in nations around the world. We believe that no society can realize its full economic potential or meet the challenges of the 21st century without the complete and equal participation of all sections of society especially the women who make almost half of the total population of the province. We have already taken numerous steps to further the agenda of women emancipation that has produced required dividends but still a lot need to be done by the government, the people and the society as a whole. It would provide the government, the policy makers, the researchers, students and other key stakeholders with a baseline data viz a viz status of women in the province and pave the way for various policy and programme interventions. It would also excite and guide the researchers to generate further streams of knowledge and wisdom – a cornerstone of an enlightened society. On behalf of the Government, I would like to congratulate, the Punjab Commission on the Status of Women, the Urban Unit, Development Alternative Incorporation and all other organizations and experts who contributed to the development of this report. I trust that the report will guide the government and generate a broader debate on the challenges of gender equality.

**Chapter 2 : Pakistan's Jihadist Heartland: Southern Punjab | Crisis Group**

*Bureau of Statistics has been issuing this publication since The present edition is the 42nd in the series. It provides important statistics in respect of social, economic and financial sectors of the economy at aggregate as well as sectoral levels.*

This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. In spite of several advantages, there is one major disadvantage that the total spindlage capacity of the state is only 1. Dera Bassi , Ludhiana is known as manchester of India. Batala was once called as "Iron bird of Asia" as it produced the highest amount of C. Casting, Agricultural and mechanical machinery. Batala is still one of the leading cities in Northern India in manufacturing of C. I Casting and mechanical machinery. Cotton ginning, weaving, sugar refining, rice milling are some of other business taking place here. Malerkotla, Abohar, Malout and Bhatinda are important for cotton ginning and pressing and nearly About 97 million kilograms of yarn and Pesticides introduced in the Green Revolution [9] played an important part in the bustling cotton industry. The most common biopesticides in Punjab are Bacillus thuringiensis Bt. With the introduction of Bt cotton, the total Punjab cotton area increased from , hectares in to , hectares in During this time frame, production of cotton has also increased: The direct and indirect employ of textile doings in the state of Punjab is predictable at 2 Million people. Butter Sivian Near Baba Bakala One of the salient feature of the sugar industry is that out of the 22 mills, 15 are in the Co-operative sector and 7 are privately owned. Compared to the state of Uttar Pradesh and some other Indian states, the size of the sugar mills in Punjab is small. The Co-operative sugar mill at Morinda is the biggest in the state with a daily crushing capacity of 4, tonnes of sugarcane. Six of the cooperative sugar mills are inoperative while the remaining nine crush cane during the season which is about days. Dairy industry[ edit ] The primary source of milk and other dairy products in the state is the buffalo. The state ranks at the top in the country in the availability of milk after Haryana and gujarat. The plant at Moga is the biggest plant in the state with a processing capacity of nearly thousand litres of milk. A new Thermal plant is set up in Rajpura Punjab with megawatt of power capacity inaugurated on 8 December Another Thermal Plant in Bathinda with capacity of Megawatt power will come up soon. Ropar thermal power plant consists of six units capable of generating MW each. Business and infrastructure[ edit ] Punjab has good infrastructure. It has highest per capita generation of electricity in India, which is 2. All major towns of adjoining states connected by National Highways.

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Etymology[ edit ] The region was originally called Sapta Sindhu , [27] the Vedic land of the seven rivers flowing into the ocean. History of Punjab Due to its location, the Punjab region came under constant attack and witnessed centuries of foreign invasions by the Persians , Greeks , Kushans , Scythians , Turks and Afghans. The northwestern part of South Asia , including Punjab, was repeatedly invaded or conquered by various foreign empires, including those of Tamerlane , Alexander the Great , and Genghis Khan. Ancient history[ edit ] Location of Punjab, Pakistan and the extent of the Indus Valley Civilisation sites in and around it Soanian culture first flourished in the soan valley of northern Punjab. Tools up to two million years old have been recovered in potohar plateau. In the Soan River, many fossil bearing rocks are exposed on the surface. Punjab during Mahabharata times was known as Panchanada. The Indus Valley Civilization spanned much of what is today Pakistan and eventually evolved into the Indo-Aryan civilization. The Vedic civilisation flourished along the length of the Indus River. This civilization shaped subsequent cultures in South Asia and Afghanistan. Although the archaeological site at Harappa was partially damaged in when engineers constructing the Lahore-Multan railroad used brick from the Harappa ruins for track ballast, an abundance of artefacts have nevertheless been found. It also comprised the Gujjar empire for a period of time, otherwise known as the Gurjara-Pratihara empire. It was reputed to house the oldest university in the world,[ citation needed ] Takshashila University. One of the teachers was the great Vedic thinker and politician Chanakya. Taxila was a great centre of learning and intellectual discussion during the Maurya Empire. It is a UN World Heritage site , valued for its archaeological and religious history. Gandhara existed since the time of the Rigveda c. Gandhara was conquered by the Achaemenid Empire in the 6th century BC. The language used the Kharosthi script, which died out about the 4th century. The Kushans , moved from Central Asia to Bactria , where they stayed for a century. The Kushan period is considered the Golden Period of Gandhara. Buddhist art spread from Gandhara to other parts of Asia. Under Kanishka, Gandhara became a holy land of Buddhism and attracted Chinese pilgrims eager to view the monuments associated with many Jatakas. The Hephthalite Huns captured Gandhara around , and did not adopt Buddhism, but in fact "perpetrated frightful massacres. However, Alexander had to encounter and reduce the tribes on the border of Punjab before entering the luxuriant plains. Having taken a northeasterly direction, he marched against the Aspian mountaineers , who offered vigorous resistance, but were subdued. Turning to the northeast, Alexander marched to Pucela, the capital of the district now known as Pakhli. He entered Western Punjab, where the ancient city of Nysa at the site of modern-day Mong was situated. A coalition was formed against Alexander by the Cathians, the people of Multan , who were very skilful in war. Alexander invested many troops, eventually killing seventeen thousand Cathians in this battle, and the city of Sagala present-day Sialkot was razed to the ground. Alexander left Punjab in B. The kingdom was founded when the Graeco-Bactrian king Demetrius invaded the subcontinent early in the 2nd century BC. The city of Sirkap founded by Demetrius combines Greek and Indian influences without signs of segregation between the two cultures. The most famous Indo-Greek ruler was Menander Milinda. He had his capital at Sakala in the Punjab present-day Sialkot. Buddhism flourished under the Indo-Greek kings, and their rule, especially that of Menander , has been remembered as benevolent. Maues first conquered Gandhara and Taxila around 80 BCE, but his kingdom disintegrated after his death. The Indo-Scythians ultimately established a kingdom in the northwest south Asia, based near Taxila, with two great Satraps, one in Mathura in the east, and one in Surastrene Gujarat in the southwest. The Indo-Scythians seem to have been followers of Buddhism, and many of their practices apparently continued those of the Indo-Greeks. Gondophares , founder of Indo Parthia kingdom, was a ruler of Seistan in what is today eastern Iran, probably a vassal or relative of the Apracarajas. Around 20â€”10 BCE, he made conquests in the former Indo-Scythian kingdom, perhaps after the death of the important ruler Azes. Gondophares became the ruler of areas comprising Arachosia, Seistan, Sindh, Punjab, and the Kabul valley. The temple of Jandial , Taxila is usually interpreted as a Zoroastrian fire temple from the period of the Indo-Parthians. Arrival of Islam[ edit ]

Mahmud and Ayaz The Sultan is to the right, shaking the hand of the sheykh, with Ayaz standing behind him. The Umayyad Caliphate was the second Arab, Islamic caliphate established after the death of Muhammad. It was ruled by the Umayyad dynasty, whose name derives from Umayya ibn Abd Shams , the great-grandfather of the first Umayyad caliph. Although the Umayyad family originally came from the city of Mecca , their capital was Damascus. Muhammad bin Qasim was the first to bring message of Islam to the population of Punjab. The Punjab region became predominantly Muslim due to missionary Sufi saints whose dargahs dot the landscape of Punjab region. The area subsequently came under various other Muslim rulers until finally becoming part of the Mughal Empire in Mughal Empire[ edit ] The Punjab region rose to significance in the Hindustani empire when Lahore became a seat for royal family in , [43] the legacy of which is seen today in its rich display of Mughal architecture. The Mughals controlled the region from until around and implemented building projects such as the Shalimar Gardens [44] and the Badshahi Mosque , both situated in Lahore. Padshah emperor Akbar established two of his original twelve subahs imperial top-level provinces in Punjab: Muslim soldiers, traders, architects, theologians and Sufis Muslim mystics came from the rest of the Muslim world to the Islamic Sultanate in South Asia. Lahore , Multan , Dera Ghazi Khan , Kashmir and other subahs ex-Mughal provinces on the south and eastern side of Peshawar were under the Maratha rule for the most part.

**Chapter 4 : Punjab | Pakistan Bureau of Statistics**

*PREFACE Statistical Pocket Book of the Punjab is a regular annual publication of Bureau of Statistics. It serves as a handy reference book for important Provincial Statistics.*

This section houses various kinds of atlases, dictionaries, directories, encyclopedias, concordances, yearbooks, statistical handbooks and manuals, etc. Reference books are not lent but can only be consulted within the library. Some renowned reference works available in the library are: General Encyclopedias, such as: Subject Encyclopedias, such as: Reference books on well known Islamic topics such as: Tafseer, Hadees, Seerat and Islamic history, etc. Various Atlases published by reputed local and foreign publishers Census of India, Vol. Government Publications Section Reports issued by various agencies of the federal government and provincial governments, periodically or occasionally, have been organized in a separate section, called Government Publications Section. A separate section has been developed for FBS Publications where all publications issued by Federal Bureau of Statistics since are placed. A separate section has been developed for PCO Publications where all publications issued by Population Census Organization since census are placed. Census of British India Some census reports of British India from to are available in the Library in digital format as well as hard copies. State Bank of Pakistan Section: This section holds publications of State Bank of Pakistan. Some of the regular publication series are: This section holds publications of International Monetary Fund. World Bank Publications Section: The World Bank Publications are in a separate section. Some prominent monographic series of the World Bank are: The most frequently consulted titles in this section are: A separate section for ADB publications has been established in the library. Some key statistical publication besides monograph series in ADB holdings are: PIDE is the leading research and teaching institute of Pakistan that focuses on theoretical and empirical research in Development Economics in general and on Pakistan-related economic issues in particular. Pakistan Development Review to is available. This section maintains archives of the following gazette documents: Government of Pakistan Books that do not fall in the above listed sections are placed in the General Section in the following sub-categories: English Languages Collection Periodicals are categorized into the following: Within each section the books are classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme. A separate section is being maintained for periodicals where back volumes of all the journals have been arranged, primarily in alphabetical order title wise and then within each title, the issues are arranged in chronological order date wise. The Gazette documents have been arranged in chronological order. Newspapers archives are housed for few months only. Bibliographic records of all library holdings have been computerized using in-housely developed software LIMS and are searchable through our website i. A Lending, Renewal and Reservation Service: All registered members are entitled to borrow items from the library in accordance with their borrowing privileges set forth in Library Lending Policy. Book s loaned to a member can be reserved by other members through asking the circulation desk. Similarly, members can ask for re-issuance of book s , if not reserved by other members, upon expiry of the loan period. Within the limitations of copyright legislations, photocopy services are available in the library at very cheap rates. However, library does not provide scanning and printing services at the moment. C Current Awareness Service: In order to inform the members about current acquisitions, monthly Fresh Arrivals and Content Alerts are broadcasted through email to all the library members. D Inter-Library Loan Service:

## Chapter 5 : The Punjab Halal Development Agency Act

*Punjab Development Statistics It provides important statistics in respect of social, economic and financial sectors of the Table 1 Land Utilization.*

Currently, over million people reside here making it the 6th most populous country of the world. People belonging to various casts, culture and color can be found. The overall literacy rate has always been a huge concern here. Many schools and colleges are entering the education industry especially in various big cities of Pakistan but those living in rural areas are on a greater loss. The main reason for families not allowing their children especially girls to study is again illiteracy. Proper education provides a child with lifelong benefits. It does not just give you knowledge, but also makes you a better person. It provides you with social acceptability in the society and gives you empowerment regarding decision making, problem solving and even multi-tasking. Education should not be considered as a want in fact, it should be perceived as a need for every living human being on earth. The general understanding of literacy is to be able to read and write but unfortunately millions of people in Pakistan are deprived of even that. Pakistan is divided into multiple provinces and each province is facing different literacy scenarios. This means that millions of people over the age of 15 cannot read or write in any language. There are only six districts in Punjab that have above 70pc literacy rate. Most of the improvements have been seen at the primary level. Still a lot of work needs to be done in order to bring a bigger change. Sindh Known for having a population of over 25 million people, Sindh can be called the most populated province of Pakistan. As far as its literacy rates are concerned, they are below 50 percent in rural areas. Karachi is leading the race and the rest are not even on the second or third position. Hyderabad, Mirpur Khas, Larkana and Jamshoro are a few other cities that can see a reasonable amount of literacy rate. On the whole, many children are deprived of education due to which a greater percentage of child labor can also be witnessed. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Due to increasing security threats, families here are always concerned about sending children to schools. Peshawar is among the most densely populated cities of KPK and is known for having a number of private and public schools. Some of the other major cities such as Mansehra, Mardana and Mingora are still deprived of a proper educational system. Balochistan For being an arid desert and a mountainous region, this province has always had hardships in building school based amenities. The barren land plays the role of a barrier in most of the cities resulting in a very poor literacy rate. It is a challenge for Pakistan to improve its literacy rate and the situation demands that the government rethink the whole issue of literacy. Children are among the most valuable assets to any country and they need to be provided with proper education no matter what circumstances. Education works as a foundation for any child, it needs to be strong and firm in order to change the face of Pakistan.

## Chapter 6 : Literacy Rate of Education in Pakistan

*Punjab. District at a glance Vehari. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Statistics House, Mauve Area, G-9/1, Islamabad, Pakistan E-mail: pbs@blog.quintoapp.com*

## Chapter 7 : Publications and Reports | Bureau of Statistics, Punjab

*The social sector allocation for constitutes some 31 per cent of the total Rsbn Punjab development budget. The lion's share of the social sector budget has gone to education (Rsbn).*

## Chapter 8 : PBS Library | Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

*Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) First Phase Report Infrastructure Statistical of Punjab Punjab State Planning Board Government of Punjab.*

Chapter 9 : Punjab, Pakistan - Wikipedia

*Population Census (Analysis by PIDE) PM- CJ DAM FUND Block Wise Provisional Summary Results of 6th Population & Housing Census [As on January 03, ].*