

# HORIZON

September 2023

## PAKISTAN'S ARMED FORCES

GUARDIANS OF  
OUR FREEDOM



RESEARCH AND POLICY PLANNING UNIT

PAKISTAN MUSLIM LEAGUE - NAWAZ

# FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Dear Readers,

As the calendar turns to October, Pakistan braces itself for a momentous event that promises to reshape the nation's political landscape. Mian Nawaz Sharif, the former prime minister and leader of the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), is set to end his four-year self-imposed exile and return to his homeland. His return marks a significant development that could potentially herald a new era of accountability and democracy in Pakistan.

Mian Nawaz Sharif's decision to return from exile is an act of unparalleled courage. It is an assertion of his unwavering commitment to the principles of democracy and justice, despite facing a hostile political environment and the spectre of political persecution. His exile was a consequence of his determination to seek accountability for those who have undermined Pakistan's democratic institutions and derailed its economy.

Nawaz Sharif's exile was not a voluntary choice but a response to a climate of political persecution and unjust legal proceedings. His ousting from power and subsequent incarceration sent shockwaves through the nation's political landscape. The political vendetta against him not only undermined democratic principles but also had far-reaching consequences for Pakistan's economy and progress.

During Nawaz Sharif's tenure as prime minister, Pakistan witnessed remarkable economic growth and infrastructural development. His government initiated several projects that promised to uplift the living standards of millions of Pakistanis. However, his removal from office disrupted these projects, leaving them incomplete or delayed, ultimately hampering economic progress.

Furthermore, the allegations against Nawaz Sharif were politically motivated, resulting in a loss of public trust in the judicial process. It raised concerns about the independence and impartiality of key institutions, a cornerstone of any thriving democracy. Now, as Nawaz Sharif prepares to return, there is a glimmer of hope that these injustices will be corrected. The false cases against him must be reevaluated, ensuring a fair and transparent legal process. It is crucial not only for his personal vindication but also for the restoration of faith in Pakistan's justice system.

Mian Nawaz Sharif's return brings with it the potential for renewed political discourse and the strengthening of democratic institutions. It is a chance for Pakistan to heal the wounds of its fractured political landscape and move towards a more inclusive and transparent governance system.

As Mian Nawaz Sharif prepares to return to Pakistan, the nation should seize this moment as an opportunity to reaffirm its commitment to democracy and the rule of law. His courage in the face of adversity should inspire us all to work towards a Pakistan where accountability is not a mere slogan but a living reality. It is a moment to stand together, united in the pursuit of a more just and transparent future for Pakistan.

Best regards,

Saira Bano  
Editor-in-Chief

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Rana Mashhood Ahmad Khan, Saira Bano, Attaullah Tarar, Badar Shahbaz





# DEFENDING PAKISTAN

SENATOR (R) LT GEN ABDUL QAYYUM

The creation of an independent Muslim state in the subcontinent was indeed a blessing of Allah Almighty. Our belief is further reinforced when we see the plight of minorities, specifically Muslims, in present-day India. Pakistan came into being on the sacred day of 27th Ramadan which undoubtedly was not a coincidence but the will of the Creator of this universe.

Hindus did not accept this independent Muslim entity from the core of their heart right from the beginning and wanted to undo it from day one. The colonial British decision-makers favoured the Hindu mindset and not only left Kashmir a burning issue but also went to the extent of suggesting one army for both India and Pakistan, which Quaid-e-Azam rejected.

Pakistan fought its first war with India in 1948, in which our valorous army fought alongside tribal lashkars from the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and put up a brilliant fight. However, they could not succeed in liberating the occupied Kashmir as the British Commander-in-Chief General Gracey was not ready to obey the Pakistani Governor General's orders.

Not long after, the two countries fought another war. In early 1965, skirmishes started in Kashmir. When the Pakistan army was about to capture the Akhnoor choke point, India crossed our international borders on 6 September 1965 without a declaration of war. It had planned to break Pakistan with two pincers directed against the Lahore and Sialkot sectors. These were



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planned to finally converge on our strategic north-south road rail arteries and sever them. The Indian attacks were blunted at the BRB canal in the Lahore sector and after a fierce tank battle at Chawinda in the Sialkot sector.

The third Indian aggression came in 1971 when they shamelessly invaded former East Pakistan, a blatant violation of international laws and the UN charter. Unfortunately, India’s invasion led to the secession of East Pakistan. It was that day when the Pakistani leadership started thinking of creating some sort of deterrence to thwart such aggression in the future.

After India’s first nuclear explosion in 1974, under the leadership of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan openly declared that it would eat grass but would undertake all necessary measures to prevent such non-conventional threats from India. As a result, Pakistan started building its nuclear capabilities despite international pressure not to do so.

In 1998, when India detonated five nuclear devices on a testing range, Pakistan responded with six

explosions under the leadership of Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. This created a strong deterrent against conventional military attacks against Pakistan and helped maintain stability in the region. We salute our politico-military leadership which constantly worked against all odds to achieve this capability.

We are proud of our army which, in the real sense, is a national army as it has representation from all the five provinces and Azad Kashmir as per their population. Our soldiers have boundless courage and a strong will to fight to defend our motherland. They fight for a genuine cause, which is to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country against all invaders in all declared or undeclared hybrid wars like terrorism. We salute our martyrs and are fully committed to looking after their families.

We must strongly condemn all attempts by our external enemies and their internal moles who miss no opportunities to draw a wedge between the public and our valorous armed forces. They will not succeed. What happened in Pakistan was a targeted attempt not only against our brave army and its leadership but also against Pakistan’s national security. Culprits involved in such heinous crimes deserve no mercy ■

*The writer is a former senator and retired army officer. He received Hilal-e-Imtiaz Military for his distinguished services and is currently the president of Pakistan Ex Servicemen Society. He also authored six book.*





# TRANSFORMING PAKISTAN'S DAIRY SECTOR

SAIRA IFTIKHAR

Agriculture has long been the backbone of Pakistan's economy, and within this sector, the livestock and dairy industry has emerged as a potent player. With a 60.56 per cent share in agriculture and contributing 11.69 per cent to the GDP in 2020, this sub-sector has grown by 2.58 per cent despite facing numerous challenges. Pakistan is among the top five producers of milk in the world. However, this sector remains largely untapped, with over 94 per cent of the sector operating outside the formal economy and tax net. The Rs14 billion informal milk economy is too large to be ignored. This article delves into the potential of the livestock and dairy sector in Pakistan, emphasising how its organisation can generate revenue for the government while discussing the achievements of the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) in developing this sector in Punjab from 2013 to 2018.

## PML-N ACHIEVEMENTS IN PUNJAB (2013-2018)

Despite being the largest sub-sector in agriculture, the livestock and dairy sector has been historically neglected, receiving only a fraction of the resources allocated to other sectors. However, during its tenure in Punjab, the PML-N government led by Mian Shehbaz Sharif made substantial contributions to the livestock and dairy sector. Key initiatives included:

**PUNJAB LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2014:** This policy aimed to increase livestock productivity, improve the quality of livestock products, and promote industry development.

**PUNJAB LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:** Launched in 2015 with a budget of Rs30 billion, this programme provided financial

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**AN ESTIMATED 94 PER CENT OF THE DAIRY SECTOR CURRENTLY OPERATES OUTSIDE THE TAX NET, REPRESENTING A SIGNIFICANT UNTAPPED REVENUE SOURCE.**

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support to farmers, improved veterinary services, and promoted value-added processing.

**PUNJAB LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD:** Established in 2014, this board oversaw the implementation of the Livestock and Dairy Development Policy and Programme. Together with Punjab Agriculture and Meat Company, the board took several initiatives to tap the economic potential of this sector.

Chief Minister Shehbaz Sharif's keen interest in this sector energised the teams working under him. As a result of these initiatives, Punjab witnessed significant growth in milk and meat production, contributing to food security and rural livelihoods.

In addition, the Punjab Food Authority announced in 2017 that loose milk sales would be banned in the province within five years due to milk's susceptibility to pathogens and the risks it poses to public health. On the direction of CM Shehbaz Sharif, a pilot project was initiated to develop a cold-storage chain and provide packaged pasteurised milk to consumers in Model Bazars in Lahore after collecting it from cattle owners in Bhalwal, Sargodha.

Unfortunately, when the PTI government took over, these initiatives, programmes, and projects were shelved and once again this sector fell victim to government apathy.

## UNTAPPED POTENTIAL

This negligence of the livestock and dairy sector is reflected in low per-animal yields, which are six times less than those in developed countries. Additionally, approximately 15 per cent of the total milk produced

goes to waste due to a lack of milk chillers and cold chain infrastructure.

## SUSTAINABLE DAIRY PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

**1. DAIRY PRODUCTION SYSTEMS:** Pakistan's dairy production systems can be classified into traditional and modern. While modern systems employ high-yielding cows and advanced practices, more than 80 per cent of milk producers are either small-scale traditional operations or landless farmers possessing one to five animals. Promoting modern dairy farming practices can significantly boost milk productivity and commercialisation.

**2. FEEDING PRACTICES:** The level of animal malnutrition in Pakistan's informal livestock economy is very high. In addition, fungi-infected feeds such as khal can make milk toxic. Limited access to quality feed resources is a major challenge in this sector. Implementing strategies like balanced rations, hay and silage making, and mineral supplementation can improve dairy production.

**3. BREEDING STRATEGIES:** The lack of genetic diversity among the national dairy genetic resources hampers small-scale farmers' ability to increase milk production. Facilitating AI services, breeding programmes, and capacity building can address this issue.

**4. HOUSING PRACTICES:** Improving housing systems by considering climate, feed and water availability, space, hygiene, and cost-effectiveness can enhance animal health and welfare, thereby increasing milk production.





**5. HEALTHCARE AND WELFARE:** Access to veterinary healthcare, better nutrition, and improved animal welfare practices are essential to enhance dairy animal health and productivity. Policy interventions and training programmes can play a pivotal role in this regard.

**6. PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS:** Addressing issues like antibiotic residues, milk adulteration, and milk contamination through regulation, improved testing facilities and public awareness campaigns are crucial for public health.

**7 VALUE ADDITION:** Pakistan produced over 58 million tons in 2022. However, the majority of the milk is consumed fresh. Investing in modern processing facilities and technologies, improving the milk supply chain, and promoting the consumption of value-added dairy products through marketing and education campaigns can increase this sector's profitability. Quality products such as cheese, yoghurt, butter, ghee, cream, dairy-based desserts can also be exported.

**8. DAIRY MARKETING SYSTEM:** The unorganised private sector controls milk production and marketing in Pakistan, with only 5 per cent of milk marketed through proper channels. Strengthening regulatory frameworks, improving market linkages, and promoting commercialisation can enhance the dairy marketing system.

**9. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY:** The dairy industry's waste disposal practices contribute to soil and water pollution. Implementing sustainable farming practices and improving waste management is vital for environmental sustainability.

**10. LABOUR FORCE AND LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS:**

The dairy sector provides income to millions of rural households, but challenges such as low productivity and limited market access persist. Multi-stakeholder efforts, including government support and the development of value-added products, can enhance livelihood options.

### THE WAY FORWARD

To fully unlock the potential of the livestock and dairy sector in Pakistan, it is crucial to recognise it as an independent sector and allocate sufficient resources. Proposed measures include improving breed quality, addressing nutritional deficiencies, enhancing healthcare facilities, and developing organised marketing systems. Additionally, fiscal incentives, low-interest credit for farmers, and support for landless farmers, particularly women, can promote sector development.

Moreover, bringing the informal economy within the tax net is essential. An estimated 94 per cent of the sector currently operates outside the tax net, representing a significant untapped revenue source. Streamlining and regulating this sector will not only ensure efficiency but also contribute substantially to Pakistan's economy.

The livestock and dairy sector in Pakistan has immense potential for growth and revenue generation. The PML-N's achievements in Punjab from 2013 to 2018 demonstrate the positive impact of focused government initiatives. With concerted efforts, public-private partnerships, and a commitment to organisation and regulation, Pakistan can harness this sector's potential for the benefit of its economy, rural communities, and public health. If PML-N comes to power in provinces and the centre, Pakistan can achieve this dream in a short time ■

*The writer is a dairy value chain expert.*



# PUNJAB E-LIBRARIES, A HAVEN FOR STUDENTS

MALIK M TAYYAB

As we make the turn from Liberty Roundabout in Lahore onto Hafeez Kardar Road, which leads to Qaddafi Stadium, a striking building with its distinctive architecture immediately captures one's attention. This impressive structure boasts exteriors designed to resemble open books, adorned with Quranic verses, continental maps, and essential facts, drawing us into its modern, air-conditioned halls. Allow me to introduce you to Lahore's pioneering public e-library.

A substantial number of students assemble at the library even before its official opening hours at 9 AM, eager to secure admission and secure a spot within its comfortably air-conditioned halls. Here, they are provided with tablets or laptops equipped with high-speed internet access, enabling them to explore a vast catalogue of over one million e-books, journals, and research papers, all funded by the government through platforms like Jstor. Should groups of students wish to engage in discussions, there are dedicated scholar rooms available for this purpose. Additionally, the e-library complex features an auditorium where pertinent seminars, workshops, and other events are regularly hosted.

In 2017, the Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB) embarked on a transformative mission under the auspices of the Youth Affairs & Sports (YAS) department, under the watchful eye of then chief minister of Punjab, Mian Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif. This visionary endeavour led to the establishment of 20 cutting-edge e-libraries across 20 districts of Punjab, including Lahore, Sheikhupura, Okara, Sahiwal, Multan, Muzaffargarh, DG Khan, Bahawalpur, Rahim Yar Khan, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Attock, Toba Tek Singh, Faisalabad, Sargodha,







Bhakkar, Mianwali, Vehari, and Narowal. Presently, these libraries have a membership exceeding 75,000 individuals.

An e-library, in essence, is a digital haven that provides organised access to a wealth of digital content via the Internet or physical storage devices. It serves as a platform for storing, retrieving, and managing a diverse array of materials, including magazine articles, books, audio files, images, and videos. These digital libraries come in various sizes and scopes and can be maintained by individuals or organisations. They offer powerful tools for organising, searching, and retrieving content, embracing technological innovations like electronic and audiobooks, wikis, and blogs.

An inspiring example of such an e-library is Open Library, driven by the Internet Archive, a non-profit dedicated to building a digital library of cultural artefacts. Open Library offers millions of books through Controlled Digital Lending, empowering

users to track their favourite books, organise their collections, and search within millions of texts using Full-text Search. Like Wikipedia, it encourages user contributions to expand and enhance its catalogue, making it a community-driven resource for book lovers.

The primary objectives of Punjab e-Libraries are clear and impactful:

**REVIVAL OF READING AND LEARNING CULTURE:**

The initiative aimed to rekindle the spirit of reading and learning within the general public, with a special focus on engaging youth, families, and senior citizens.

**PROMOTING E-READING AND E-LEARNING:** By fostering an e-reading and e-learning culture, these libraries sought to empower not only the general public but also students, teachers, and society at large.

**CENTRALISED DIGITAL LIBRARY:** The project aimed to create a centralised digital repository



encompassing e-books, e-theses, Pakistani laws, press clippings, annual company reports, indexes of Pakistani periodicals, documentaries, and DVDs.

**ACCESS TO DIVERSE E-RESOURCES:** The e-libraries were designed to explore and provide access to a wide range of e-resources, including free, purchased, subscribed, and indigenous materials.

**ENGAGING AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS:** The initiative encouraged authors and publishers to offer e-versions of their publications for free reading and, when appropriate, for paid downloads using platforms like micropayments.

**REMOTE ACCESS TO INTERNATIONAL E-COLLECTIONS:** The e-libraries facilitated remote access for the general public to top-tier international e-collections, ensuring that knowledge was just a click away.

**DIGITAL ACCESS POINTS:** To ensure widespread access, these libraries offered remote access through VPN and on-the-spot access through hotspots, strategically located in e-libraries across Punjab.

**ECONOMISING KNOWLEDGE ACCESS:** An important goal was to make knowledge accessible to everyone, thereby democratising education and information.

**PROXIMITY TO SPORTS COMPLEXES:** Each e-library was strategically located adjacent to sports

complexes, promoting holistic development by combining intellectual growth with physical activities.

### FEATURES AND COMPONENTS KEY

**DIGITAL RESOURCE REPOSITORY:** The heart of the Punjab e-Library Project is its vast repository of digital resources. It encompasses a wide range of subjects, including literature, science, history, arts, technology, and more. Users can explore e-books, academic papers, multimedia presentations, and interactive learning modules, enhancing both formal and informal learning experiences.

**USER-FRIENDLY INTERFACE:** The platform has a user-friendly interface designed to facilitate seamless navigation and content discovery. Users can search, browse, and filter resources according to their preferences and requirements, ensuring a tailored learning experience for each individual.

**MULTILINGUAL SUPPORT:** Recognising the linguistic diversity of the region, the Punjab e-Library Project provides support for multiple languages, enabling users to access educational materials in their preferred language, thus breaking down language barriers to education.

**ACCESSIBILITY AND INCLUSIVITY:** The platform is designed to be accessible to people with disabilities, ensuring that everyone, regardless of their physical or cognitive challenges, can benefit from its resources.





**COLLABORATIVE TOOLS:** The Punjab e-Library Project promotes collaborative learning by offering tools for online discussions, study groups, and virtual classrooms. This fosters a sense of community among learners and educators, encouraging the exchange of ideas and knowledge-sharing.

Under this initiative, five e-learning centres have been established across Lahore, including Government College University, the Social Welfare Department, Lahore College for Women University, and Jamia Naemia. These centres are seamlessly interconnected with the main e-library.

Prior to the Punjab E-Library initiative, educational resources in Punjab were scarce, with only a handful of public libraries like Punjab University’s Main Library, Quaid-e-Azam Library, and GCU Libraries in Lahore. For students outside these institutions, accessing quality educational materials was challenging. However, the introduction of e-libraries changed the landscape.

These libraries have been particularly useful for students of smaller towns and cities, where such facilities are scarce. Students preparing for competitive exams, including MDCAT, GRE, and GAT, found these air-conditioned libraries to be a blessing, equipped with modern gadgets, tablets, and computers.

Speaking with Horizon, Assistant Director of Youth Affairs, Sajid Ali revealed, “A significant number of candidates who utilise this library’s resources go on

to secure government jobs or get admission to their desired educational institutions after successfully passing their exams.”

While the PTI government tried to co-opt the initiative by introducing Tasawwuf Centre boards at the E-Library in Lahore, the public recognised the genuine commitment of the PML-N government to empower youth and students. Initiatives like the Laptop Scheme, Punjab Youth Festivals, PEEF, Zewar-e-Taleem scholarships for females, and others demonstrated a true dedication to the development of youth.

It is imperative that a forward-thinking government invests in the future by prioritising education, youth policies, and the resumption of impactful projects that benefit the younger generation. The legacy of these initiatives will continue to shape the educational landscape, providing opportunities for youth to thrive.



*The writer holds an MA in Political Science from the Government College University and an LLB from the University of the Punjab.*



# GHULAM HAIDER WYNE, THE PEOPLE'S LEADER

JAWAD MAQSOOD

Ghulam Haider Wyne is a name etched in the annals of Pakistani politics. His journey was marked by dedication to public service, adherence to merit, and an unwavering commitment to democracy. Despite his humble beginnings, he went on to give a stellar performance as chief minister of Punjab, Pakistan's biggest province.

Ghulam Haider Wyne was born on 1 January 1940 in Amritsar, British India. After the independence of Pakistan in 1947, his family migrated to and settled in Mian Channu, some 250 km southwest of Lahore in Punjab. He got his early education from Amritsar but could not get higher education due to financial

constraints. He worked as a labourer in a flour mill (*aatay ki chakki*) belonging to his father-in-law, while also working as a typist at a private firm in Mian Channu. He carried out social work along with his job and soon became well-known in his small town.

Ghulam Haider Wyne was a passionate advocate for education. His unfulfilled dream of attaining higher education ignited a burning passion within him. He meticulously preserved old editions of the renowned newspaper *Nawa-i-Waqt* from the time of the freedom struggle, safeguarding them in an old metal box that he transported from Amritsar to Pakistan. He was known for his extensive and voracious reading habits.





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HE IS CREDITED WITH TRAINING HIS PARTY'S POLITICIANS. HE NOT ONLY MENTORED YOUNG PARTY LEADERS BUT ALSO IMPARTED THE INTRICACIES OF GRASSROOTS POLITICS TO EVEN ESTABLISHED FIGURES AND SEASONED POLITICIANS.

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Along with social work, Ghulam Haider Wyne engaged in grassroots politics. Due to his integrity, he became popular among the people and was subsequently elected as a Basic Democracy member in 1961 during the era of General Ayub Khan. He performed exceptionally well during his tenure and the people of his city later elected him as vice chairman of the Municipal Committee for five years.

In the 1970 elections, he formed an election alliance, gathering all the segments of Muslim Leagues under one platform. After the elections, he became a notable opposition leader and a prominent critic of government policies. In response, local authorities registered fabricated cases of theft and he was often arrested under Section 16 of the Maintenance of Public Order

Ordinance. This could not break him or his bond with his people. During the 1977 elections, he contested as a candidate of Pakistan National Alliance and secured 49,197 votes against 63,699 of the winning candidate. This was his first and only defeat in electoral politics.

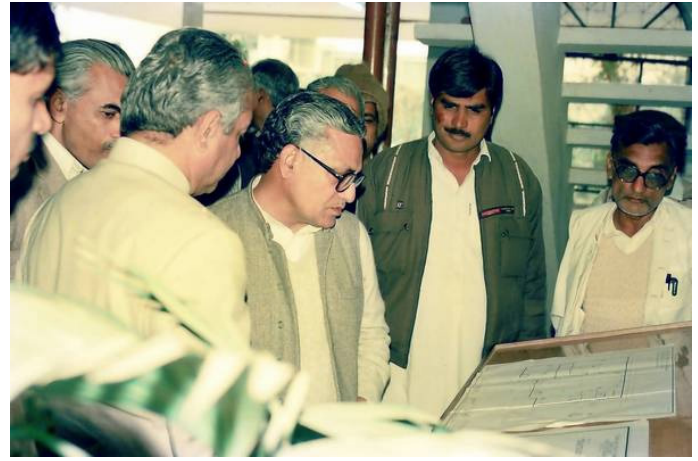
He later became a member of Majlis-e-Shoora in the Zia era. In the 1985 non-partisan elections, he was elected as a member of the Punjab Assembly. He was appointed as minister of industry, minerals, and planning by the then chief minister of Punjab Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. He also served as education minister for some time.

In 1988, Ghulam Haider Wyne won his National Assembly seat from the platform of Islami Jamhoori

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HE IS REMEMBERED AS SIR SYED AHMED KHAN OF MIAN CHANNU AFTER HIS DEATH BECAUSE HE HAD SET UP OVER 18 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN HIS HOMETOWN.

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Ittehad (III). This electoral victory marked the beginning of his illustrious parliamentary career. Due to his political standing which had garnered the trust and respect of both his constituents and fellow politicians, he was elected as the opposition leader in the National Assembly. However, he later voluntarily relinquished his seat in favour of Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi at the party's request in 1989.

After the dismissal of the PPP government in 1990, he was nominated as the caretaker chief minister of Punjab. He won a provincial seat in the 1990 elections and was elected leader of the house in the Punjab Assembly on 8 November 1990, with an overwhelming vote of 201 against his People's Democratic Alliance rival Rana Ikram Rabbani who polled only eight votes. It was the high point of his long and arduous journey in politics when he was unanimously elected as president of PML Punjab. The only office that remained to be occupied by him was that of the prime minister.

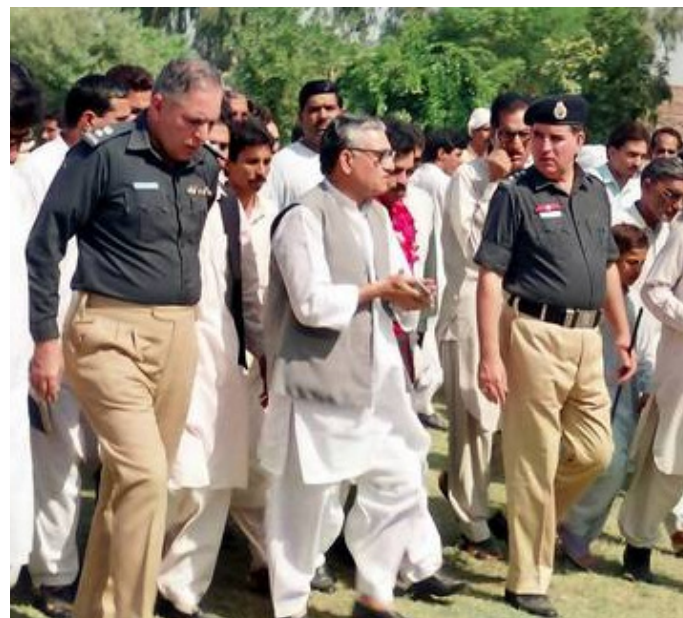
As a parliamentarian, he actively participated in the legislative process. He championed various causes and worked tirelessly on issues affecting

his constituency and the nation. His contributions ranged from advocating for improved education and healthcare facilities to supporting policies that aimed to boost economic development in his region. His tenure is remembered as one of the best tenures for the workers and general public with their direct access to the chief minister. He was always available for them in his office or at the residence.

He is remembered as Sir Syed Ahmed Khan of Mian Channu after his death because he had set up over 18 educational institutions in his hometown. He spearheaded the establishment of the Punjab Education Foundation in 1991 and allocated a fund of Rs 500 million for the foundation. He was also the founder and first chairman of Nazaria-i-Pakistan Trust.

He was labelled as a troublemaker by his rival political leaders because, possessing an intricate knowledge of the entire political system, he never allowed them to escape their errors. His unwavering commitment to rules and regulations led him to make decisions strictly following established norms and guidelines. In a country where nepotism and favouritism often





overshadow merit, he pioneered and steadfastly upheld a policy that emphasised meritocracy, ensuring that every individual earned their position through adherence to established rules and procedures.

His tenure as chief minister was remarkable in several ways. He delegated authority to his ministers while emphasising the importance of adhering to merit. To uphold the merit-based policy to its fullest extent, he even took action against the wife of a former provincial law minister who was implicated in a cooperative scam. It's worth noting that this minister was one of the four IJI members who had nominated Wyne for the position of CM.

He is credited with training his party's politicians. He not only mentored young party leaders but also imparted the intricacies of grassroots politics to even established figures and seasoned politicians. During his time as president of PML Punjab, the party's membership rose exponentially and the party became a strong institution.

Ghulam Haider Wyne remained the chief minister of Punjab till 25 April 1993. He showed a complete disregard for his safety and security. He never availed himself of official security and protocol, both during his time in office and afterwards. Whenever someone suggested the need for security, he would simply respond that no reasonable person would pose a threat to him. Tragically, during the election campaign in 1993, while he was travelling to canvass support, he

was attacked and lost his life on 29 September near Basti Nusratpur.

Ghulam Haider Wyne's sudden demise was a great loss to Pakistan's political landscape.

After his martyrdom, his wife Begum Majeeda Wyne continued in the footsteps of her husband and served the party and the people as a member of the National Assembly and as party leader.

In remembrance of his contributions, several development projects and institutions have been named in his honour in the Multan region. These serve as a testament to the enduring legacy of a leader who worked tirelessly for the welfare of his people.

In a world often characterised by political turbulence, Ghulam Haider Wyne's story is a reminder that leaders who prioritise the needs of their constituents and uphold democratic values can leave an enduring legacy of positive change.

On hearing the news of the demise of Ghulam Haider Wyne, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif was clearly disturbed. He cried and said, "No true Pakistani can assassinate a person like Ghulam Haider Wyne. Ghulam Haider Wyne was a true and loyal Pakistani and pioneer of politics of decency." ■

*The writer is a democrat and constitutionalist, with a keen interest in local and global politics. His X handle is @ThePreCambrian.*

# PML-N'S GLOBAL TRIBUTE COMMEMORATING SACRIFICES AND CELEBRATING DEMOCRACY

**DR RANA KHALID MEHMOOD**

In a remarkable display of unity and patriotism, members of the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) from across the globe gathered on 6 September 2023, to pay tribute to the sacrifices of their country's heroes and honour the legacy of their leaders. With events spanning continents, the PML-N demonstrated its unwavering commitment to preserving the memory of those who gave their lives for Pakistan and championing democracy.

## PML-N HONG KONG: REMEMBERING PAKISTAN'S DEFENCE DAY



In the heart of Kowloon, Hong Kong, PML-N celebrated Pakistan's Defence Day, an occasion to honour the martyrs of the 1965 war. President of PML-N Hong Kong, Mr Imran Khan, organised a solemn ceremony. Members of the party came together to pray for the elevation of the martyrs who had made the ultimate sacrifice for their nation. The event symbolised the party's dedication to preserving Pakistan's history and its commitment to upholding its core values.

## PML-N SPAIN: DEFENDING DEMOCRACY AND DEMANDING JUSTICE



In Spain, the PML-N community gathered with great enthusiasm to commemorate Pakistan's Defence Day. President Haji Raja Asad Hussain and Senior Vice President Raja Sajid Mehmood led the event. They offered prayers for the martyrs and called for justice regarding the 9 May incident, as well as the release of Kashmiri leader Yasin Malik. This dual focus on democracy and justice reflects PML-N's commitment to upholding the principles of justice and democracy, both in Pakistan and beyond.

## PML-N FRANCE: REMEMBERING PAKISTAN'S FOUNDING FATHER AND BEGUM KULSOOM NAWAZ



PML-N France Chapter observed the death anniversary of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Begum Kulsoom Nawaz with deep reverence. Notable figures such as Papa Riaz Ahmed, Mian Hanif, and Khan Asghar participated in the event, even connecting via telephone. The gathering highlighted the sacrifices made by Begum Kulsoom Nawaz for the sake of democracy. The event was organised by Raja Muhammad Ali Khan, showcasing the unity and strength of PML-N's overseas chapters.

## PML-N SOUTH AFRICA: HONOURING HEROES OF THE 1965 INDO-PAK WAR





## PML-N SAUDI ARABIA: PAKISTANI WORKERS' INTERESTS



A detailed, impartial and fact-based research report prepared by Mirza Munir Baig, a senior leader of Muslim League-Nawaz based in Riyadh, highlights India's efforts to pressure Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) into expelling Pakistani workers. According to the report, India is urging these Arab countries to replace Pakistani labour with cheaper and more skilled workers from India. However, the Arab nations have not yet accepted this offer. Baig suggests that the Arab world is changing, with a new generation prioritising business over brotherhood.

The report also raises concerns about Pakistan's diminishing global reputation and influence. It highlights a missed opportunity when the Saudi crown prince chose to skip visiting Pakistan and spend time in India, even after the G20 conference. India's appeal to Saudi Arabia is seen as a result of its attractive business opportunities, with bilateral trade between the two reaching \$52 billion in 2022-2023. In contrast, Pakistan is often perceived as constantly seeking financial aid from Saudi Arabia, which has eroded its international standing.

The report concludes by emphasising that Pakistan faces two choices: continuing to endure humiliation and decline or reclaiming its honour and dignity by taking decisive action to improve the country's direction. It underscores the urgency of self-improvement, given Pakistan's status as a perceived burden on the international stage, warning that the world may not tolerate this burden for much longer. ■

In South Africa, the Chief Patron of PML-N South Africa Ashfaq Anwar organised a heartfelt tribute to the martyrs and veterans of the 1965 Indo-Pak War. Participants from diverse backgrounds paid their respects to those who sacrificed their lives for their country. The event commenced with a Quran recitation and prayers for the martyrs' souls. Notable attendees included Senior Vice President PML-N South Africa Rana Zahid, Shazia Shaukat, Dr Khalil Ahmed, and Azim Noor Elahi. The venue was adorned with the flags of Pakistan and South Africa, and a spectacular fireworks display further enlivened the evening.

## PML-N FRANCE: MEETING WITH MARYAM NAWAZ

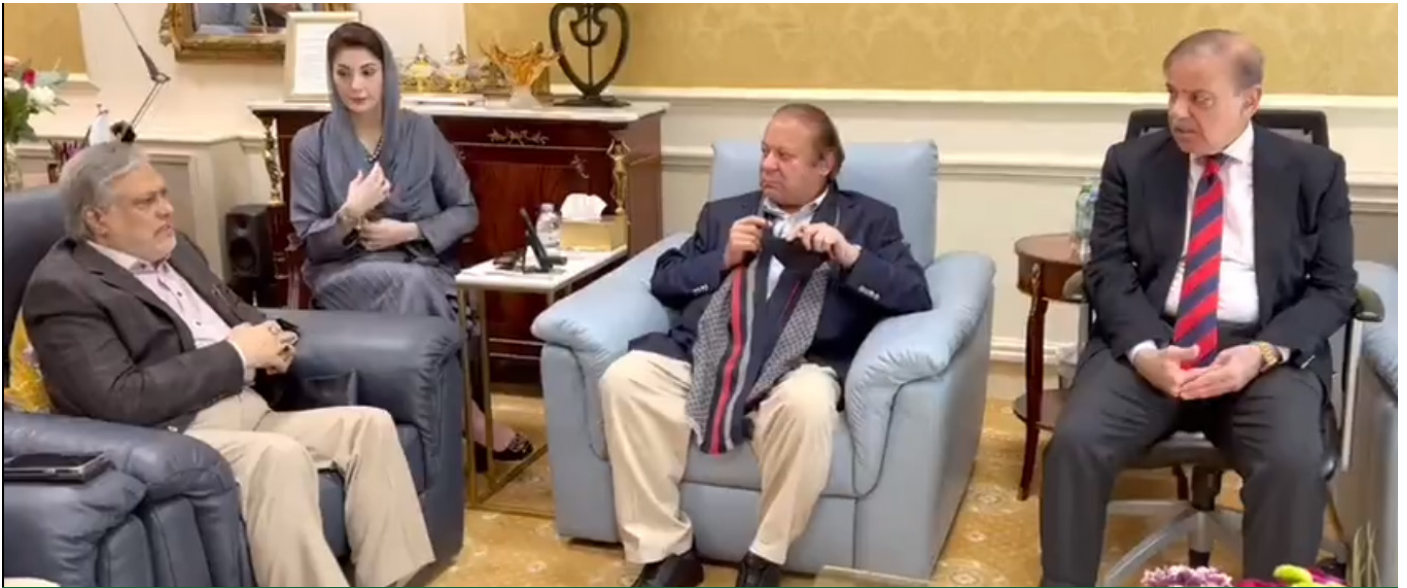


During this time of remembrance and unity, PML-N Senior Vice President and Chief Organiser Maryam Nawaz met with PML-N Senior Vice President France chapter Chaudhry Shamroz Elahi Ghumman, at the Party Secretariat Model Town Lahore. Maryam Nawaz emphasised the critical role played by all members of the overseas organisation of PML-N in the development of not only the party but also Pakistan as a whole. She made it clear that once PML-N takes over the government, the right to parliamentary representation will be extended to overseas Pakistanis as soon as possible.

In a show of goodwill and camaraderie, Chaudhry Shamroz Ghumman extended an invitation to Maryam Nawaz to visit France, which she graciously accepted. Maryam Nawaz expressed her commitment to not only visiting France but also other countries to encourage and support party members abroad.



# PICTURE GALLERY



**PML-N LEADERS GATHERED IN LONDON TO DISCUSS THE COUNTRY'S POLITICAL SITUATION. 22 SEPTEMBER 2023**



**PML-N VICE PRESIDENT HAMZA SHAHBAZ SHARIF HELD MEETING WITH FORMER ASSEMBLY MEMBERS AND WORKERS IN THE PARTY SECRETARIAT REGARDING THE RECEPTION OF MIAN MUHAMMAD NAWAZ SHARIF. 21 SEPTEMBER 2023**



**SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF ORGANIZER OF PML-N MARYAM NAWAZ SHARIF ADDRESSES A MEETING OF OFFICE-BEARERS FROM AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR, GILGIT-BALTISTAN AND ISLAMABAD IN THE CAPITAL. 16 SEPTEMBER 2023**



**SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF ORGANIZER OF PML-N MARYAM NAWAZ AND VICE PRESIDENT HAMZA SHAHBAZ ADDRESSED THE MEETINGS OF VARIOUS WINGS OF THE PARTY. 17 SEPTEMBER 2023**



**MARYAM NAWAZ AND MIAN HAMZA SHEHBAZ PRESIDED OVER A PARTY MEETING AND DISCUSSED THE RECEPTION OF MIAN NAWAZ SHARIF IN LAHORE. MIAN NAWAZ SHARIF ALSO ADDRESSED THE MEETING. 18 SEPTEMBER 2023**





MARYAM NAWAZ ADDRESSING THE PARTY MEETING TO DISCUSSED THE RECEPTION OF MIAN NAWAZ SHARIF IN LAHORE. 18 SEPTEMBER 2023



MARYAM NAWAZ SHARIF AND HAMZA SHEHBAZ SHARIF JOINTLY PRESIDED OVER A CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH YOUTH COORDINATORS IN LAHORE. 17 SEPTEMBER 2023



THE MEETING OF MUSLIM STUDENT FEDERATION BEING ADDRESS BY PML-N SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF ORGANISER MARYAM NAWAZ IN LAHORE. 20 SEPTEMBER 2023



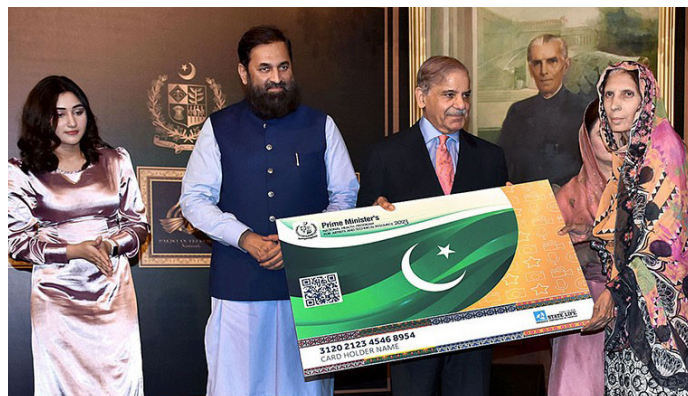
THE OUTGOING PRIME MINISTER MUHAMMAD SHEHBAZ SHARIF RECEIVING CARETAKER PRIME MINISTER ANWAAR-UL-HAQ KAKAR AT PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE. ISLAMABAD 14 AUGUST 2023



PML-N QUAI D MIAN NAWAZ SHARIF GIFTED A LAPTOP TO 16-YEAR-OLD MAHNOOR CHEEMA FOR SETTING A WORLD RECORD IN GSCES EXAM. LONDON. 04 SEPTEMBER 2023



THEN PRIME MINISTER MUHAMMAD SHEHBAZ SHARIF IN A GROUP PHOTO WITH SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT THE FAREWELL SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY. ISLAMABAD 9 AUGUST 2023




THEN PRIME MINISTER MUHAMMAD SHEHBAZ SHARIF DISTRIBUTING PM'S HEALTH INSURANCE CARDS AMONG FILM INDUSTRY WORKERS. LAHORE 12 AUGUST 2023








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