Socio- Economic, Cultural And Education Legacy Of Faisalabad

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ABSTRACT: Faisalabad is the 3rd biggest city of Pakistan, it is also known as the Manchester of Pakistan, because it has biggest industries which produce yarn and clothes. Faisalabad contributes a lot of share in the growth of Pakistan. Faisalabad has more than 5 million populations and there is less work has been done in the history of Faisalabad. The aim of this article is to elaborate the socio-economic cultural and education legacy of Faisalabad. Being an author, I have been explained the overall culture trends of Faisalabad. This article is helpful for those scholars who want to research in the cultural aspects and history of Faisalabad.

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

As per report (USAID, 2013) Faisalabad District came into existence in 1904 and was then named Lyallpur. The name Lyallpur was given with a view to pay tribute to Sir James Broadwood Lyall, Lt. Governor of Punjab (1887-1892), for his services rendered in colonization. In 1970’s, the city was named after the Late King “Faisal” of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). Prior to the British’s development of the area into an urban center, it largely consisted of various villages. However, construction of several canals allowed the area to be irrigated. After the founding of the city, people were invited to the city with promises of land if they were to work it. This allowed the city to grow rapidly. A tiny town founded only to act as an agricultural market has now grown into a giant size metropolitan city, which enjoys third position in the country, as far as population and industrial growth is concerned. The area now comprising of Faisalabad district was part of three districts i.e. Gujranwala, Jhang and Sahiwal. Prior to becoming a district, Faisalabad was a Tehsil (sub district) of district Jhang. This area is located between river Ravi and River Chenab and forms part of Rachna Doab (Murad & Gill, 2016) After independence of Pakistan, the city of Lyallpur marched rapidly on the path of progress. The city, which had so far been known for its grain market became a great commercial and industrial centre. The population of the city, which in 1901 hardly touched the figure of a few thousands soared up to millions. In 1985, the city was upgraded as a division with the districts of Faisalabad, Jhang and Toba-Tek Singh.

In Pakistan, male population is more than the female population and is among those four countries where life expectancy for females, at birth, is less than that of males. Sex ratio in Faisalabad is 109 male per 100 females, which is more than the ratio at the National level that is 1068. Though there could be other possible reasons for such a difference in male to female ratio, one probable reason of this ratio could be underreporting of females during national surveys. Besides, a very high maternal mortality rate and poor health care at the district and provincial level are likely to be instrumental for this difference. Unlike majority of the other districts of Punjab, Faisalabad is a semi-rural district. 57 percent of the population resides in rural areas and 43 percent resides in the urban areas. (Ismat & Bashir, 2011) Faisalabad contributes over 20% toward Pakistan's annual GDP; therefore, it is often referred to as the "Manchester of Pakistan". Faisalabad's average annual GDP is $20.55 billion (USD), of which 21% comes from agriculture. The surrounding countryside, irrigated by the lower Chenab River, produces agricultural commodities such as cotton, rice, sugarcane, wheat, fruit and vegetables. The city has carved a niche as an industrial center with its high ways, railways, and railway repair yards, processing mills, and engineering works. It is a producer of industrial goods and textile manufacturing including cotton and silk textiles, super phosphates, hosiery, dyes, industrial chemicals, clothing, pulp and paper, printing, agricultural equipment, ghee (clarified butter), and beverages.

(Qadeer, 2006) The Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry monitors industrial activity in the city and reports their findings to the Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and provincial government. The city has a major dry port and international airport. Faisalabad is recognized as the center of the textile industry in Pakistan, contributing to half of Pakistan’s total textile shipments. At the end of June 2012, textile mills employed 20% of the nation's workforce, and generated 1.3 trillion rupees ($13.8 billion) in textile products, most of which were exported to the US and Europe. While Punjab's economy is driven primarily by agriculture, the textile industry along with leather products and light engineering goods play an important role,
with more than 48,000 industrial units spread across Punjab. In an effort to boost bilateral trade, Romania and Turkey have honorary-consulates in Faisalabad which enable trade links with the city.

The Faisalabad clock tower and its eight bazaars (markets) remain a major trading zone in the city. Each of the eight bazaars has a special name and is known for selling certain goods as follows:

- **Katchery Bazaar**, named for the court (Katchery) is known for its mobile phone and accessory market.
- **Rail Bazar** is a gold and cloth market.
- **Bhawana Bazaar** supplies electrical and electronic goods.
- **Jhang Bazaar** supplies fish, meat, vegetables and fruits.
- **Aminpur Bazaar** supplies stationery and interior décor.
- **Kharkhana Bazaar** is known for herbal medicines.
- **Gol Bazaar** contains dry fruit, as well as wholesale soap, oil, and ghee shops.
- **Chiniot Bazaar** is known for allopathic and homoeopathic medicinal stores, cloth, blankets, sofa cloth, and curtains. It also has poultry feed wholesale shops.
- **Montgomery Bazaar** (also known as Sutar Mandi) is known for yarn and raw cloth trading.

Faisalabad has received substantial funding from the government of Punjab and the city district government to improve infrastructure and roads to rural areas. In an effort to deal with the energy crisis, the FCCI has been working with private companies to develop renewable energy resources such as solar energy and the construction of dams within the district. CAE, a German-based renewable energy company, has disclosed plans to establish the first solar panel manufacturing facility in Faisalabad, second of its kind in Asia, with intentions of investing upwards of €100 million (Rs. 12.9 billion) for its development.

**Cultural And Education Perspective**

There are a number of Sufi Muslim sites in the city:

- Baba Noor Shah Wali - Graveyard Near Lorry Ada.
- Baba Lasoori Shah - Reegal Road, Jhang Bazaar.
- Baba Qaim Sain - Mohullah Faizabad.
- Baba Sufi Barkat Ali - Dalowal Road, Samundri.
- Sabri Darbar.
- Rehmani Darbar Sharif.
- Darbar Imam Jalvi
- Darbar Mahi Shah Sarkar
- Darbar e Ghausia
- Baba Shah Saleem Peer Bahwal Haq - Peoples Colony no: 1.
- Baba Rati Rata Wali Sarkar
- Darbar Sakhi Baba Malan Shah Qadir Qalandar Mast - Narwala Road.

(Jawad, 2012) The Punjabi people celebrate a variety of cultural and religious festivals throughout the Punjab region, such as arts and craft, music, local events, and religious celebrations. The city of Faisalabad customarily celebrates its independence day on 14 August every year by raising the Pakistan flag at the clock tower in the Commissioner Office compound. Bazaars are colorfully decorated for the celebration, government and private buildings are brightly lit, and there are similar flag-raisin ceremonies that are typically held in the district and its tehsils. The arrival of spring brings the annual "Rang-e-Bahar” festival where the Parks & Horticulture Authority of the city district government organize a flower show and exhibition at Jinnah Gardens. The University of Agriculture organizes a similar event at their main campus which is known as the "Kissan Mela”. The festival of Basant which involves kite flying is an annual tradition in the city despite the ban. The provincial government introduced the "Canal Mela” which involves five days of festivities including the main canal in the city being decorated with national floats and lights ending with a musical concert to conclude the festival.

Being a Muslim majority the city religious observances include Ramadan and Muharram. The festivals of Chaand Raat, Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha are celebrated and are national holidays. The celebration of the Prophet Muhammad birthday is observed in the city which is often referred to as "Eid Milād-un-Nabi".
There are a number of darbar and shrines which attract a number of devotees during the annual Urs. There are a number of Christian churches in the city where Easter and Christmas services take place each year. (Hasan, 2004)

The education system is monitored by the District Education Officer of the City District Government of Faisalabad. The city government reports its findings to the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training and the Minister for Education. Funding is provided by the Government of Punjab, Pakistan, City District Government and the fees collected from schools. There are four levels of the education system in the city: Primary, Elementary, High and Higher Secondary Level. Primary level education is only compulsory. There are a number of schools for the assistance of children with special needs.

The population of Faisalabad has a literacy rate of approximately 60%, with a split of 69% for males and 46% for females (all figures are higher than the national average within the country). Faisalabad has several research and educational institutions, both public and private, such as the University of Agriculture, Government College University, National Textile University, Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology, University of Faisalabad, and the University of Engineering & Technology of Lahore. In 2014, the University of Agriculture ranked 1st in agriculture and 4th overall for universities in Pakistan according to the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan (HEC), and was ranked 142nd in the 2013 Top 200 World Universities for agriculture and forestry by Quacquarelli Symonds (QS).

(Farid, Anwar, Iqbal, Jan, & Khattak, 2014) The Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) is responsible for the regulation and monitoring of electronic media entertainment in the country. Pakistan Television Corporation is the state-owned regulated television broadcasting network. The government began licensing private broadcasters in 2002. The government of Pakistan installed the first radio transmitters in the city on 15 September 1982. "Radio Pakistan" broadcasts three government regulated FM stations: "Radio Pakistan FM101, Radio Pakistan FM93 and Radio Pakistan Sautul Qur'an Channel FM93.4. FM101 became operational in 2002, FM93 went live in 2010 and FM93.4 Sautul Qur'an Channel went live in 2016; PBC all three stations are standard power KW 2.5.

Pakistan Telecommunication Authority is a government-owned organization that is responsible for the establishment, operation and maintenance of telecommunications in the city. The organization monitors and prevents illegal exchanges in the city. Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited is the main provider of fixed line, mobile and broadband services. Regional headquarters is located at the Central Telecom House in Chinot Bazaar. With the deregulation of the telecommunication sector by the Ministry of Information Technology, a range of companies now offer mobile and broadband services in the city.

In 2008, the Government of Pakistan lifted a forty-year ban on Bollywood films which allowed Indian films to be played in cinemas. The cinema industry has since seen the introduction of new cinemas such as Cinepax by Hotel One, and Cine Nagina. The Government College University in Faisalabad encourages students from the University of Agriculture to hold workshops and explore themes of peace and tolerance which can be used in an engaging and entertaining way to communicate complex issues to different audiences.

Below is a list of people who are known for their association with Faisalabad, Pakistan. It does not necessarily mean that they were born in the city or were even nationals of the country.

- AyAz BuTT JALANDHARI, politician
- Abrar Ul Haq, Pakistani musician
- Ijaz Virk, politician.
- Ghulam Rasool Sahi, politician
- Rana Sheraz Nazir Joji Candidate MNA, politician
- Saeed Ahmad Nagra, Pakistani biochemist
- Muhammad Fazal Karim, Pakistani politician of Sunni Ittehad Council
- Faizan R. Cheema, Pakistani radio and TV host
- Chaudhry Muhammad Afzal Sahi, he is a son of Chaudhry Nawab Khan Sahi who is a famous landlord of Sahianwala.
- Muhammad Saleem Bajawa, Pakistani politician
- Azad Ali Tabassum, Politician
- Hazrat Muhammad Barkat Ali, Muslim Sufi and founder of Dar Ul Ehsan
• Lal Chand Yamla Jatt, Musician
• Arfa Karim, computer prodigy
• Arjan Singh, marshal and only officer of the Indian Air Force to be promoted to five-star rank
• Bhagat Singh, Indian Revolutionary Socialist
• Aqeel Ahmed, cricketer
• Shahbaz Ahmed, Pakistani hockey player
• Saeed Ajmal, Pakistani cricket player
• Naem Akhtar, cricketer
• Amanat Ali, classic and pop singer
• Chaudhry Abid Sher Ali, politician
• Muhammad Hanif Ansari, politician
• Rufin Anthony, Roman Catholic priest and bishop
• Muhammad Asif, snooker player
• Teji Bachchan, Indian social activist and the late mother of Amitabh Bachchan
• Shahbaz Bhatti, politician
• Hari Singh Dilbar, Punjabi language writer and poet (now in India)
• Dildar Hussain, tabla player
• Khawaja Muhammad Islam, politician
• John Joseph, Roman Catholic priest and bishop
• Prithviraj Kapoor, Indian actor, director, producer, founder of Prithvi Theatres
• Farrukh Fateh Ali Khan, Qawwali and ghazal singer
• Fateh Ali Khan, Qawwali singer
• Iqra Ahmad Khan, agricultural scientist
• Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, Qawwali singer
• Rahat Fateh Ali Khan, Qawwali singer
• Rana Muhammad Akram Khan, former chairman of the Punjab Bar Council
• Rana Sanaullah Khan, lawyer and politician
• Dev Anand Indian actor, director & producer
• Dev Anand Indian famous actor, director & producer
• Naz Khialvi lyricist, poet and radio broadcaster
• Master Sunder Singh Lyallpuri, great Sikh patriot of the twentieth century, Indian leading soldier, educationist and journalist
• Mala, ghazal and playback singer
• Khalid Maqbool, lieutenant general and politician
• Zia Mohyeddin, artist, actor
• Ifti Nasim, poet
• Hassan Nisar, columnist and writer
• Rameez Raja, Pakistani cricketer
• Resham, Pakistani film actress
• Abdul Rauf Rufi, Naat Khawan
• Clement Sethupathy, Roman Catholic priest
• Grahanandan Singh, Indian field hockey player
• Rana Asif Tauseef, politician
• Rana Zahid Tauseef, politician
• Tariq Teddy, television actor and stand-up comedian
• Moeen Akhtar

REFERENCES
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