The Economy of Faisalabad

(Origins, transformation and Prospects)

Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Faisalabad, (Punjab) Pakistan
Mr. President is CEO of Kausar Processing Industries (KPI) Private Limited. KPI is one of the largest producer and exporter of textile products by serving national and international clients from France, Poland, Belgium, Germany, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and other regions of the world with quality products since last 30 years. KPI is an ISO certified company and recognized from other international quality agencies like SGS, STR, Toxproof Standards and from BTTG. KPI has vertical manufacturing facility having production capacity of 3.2 million meters per month. KPI offers wide range of products focusing on Home Textiles etc.

M/S established Rao Corporation in 1990 with an aim to provide household products to middle class on installments. The company has dealership of leading electronic companies. SVP contributing his role in political and social sectors to facilitate common man. He emerged as business leader because of his sincerity with his business association. He has credit to raise his voice at all forums for the collective cause of businessmen and general people at large.

M/S Chenab Engineering Works and Foundries (Pvt.) Ltd. established in 1950, since involved in manufacturing foundry products. The company is equipped with latest sophisticated equipment also a member of AFS, USA and IBF, UK. The company has remarkable achievements in foundry products and are working as OEM for Massey Ferguson (Millat Tractors Ltd.) and FIAT (Al-Ghazi Tractors) in Pakistan. The company also engaged in customers’ specific job for a product as well as R & D to manufacture any product.
ADVISORY BOARD

ENGR. AHMAD HASSAN
Vice President, FCCI
Chairman Standing Committees R&D, CPEC

DR. KHURRAM TARIQ
Vice Chairman
Standing Committees R&D, CPEC

FCCI Administration

ABID MASOOD
Secretary General

MUHAMMAD DIN TAHIR
Director Research and Development

SAJID ALEEM
Media Advisor

Disclaimer

All information provided in this report is obtained from the secondary sources believed to be reliable and in all cases the reference has been quoted. While every effort is made to ensure that the information in this report is accurate, FCCI does not accept any legal or financial responsibility for any inaccuracy or omission what’s so ever.
**Researcher**

AZHAR RASOOL  
Research Fellow, FCCI  
Faculty Member (Visiting),  
University of Agriculture, Faisalabad  
G.C University, Faisalabad

**Collaborating Researchers**

Dr. Muhammad Abrar (Industry)  
Associate Professor/Chairperson, Department of Industrial Management  
Faculty of Economics & Management Sciences,  
GC University, Faisalabad.

Dr. Sajida Habib (Agriculture)  
Botanist, Ayub Agricultural Research Institute, Faisalabad

Muhammad Ali Hassan (CPEC)  
Research Associate, (FCCI)

Mian Bashir Ahmad Ijaz (Pictography)  
Custodian (Lyallpur Picture Gallery)

Hameed Shakir (History)  
Executive Editor, (Lyallpur News)

Fareeha Shahid (Education)  
Research Officer, (FCCI)

Fizza Iqbal (Population)  
Research Officer, (FCCI)

**Internees**

Muhammad Zark (FC College, Lahore)  
Madiha Rajput (NTU, Faisalabad)  
Hassan Ali (NTU, Faisalabad)
# Table of Contents

## Acknowledgment

## Preface

## Glossary and Acronyms Used

1. History of Faisalabad
2. Colonial Impact
3. Geography
4. Infrastructure
5. Monuments
6. Population
   - Population of Pakistan & Punjab
   - Comparison of Different Cities
   - Rural and Urban Population
   - Expected Population in 2033
   - Rural and Urban UC’s
   - Provincial and National Assembly Members
   - Famous Personalities
7. Cultural/Religious Outlook
   - Language
   - Religion
   - Famous Mosque
   - Shrines
   - Churches
   - Gurdwaras
   - Hindu Temples
   - Hospitals
   - Cemeteries
   - Food
   - Street Food
   - Clothing
   - Music
   - Festivals
8. Education
   - Education System
   - Libraries
   - Museum
   - Public Educational Institutes Statistics
   - Faisalabad Schools
   - Private Schools in Faisalabad
   - Teacher in Faisalabad Schools
   - Students in different class levels
   - Gross Enrolment
   - Student Teachers Ratio
   - Basic Facilitation Statistics
   - Learning Outcomes Level in Faisalabad
   - Universities Enrolment
   - Faisalabad Score with other Cities
   - Target Schools in 2020
   - Public & Private Universities in Faisalabad as HEC

9. Services and General Administrational Institutes
   9.1 Civic Administration
   9.2 Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA)
   9.3 Faisalabad Development Authority (FDA)
   9.4 FESCO
   9.5 SNGPL
   9.6 Law Enforcement
   9.7 Urban Development Plans
   9.8 Development plan practices in major cities of Pakistan

10. Economy
    10.1 Economic Characteristics
    10.2 Socio Economic attributes
    10.3 Comparison of Faisalabad with other Cities
       - Ease of Doing Business
       - Ranking for Starting a Business
       - Dealings with Construction Permits
       - Registering Property
       - Trading across Border
    10.4 Major Economic Indicators
       10.4.1 GDP
       10.4.2 Tax Revenue
       10.4.3 Employment

11. Industrial Prospects
    - Ownership
    - Area of Industry
    - Industrial Statistics
    - Employment in Domestic Industries
- Textile Sector
- Power Looms
- Other Industrial Units
- Agro-Based industries in Faisalabad
- Leading Importing Countries from Faisalabad
- Domestic Exports

12. Trade Supporting Agencies

12.1 Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce (FCCI)
12.2 Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)
12.3 Faisalabad Industrial Estate Development Management company (FIEDMC)
12.4 Small Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA)
12.5 Faisalabad Garment City Company (FGCC)

13. Agricultural Outlook

- Statistics of Domestic Agricultural Crops
  - Wheat
  - Cotton
  - Rice
  - Sugarcane
  - Bajra
  - Jowar
  - Maaize
  - Sasamum

- Pulses Crops
  - Moong
  - Mash

- Vegetables Crops
  - Chillies
  - Tinda
  - Lady Finger
  - Bitter Gourd

- Fruits
  - Banana
  - Guava
  - Mango

14. CPEC

14.1 CPEC- An Introduction
14.2 CPEC- Prospects and Challenges for Faisalabad
14.3 Academia-Industry Linkages (IAL)
14.4 Businesses Opportunities in Faisalabad

Recommendations

References

Appendixes
Aerial View of Faisalabad
Acknowledgement

This project was planned and executed at domestic level of Faisalabad. This took a lot of efforts, planning and hard work to successfully complete this study. This study would not have been completed successfully without the cooperation of some notable personalities, acknowledgement of whom is due on the research team. First of all the cooperation and support provided by Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FCCI) management and office bearers are highly acknowledged. This support was channeled down and materialized through untiring efforts of R&D Department, IT Department, Press and Media Cell of FCCI. The cooperation of all following individuals from different organization is duly acknowledged. Mr. Raza Ali Javed Raj (Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry), Dr. Tariq Ali (Director, Lyallpur Museum, Faisalabad), Mr. Muhammad Imran (Lecturer, Faisalabad Institute of Fine Arts).

Last but not least, acknowledgements will remain incomplete without mentioning good work done by members of the research team moral and logistics supports of the FCCI office staff, colleagues and family members.

Azhar Rasool
Preface

The economy of Faisalabad has a diversified base spanning from textile industry, manufacturing industry, foundry, engineering, chemical, ghee, pharmaceuticals, and construction material up to some extent. As a urban city, the economy of Faisalabad has relatively prospered. Faisalabad is hailed as the industrial belt of Pakistan and is home to the largest agricultural university in Pakistan and as well of Asia. It is the country’s third largest economic state and the Manchester of Pakistan in terms of Textile and its apparel products.

The economy is also enhanced by Faisalabad’s historic and cultural importance. Being the Textile Industrial city of Pakistan brings the city one of the largest development budgets in the country with heaving 5 billion USD exports from textile made-ups. It is also the most advanced in terms of infrastructure, having extensive and relatively well developed road links to all major cities in Punjab and KPK and Sindh through M-3, M-4, a rail link and an international airport.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), with an investment portfolio of over $55 billion, is a landmark project in the economic history of Pakistan that has been widely tipped to be a game changer, not only for Pakistan, but for the whole of South Asia. However, it can only become a game changer if all sectors of our economy work hard to capitalize on the opportunities provided by CPEC.

Since becoming the Vice President of FCCI last year, I have directed the CPEC cell R&D Department at FCCI to carry out extensive research on CPEC to analyze the potential opportunities and challenges it poses for our economy. Our research team associated with the CPEC cell has carried out an in depth analysis of the CPEC project, under the guidance of our CPEC Standing Committee and has collaborated with various government departments at the federal and provincial level for the purpose of information sharing.

FCCI CPEC-Cell published its first study report on this important topic in March this year entitled, “CPEC: Opportunities and Challenges” which was shared with government departments, academia, research institutes, and the business community. The report received much appreciation and helped in increasing public awareness regarding this important project. Another study report entitled, “CPEC-Prospects and Challenges for Agriculture in Pakistan” with an aim to explore new ways of agricultural export by targeting China’s agricultural imports which is the most populous country of the world.

This report, is the next in line of research being carried out by our R&D team. It focuses specifically on the different domestic sectors like education, agriculture, population, industry, major economic indicators of Faisalabad and attempts to analyze the opportunities and challenges in CPEC for different industrial sectors of Faisalabad.

Engr. Ahmad Hassan

Chairman,
Standing Committees on R&D
& CPEC
## Glossary of Acronyms Used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.D</td>
<td>Anno Domini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AARI</td>
<td>Ayub Agricultural Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIIB</td>
<td>Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASER</td>
<td>Annual Status of Education Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDG</td>
<td>City District Governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNG</td>
<td>Compressed Natural Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNN</td>
<td>Cable News Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO’s</td>
<td>Certificates of Origen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPEC</td>
<td>China-Pakistan Economic Corridor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCO</td>
<td>District Coordination Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGTO</td>
<td>Directorate General of Trade Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EV</td>
<td>Export Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBR</td>
<td>Federal Board of Revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC</td>
<td>Forman Christian College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCCI</td>
<td>Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDA</td>
<td>Faisalabad Development Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDI</td>
<td>Foreign Direct Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEDMIC</td>
<td>Faisalabad Industrial Estate Development and Management Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FESCO</td>
<td>Faisalabad Electric Supply Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGCC</td>
<td>Faisalabad Garment City Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUTS</td>
<td>Faisalabad Urban Transport System Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY</td>
<td>Fiscal Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAP</td>
<td>Good Agricultural Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCUF</td>
<td>Government College University Faisalabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOP</td>
<td>Government of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOP</td>
<td>Govt. of Punjab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEC</td>
<td>Higher Education Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAL</td>
<td>Industry-Academia Linkages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICOAE</td>
<td>International Conference on Applied Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-SAPS</td>
<td>Institute of Social and Policy Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISDP</td>
<td>Integrated Slums Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCC</td>
<td>Joint Coordination Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KFC</td>
<td>Kentucky Fried Chicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPK</td>
<td>Khyber Pakhtun Khwah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGO</td>
<td>Local Government Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMCF</td>
<td>Million Cubic Feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW</td>
<td>Mega Watt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>National Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDRC</td>
<td>National Development and Reform Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>National Textile University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIAB</td>
<td>Nuclear Institute of Agriculture and Biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBOR</td>
<td>One Belt One Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Provincial Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBS</td>
<td>Pakistan Bureau of Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKR</td>
<td>Pakistani Rupee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMIU</td>
<td>Program Monitoring and Implementation Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Purchase Power Parity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QS</td>
<td>Quacquarelli Symonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTO</td>
<td>Regional Tax Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBP</td>
<td>State Bank of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCM</td>
<td>Supply Chain Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDPI</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Policy Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECP</td>
<td>Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEZs</td>
<td>Special Economic Zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME’s</td>
<td>Small &amp; Medium Enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMEDA</td>
<td>Small Medium Enterprises Development Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNGPL</td>
<td>Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operating Procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBT</td>
<td>Technical Barriers to Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDAP</td>
<td>Trade Development Authority of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMA</td>
<td>Town Municipal Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUF</td>
<td>The University of Faisalabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF</td>
<td>University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (Pakistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF</td>
<td>University of Agriculture Faisalabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC</td>
<td>Union Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UGA</td>
<td>Universal Gospel Assembly Church of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>United States Department of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAC</td>
<td>Value Addition City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCM</td>
<td>Value Chain Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASA</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation Agency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Faisalabad district actually began as Lyallpur district in 1904. During the British rule (1892) the city was named in the honor of the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Charles James Broadwood Lyall. Later 1970’s the GOP changed the name of the city in the honor of King Faisal (Saudi Arabia) as Faisalabad. Faisalabad, formerly known as Lyallpur, is the 3rd largest metropolis city of Pakistan and the 2nd largest city of Punjab and a major industrial center in the heart of Pakistan.

During Mughals Rule people followed the Muslim culture. During Sikh rule from 1765 to 1846 the Muslims community faced many difficulties. Faisalabad was also the site where two major battles took place between British Empire and Sikh armies. On 22nd February 1849 British Empire declared victory in Punjab and Faisalabad came into the control of the British Empire. That migration of people from different areas bought different cultures which then merged and formed new values. After Independence Sikhs and Hindus migrated from Faisalabad and Muslims settled here. Then one more time Muslim culture was its peak.

Faisalabad is situated on flat plains of Northeast of Punjab at 180 meters above sea level. The city proper comprises approximately 1,230 square kilometers. River Chenab flows in the North east while Rive Ravi meanders off the city in the South East. Chenab meets the 80% requirements of the cultivated land. The soil of Faisalabad is generally fertile.

Faisalabad is bound by Chiniot, Sheikupura, Sargodha, Jhang, Gojra, Sahiwal, Samudri, Nakana Sahib, Tandlianwala and Okara. The district of Faisalabad has an area of 1,443,703 acres. Faisalabad has 6 Sub-Divisions, 8 Towns, 816 Villages, 289 Union Councils (128 Urban and 161 Rural). Population of Faisalabad is 5,429,547 (2,426,792 Urban and 3,002,755 Rural).

The climate of district Faisalabad touches two extremes summer/winter 45 to 27° C and 21 to 6° C respectively. Average rainfall is approximately 375 millimeters (14.8 in). The Faisalabad region is rapidly growing as an economic base of Pakistan and industrial development is taking place in the urban vicinity in the haphazard manner. Faisalabad is well connected by rail, road and air. Faisalabad has regional headquarter of Pakistan telecommunication authority in Chiniot.

Faisalabad have some important monument Clock Tower since British Raj, Chenab Club an exclusive social club, Tomb of Mr. James Lyall, Gatwalla Wildlife Park, Lyallpur museum, Jinnah garden, Amusement Centers (Fuland, Sindbad and Fun Dunya) Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan Auditorium and many others.

The literacy rate of Faisalabad is approximately 60 %, with a split of 69% for males and 46% of females. The education system is monitored by the District Education officer of the City District Government Faisalabad. There are 6 libraries in Faisalabad to facilitate students. There are 1163 schools for male and 1169 schools for female in Faisalabad. Faisalabad was restructured into city district status; a devolution promulgated by the 2001.LGO.It is governed by the city district’s seven departments. According to a recent survey about one-third of the households fall in the low income groups. About another one third of the population belongs to non-middle income groups, 15% are in the middle-income groups, 12% belongs to upper middle income groups, 8% in higher middle income groups.
Faisalabad is the major industrial hub. Its GDP in 2016 was $18 billion. Recently, FBR collected Rs 21.098 billion during July to January 30-2017 from Faisalabad. The Faisalabad chamber of Commerce and Industry (FCCI) is a non-profit organization under the regulatory control of “Directorate General of Trade Organization” affiliated with “The Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry”. Its mission is to facilitate FCCI members and bridge the gap between Public and Private sectors. Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan’s (SECP) office is situated on the second floor of FCCI. The mission of SECP is to develop a fair, efficient and transparent regulatory framework, based on international legal standard and practices for the protection of investors and mitigation of systematic risk.

The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) provides many opportunities for the business community of Faisalabad. Faisalabad, being the 2nd largest industrial hub of Pakistan can achieve further economic growth, specifically in the industrial sector by utilizing the opportunities available under CPEC. The central location of the city on the eastern route of CPEC along with its 4500 acres industrial estate located on the main M-3 motorway provides the ideal conditions for the setting up of new state-of-the-art industries through joint cooperation with Chinese entrepreneurs, which will not only boost economic growth but also help to provide employment to a large number of people, thereby helping to decrease poverty and to improve wellbeing of life by focusing socio economic gross root level factors in Faisalabad and the surrounding areas as well.
1. **History of Lyallpur (Faisalabad) City:**

Faisalabad district actually began as Lyallpur district in 1904 and prior to that, was a tehsil of district Jhang. During the British Raj (1892), the city Lyallpur was named in honor of the then Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, Sir Charles James Broadwood Lyall, for his services in the colonization of the lower Chenab Valley. His surname Lyall was joined with "pur" which in old Sanskrit language means city. Prior to the British making the area into an urban center, it largely consisted of various villages. The city-center of Lyallpur (Faisalabad) was designed to model the **British flag**, with a large clock tower in the center and eight bazaars around the clock tower. The construction of various 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. In the late 1970’s, the GOP changed the name of the city from Lyallpur to **Faisalabad** in honor of **King Faisal** (Saudi Arabia), who made numerous financial contributions to Pakistan.

Faisalabad, formerly known as Lyallpur, is the third largest metropolis city of Pakistan, the second largest in the province of Punjab after Lahore, and a major industrial center in the heart of Pakistan. Also known as the, “**Manchester of Pakistan**”.

**Pre/Post-Colonial Impact**

Since beginning of the 7th century Rajput kingdoms dominated the eastern divisions of Pakistan and northern India. In 997 CE, Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi, took over the dynasty established by his father, Sultan Sebuktegin. It was then brought under the control of the Delhi Sultanate and then become part of Mughal Empire. Faisalabad slowly developed, early many Muslim’s Sufi missionaries converted the local population to Islam.

The Rajputs had their own traditions and religious trends as they belonged to Hinduism. When majority started accepting Islam that brought a great variation in the living standards of the habitants. Under the rule of the Mughals (Islamic Empire) people followed the Muslim culture. After the decline of the Mughal Empire, the Sikh Empire conquered and occupied the region from
1765 to 1846. The Muslims faced restrictions during Sikh rule and there are countless reports that Muslim community suffered during these times. Faisalabad was also the site where two major battles took place between the British Empire and the Sikh armies. On the 22 February 1849 the British declare victory in Punjab and Faisalabad came into the control of the British Empire.

In 1892 the **British Raj** decided to develop Faisalabad (Lyallpur) they introduced the irrigation system and connected city with other divisions through railways. Due to these developmental activities the population of the town exceeded 4,000, including the new Sialkot Guts, particularly Bajwas, Carlos, Cheemas and Chattas came to establish the agricultural land of the Chenab. Houses and shops had been constructed to cater to the ordinary needs of the population. That migration of people from different areas bought different culture which then merged and formed new values.

Independence left a deep mark on the lands of Faisalabad in the manner of culture, as Sikhs and Hindus migrated toward India and Muslims settled here. Then one more time Muslim culture was at its peak. After decades due to faster growth of technology and spreading media world became a global village, culture adoption became common among people, which not only modified living styles of people but also conveyed a wide change in school of thoughts.

2. **GEOGRAPHY**

Faisalabad is situated on the flat plains of northeast **Punjab**, at 184 meters (604 ft.) above sea level. The city proper comprises approximately 1,230 square kilometers (470 sq. mi) while the district encompasses more than 16,000 square kilometers (6,200 sq. mi). The district lies from 30-35 to 31-45 C North latitude and 72 - 01 to 73 - 40 C East longitude.

i. **Location**

River Chenab flows about 30 km in the North West while River Ravi meanders about 40 km off the city in the South East. Lower Chenab canal is the main source of irrigation water, which meets the requirements of 80% of cultivated land. The soil of Faisalabad is generally fertile.

ii. **Boundary**
Faisalabad is bound on the north by Chiniot and Sheikhupura, on the east by Sheikhupura and Sahiwal, on the south by Sahiwal and Toba Tek Singh and on the west by Jhang. The city is linked to M-2 motorway (Islamabad-Lahore motorway) with M-3 motorway section (Pindi-Bhattian-Faisalabad motorway). Faisalabad (formerly known as Lyallpur) is also linked with railway system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Founding Year (Lyallpur)</th>
<th>1897</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Status</td>
<td>1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Status</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Govt. Status</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDGF Status</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of Divisional Status</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Administration Status</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Constituencies (NA)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Constituencies (PP)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Villages</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Police Stations</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population (M) (Estimated)</td>
<td>7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural / Urban Ratio</td>
<td>57:43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iv. Divisions of Faisalabad

The district has an area of 1,443,703 acres (5856 sq. km). The subdivision wise area of district Faisalabad is as under:

Demography

On the basis of Census 1998, Details of villages, Union Councils in 8 towns and population are given below:

Town in Faisalabad Urban
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. #</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Union Councils</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Madina Town</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jinnah Town</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Iqbal Town</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Lyallpur Town</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>113</strong></td>
<td><strong>48</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: FPUSP, 2013*

District Council Faisalabad = 189 UCs  
Municipal Corporation Faisalabad = 157 UCs  
7 Municipal Committees = 122 Wards  
1. Jaranwala = 30  
2. Khurrianwala = 12  
3. Tandlianwala = 17  
4. Mamukanjan = 13  
5. Samundri = 27  
6. Chak Jhumra = 12  
7. Dijkot = 11

*Source: DC Office, 2017*

v. Climate:

Pakistan Meteorological Department regularly provides forecasts, public warnings and rainfall information to farmers with the assistance of the National Agromet Centre. The climate of the District touches two extremes. The Max temperature in summer reaches up to 50 C or 122 F.
In winter, it may, at times, fall below the freezing point. The mean maximum and minimum temperature in summer are 45 to 27 °C and in winter, 21 to 6 °C respectively.

Summer season starts from April and continues till mid of October, whereas winter season begins in November and end in February or middle of March. Monsoon season remains from July to September. Faisalabad’s inhabitant enjoy almost every season.

Average annual rainfall is approximately 375 millimeters (14.8 in) and highly seasonal. It is usually at its highest in July and August during monsoon season. Record-breaking rainfall of 264.2 millimeters (10.40 in) was recorded on 5 September 1961 by the Pakistan Meteorological Department. Observations from the Meteorological Observatory at the University of Agriculture indicate that overall rainfall levels in the city have increased by 90.4 millimeters (3.56 in) over the course of thirty years.
The driest month is November. There is 3 mm of precipitation in November. Most of the precipitation here falls in July, averaging 102 mm.
With an average of 34.0 °C, June is the warmest month. January is the coldest month, with temperatures averaging 11.9 °C.

4. INFRA-STRUCTURE

The Faisalabad region is rapidly growing as an economic base of Pakistan, and industrial development is taking place in the urban vicinity in a haphazard manner.

- Transportation

Faisalabad is well-connected by rail, road and air. Public transportation in Faisalabad include auto-rickshaws, buses and railways.

![Image of transportation in Faisalabad]

**Statistics of Urban Transport (Percent)**

- Car
- Motorcycle
- Rikshaw
- Wagon
- Bus
- Tight Truck
- Heavy Truck
- Cycle
- Animal Driven

*Source: Pre-Feasibility study for urban transport Faisalabad, ADB, 2009*
Airport

Faisalabad International Airport is located on the outskirts of the city, and operates flights to the Middle East. Faisalabad International Airport is one of the top ten international airports in the country for air travel.

Roads

There is a network of metalled roads in the districts. The majority of roads are under the control of the National Highway Authority, linking Faisalabad with other cities in the country. National highways and motorways passing through Faisalabad. Faisalabad is connected to various parts of the country by several National Highways and Motorways.

The Grand Trunk (GT) Road is the original highway that links Faisalabad to most parts of Pakistan as well as neighboring countries. GT Road was the main highway that ran through the district before the completion of the motorways.
Motorways

The M3 motorway (Pakistan) or M3 is an access-controlled motorway connecting Faisalabad with the M2 motorway (Pakistan) or M2 via the Pindi Bhattian Interchange. The M2 was the first motorway connecting Rawalpindi and Islamabad to Lahore.

The M4 motorway (Pakistan) or M4 is an access-controlled motorway connecting Faisalabad to Multan. The M4 once complete will join the M5 which will run to the southern city of Karachi.
The district government has worked with the National Highway Authority to connect Multan and Faisalabad. The construction of the M4 is scheduled for completion by 2019. The new motorway will help reduce congestion, boost trade, and reduce travel times and transportation costs from Faisalabad, a major textile hub to the major trade Centre of Multan. One section of the M4 was inaugurated on 16 March 2015 which links Faisalabad to Gojra.

Buses

The Faisalabad Urban Transport System Service (FUTS) is the main bus operator within the city. It was launched in 1994, and operates a number of large CNG buses and smaller Toyota hiace vans connecting the majority of the city. There is another public-private run bus operator, Brothers Metro, which is a consortium between the government of Punjab and a private firm who operates a fleet of air-conditioned CNG buses.

Urban Transport in Faisalabad

Bashir Sons(Metro) Faisalabad

**Route Map 01**

**Route No. 01**

**Chungi No. 10 To Maquina**

Route Map 02

**Bashir Sons(Metro) Faisalabad**

**Route No. 02**

**Bholewal To D-Type Gol Chaker**
Route Map 03

Manthar Metro Faisalabad

Route No. B-3

Shalimar to Mana Wala
Length of the Route = B-3 = 21.7 Km
Frequency = 6 minutes

Note: All the buses are operated from 5:00 am to 11:00 pm

Source: cityfaisalabad.com

Route Map 05

Bashir Sons(Metro) Faisalabad

Route No. 05
Akber Chowk to Ahmad Nagar

Source: cityfaisalabad.com

Route Map 06
The history of rail transport in Pakistan covers the period beginning in 1855 during the British Raj, when several railway companies began laying track and operating in what is today Pakistan, and ending during the present-day nationalized company under the name of Pakistan Railways. The front entrance to the 19th century colonial railway station. There are seven platforms at the station with a number of cargo sidings.

The Faisalabad railway station is the central railway station in the city. The railway line forms part of the Khanewal–Wazirabad railway line. Rail services are operated by Pakistan Railways, owned and operated by the Ministry of Railways.

Air Port
Faisalabad International Airport is one of the top ten international airports in the country for air travel.
Faisalabad International Airport is approximately 15 kilometers (9.3 mi) from the city centre and is a major airport for domestic and international travel. The airport includes a cargo facility. As of January 2016, passenger flights are run by the national flag carrier, Pakistan International Airlines, and a number of Middle Eastern carriers. There are seasonal Hajj operations to Jeddah and Medina operated by Shaheen Air. Fly Dubai became the first international carrier to launch operations from the city followed by Qatar Airways, Air Arabia and Gulf Air.
Irrigation system

Faisalabad district has been endowed by nature with a rich soil, aided by an efficient irrigation system. The district is flat sandy plain formed by Chenab and Ravi rivers. The Ravi River flows along south eastern boundary of district. The lower Chenab canal provides water to 80% of cultivated lands making it the main source of irrigation. The area is exceptionally favorable for canal irrigation.

Faisalabad has earned a name for agricultural productivity, out of total area of 1443703 acres of this district, 1150042 acres of land is irrigated through canals while the rest of the area is either Barani or cultivated through tube-wells

Shopping Markets/Malls and Cinemas

Faisalabad’s people can enjoy a wide range of variety of products because of having luxuries shopping malls and hyper stores in their city. Rather than just shopping citizens can also enjoy latest movies on big screens. The Faisalabad clock tower and its eight bazaars (markets) are still a major trading zone in the city today. Each of the eight bazaars has a special name and is known for selling certain goods;

- 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.
• Chiniot Bazaar is famous for allopathic and homeopathic 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.
• Gol Bazaar contains dry fruit, as well as wholesale soap, oil, and ghee shops.

• Media

The Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) is responsible for the regulation and monitoring of electronic media entertainment in the country. 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 Faisalabad have now its own news channel broadcasting news of Faisalabad locals and near-by tehsils included in Faisalabad, working 24/7 to point out issues in concerned areas.

Source: PBS (GOP), 2016

• Telecommunications

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 Chiniot 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.

5. MONUMENTS
   a) Clock Tower

The clock tower is the most prominent and one of the oldest monuments standing in its original state since British Raj. The important thing about this building is that it is standing in the center of the eight markets that from a bird’s eye view look like the Union Jack flag of the United Kingdom. This clock tower was erected by the inhabitants of Chenab colony in grateful remembrance of the Queen Victoria. Its construction was completed in 1905 A.D.
b) Chenab Club

Chenab Club is an exclusive class social club situated at a bustling region of Civil Lines, Faisalabad. Chenab club was constructed in British era it was used by British officers to spend their leisure time. Today, Chenab club is the name of value and status. The Chenab Club offers a Variety of activities, including family functions, entertainment, and occasion festivity. It is now social club for elite class community of Faisalabad.

c) Gatwala Wildlife Park

Gatwala is just like a man-made forest, the main attractions in this forest are Green parks, Flowing canals, and the wildlife that fascinates the visitors. This wildlife park covers a huge area with ample of houses, lakes and administrative building of forestry etc.
d) **Lyall Pur Museum**

Lyallpur museum is heritage museum which depicts the ancient culture and history of Faisalabad. People with deep interest in history visits this history enriched place. It contains old legacy.

e) **Jinnah Garden Faisalabad – Company Bagh**

One of the central parks in the Faisalabad city commonly known as Company Bagh. The park also contains the tomb of H.E Sir Charles James Lyall, who was the founder of this city.
f) Amusement Centers

Sindbad, Fun land and Fun Dunya are entertainment parks of Faisalabad. These parks includes rides and games, as well as other events for entertainment purposes. Various food stalls beautifully decorated offering Gol gappas, Dahi bhala’s etc. People mostly rush to these places on weekends.

- Gumti & Qaisery Gate
- Central Jail Faisalabad
- Allama Iqbal Library
- District (Zila) Council

Modern architecture

g) Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan Auditorium

Ustad Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan had given a great talent to the music industry of Pakistan and the world. He was the most popular Qawali singer in the world, with his unique style. In the memory of late Ustad Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, this auditorium was built to show his marvelous work in the music industry.

h) Iqbal Cricket Stadium
i) D-Ground Commercial Area
j) Chenab Chowk
k) Cannal Road Express Way and Interchange
l) Abdullah Pur and Gatwal Under passes
Faisalabad is the third populous city in Pakistan, and the second-largest in the eastern province of Punjab. Historically one of the first planned cities within British India, it has long since developed into a cosmopolitan metropolis. Faisalabad has grown to become a major industrial and distribution center because of its central location in the region and connecting roads, rails, and air transportation. It has been referred to as the "Manchester of Pakistan".

### Population Statistics (Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pakistan</th>
<th>Punjab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>191.71</td>
<td>101.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>201.99</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>213.1</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** PBS, 2017

### Pakistan's Largest cities Population Statistics (Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>8.74</td>
<td>10.05</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faisalabad</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>4.07</td>
<td>6.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multan</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** PBS, 2017
Comparison of Pakistan's Urban & Rural Population

Expected Population of Faisalabad Urban Towns in 2033 (Nos.)

Source: PBS, 2017
**Expected Faisalabad's surroundings Population in 2033 (Nos.)**

- Sammundri Town: 2013 - 50,000; 2033 - 100,000
- Tandlianwal Town: 2013 - 30,000; 2033 - 50,000
- Jaranwa Town: 2013 - 15,000; 2033 - 20,000
- Chak Jhumra Town: 2013 - 10,000; 2033 - 15,000

**Statistics of Faisalabad Rural & Urban UC's (Nos.)**

- Lyallpur Town: Urban UC = 22, Rural UC = 16
- Madina Town: Urban UC = 33, Rural UC = 8
- Iqbal Town: Urban UC = 28, Rural UC = 15
- Jinnah Town: Urban UC = 30, Rural UC = 9
- Chak Jhumra Town: Urban UC = 2, Rural UC = 13
- Jaranwa Town: Urban UC = 7, Rural UC = 50
- Tandlianwal Town: Urban UC = 3, Rural UC = 25
- Sammundri Town: Urban UC = 3, Rural UC = 25

*Source: Faisalabad Peri-Urban Structure Plan, 2015*
Sitara-e-Imtiaz and Philanthropists of Faisalabad:

The personalities those strived for the development of local industry and give a way for wellbeing to the local community. They worked hard and explore new dimensions of trade with developed states of the world. By the Grace of God, now Faisalabad is contributing 20 billions US $ to national GDP with heaving more than 50 percent share of total textile exports of Pakistan. In returns, huge number of jobs have been created. These industries support to the people those belong to below the line of poverty, ultimately it reduce ratio of unemployment as a whole. These philanthropists also ensure Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), running SOS village for special children, SIMT, Al-Fatima College, Madina Teaching Hospital, The University of Faisalabad (TUF), are some numerous examples where world class professionals are trying to produce potential manpower for different domains of life. Following numerous personalities/philanthropist nominated as Sitara-e-Imtiaz from the Govt. of Pakistan.

**Haji Bashir Ahmad**

(Chairman)

Sitara Group of Companies

**Mian Muhammad Hanif**

(Chairman/CEO)

Madina Group of Companies

**Mian Muhammad Latif**

(Chairman)

Chenab Group of Companies

**Dr. Javed Iqbal**
Famous Other Personalities (Poet/Writers/Sportsman):

With reference to knowledge and literature Faisalabad has produced a large number of precious personalities. The poets and writers who worked for Urdu and Punjabi language in this region are Hazrat Imam Jalvi, Johar Jalandhari, Khaleeq Qureshi, Jameel Ram Puri, Afzal Ahsan Randhawa, Hafiz Ludhianvi, Abeer Abuzar, Shoaq Arafani, Adeem Hashmi, Dr. Riaz Majeed, Saleem Betaab, Dr. Ahsan Zaidi, Dr. Anwar Mehmood, , Iftikhar Naseem, Prof. Ghulam Rasool Shoaq, Dr. Shoukat Ali Qamar, Bari Niazmi, Naaz Khialvi and many others like in supports Lal Shah Bukhari, Zulifqar Ahmad (Ghanchi), Ijaz Junin, Muhammad Talha, Shahid Nazir, Wasim Haider, Karnal Dara, Manazoor Bajwa, Akhtar Rasool, Khawaja Tariq Aziz, Raja Khalid Mehmood.

Famous Personalities:


Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan was a Pakistani musician, primarily a singer of Qawwali, the devotional music of the Sufis. He possessed an extraordinary range of vocal abilities, and his powerful, intoxicating voice mesmerized audiences not just in his native Pakistan, but all over the world.

**Awards & Achievements**

Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan received the President of Pakistan's Award for Pride of Performance for his contribution to Pakistani music in 1987.

He was honored with the UNESCO Music Prize in 1995 and the Grand Prix des Amériques at Montreal World Film Festival the next year.

In August 2010 he was included in CNN's list of the twenty most iconic musicians from the past fifty years.
### Famous Personalities in Sports

#### Saeed Ajmal (Born October 14, 1977)
Saeed Ajmal is a sensational Pakistani cricketer who already proved his talent through magnificent off-spin capacity. He is one of the quick wicket taker bowler's around the cricket world. He is one of the aged members of the Pakistan cricket team who debuts in international cricket at 30. Ajmal belongs to Faisalabad at the domestic cricket and spread out gleam in the field.

#### Rameez Raja (Born August 14, 1962) Faisalabad, Pakistan.
Rameez Hasan Raja is a Pakistani former cricketer, who represented Pakistan during the 1980's and the 1990's. Since retiring from cricket, he has been a commentator in international cricket matches. Raja has worked as a commentator on Test Match Special and Sky Sports, during the 2006 England Test series against Pakistan. He is currently working many commentary careers along with Pakistani tours as well as many domestic tournaments. Raja worked as a CEO of the Pakistan Cricket Board, simultaneously serving as a cricket commentator. He resigned from the post in August 2004 citing increasing media commitments as the reason for his decision.
Shahbaz Ahmad (Born September 1, 1968)
Shahbaz Ahmed is a former field hockey player from Pakistan who is also known by his nickname as “Shahbaz Ahmed senior”. He is the only player in the history of Field Hockey to win two consecutive ‘player of the Tournament’ awards in the 1990 World cup in Lahore and at the 1994 World cup in Sydney. He leads the list of most -capped Pakistanis with 304 caps in international field hockey.

Arfa Abdul Karim Randhawa (1995-2012)
Arfa Abdul Karim Randhawa was a Pakistani student and computer prodigy who, in 2004 at the age of nine, became the youngest Microsoft Certified Professional. She kept the title until 2008.
Arfa represented Pakistan on various international forums including the Tech Developers Conference.
She also received the President’s Award for Pride of Performance in 2005.
A science park in Lahore, the Arfa Software Technology Park, was named after her. She was invited by Bill Gates to visit Microsoft Headquarters in the United States.

7. Cultural/ Religious Outlook

Culture represents the integrated pattern of society that embraces traditions, beliefs, behavior, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious or social groups. These norms and rituals are exclusive to a particular society, which differs one society from another. Therefore, people hold these traditions and values dear to their hearts as these depict who they really are and where their roots belong. Here we take into account the culture of Faisalabad, the second biggest metropolitan city of Pakistan. The culture of Faisalabad is quite diverse because it is an industrial city.

- Language

According to the 1999 census of Pakistan, Punjabi language is spoken by 87% of the population of Faisalabad. Faisalabad is second capital and in center of Punjab reveals a great variety of Punjabi dialects spoken by different district’s people in the city.
Majhi is spoken by the majority. Pot·Jhangochi Jangli/Rachnavi· Hindko Derawali Chhachi Riasti Jandali Multani/Saraiki Chenavari Thalochi Ghebi Dogri/Darhab Hohari Dhani Shapuri are some languages spoken within the boundaries of Faisalabad.

- **Religion**

Islam is the common heritage in the region with a 97.22% Muslim majority according to the 1998 Pakistan census report and 2001 population data sheet Majority of Muslims belong to Sunni Hanafi, Barelvi school of thought. They love mankind and Sufism is very popular in Faisalabad with a minority of Shiites. Faisalabad’s natives include small minorities of Sikhs, Christians.

![Image of a mosque](image)

**Famous Mosques**

a. Sunni Rizwi Masjid  
b. Faizan e Medina Mosque and Islamic Centre  
c. Bilal Masjid  
d. Quba Mosque  
e. Jhang Bazar Masjid  
f. Batala Colony Masjid  
g. Khizra Masjid  
h. Masjid Technical High School  
i. Jamia Masjid Akbar  
j. Railway Station Mosque  
k. Zainab Masjid  
l. Jamia Masjid Aqsa Ahle-Hadith  
m. Mohallah Gurunanakpura Masjid  
n. Ismail Markaz Masjid  
o. Haqqani Masjid  
p. Jamia Masjid Hanafia Ghousia  
q. Noori Masjid, Ayub Colony, Jhang Road  
r. Dildar Masjid, Mansoorabad
s. Gol Masjid (Round Mosque) Ghulam Muhammadabad
l. Jamia Musjid Gulzar-e-Madina 72/GB
u. usmania masjid

Shrines

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

a. Baba Noor Shah Wali - Graveyard Near Lorry Ada.
b. Baba Lasoori Shah - Reegal Road, Jhang Bazaar.
d. Baba Qaim Sain - Mohallah Faizabad.
e. Baba Sufi Barkat Ali - Dalowal Road, Samundri.
f. Sabri Darbar.
g. Rehmani Darbar Sharif.
h. Darbar Imam Jalvi
i. Darbar Mahi Shah Sarkar
j. Darbar e Ghousia
k. Baba Shah Saleem Peer Bahwal Haq - Peoples Colony no: 1.
l. Baba Rati Rata Wali Sarkar
m. Darbar Sakhi Baba Malan Shah Qadir Qalandar Mast - Narwala Road.

Churches

a. Christ Assemblies Church International Salik Town Faisalabad
b. St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Dawood Nagar
c. God's Way Love Assembly
d. Alpha Bible Churches - Pakistan
e. The Lahore Church Council of Pakistan
f. Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul
g. Evangel House, Mian Colony
h. The Universal Gospel Assembly Church of Pakistan (UGA)
i. The Methodist Church of Pakistan Gojra
j. Philadelphia Pentecostal Church
k. Goodnews Church, Ellahi Abad
l. The Full Gospel Assemblies Church (FGA)
m. Pakistan Gospel Assemblies Church (PGA)
n. International Gospel Mission Church (IGM)
o. The Salvation Army Church
p. Church of God in Pakistan
q. The Eternal Church of Pakistan
r. Light of the World ministries (LWM Church Faisalabad)
s. Lovers Of God Ministries Pakistan
t. Apostles of Gospel Ministries International (AGM)
u. Divine Glorious Ministries Pakistan (DGM)

g. **Gurdwaras**

a. Gurudwara Panjvin Patshahi Lyallpur
b. Gurudwara Rail Bazar (now Pakistan Model High School)
c. Gurudwara Partap Nagar Lyallpur
d. Gurudwara Bhawana Bazar
e. Gurudwara Sahib, Bandala
f. Gurudwara Kallah
g. Gurudwara Chitti Khurd
h. Khalsa High School (1908, now Govt. Municipal Degree College)

h. **Hindu Temples**

a. Mandir Sita-Ram
b. Shiwala Mandir
c. Devi Mandir (now DAV School)
d. Salarwala Sangla Hill Road Mandir
e. Massan Mandir, Chak Jhumra

Source: FDA, 2017

**HOSPITALS**

1) Prime Care Hospital
2) Shifa International Hospital Ltd. Faisalabad
3) National Hospital
4) Allied Hospital Faisalabad
5) Mian Muhammad Trust Hospital
6) Aziz Fatima Hospital
7) Faisalabad International (T) Hospital
8) Saahil Hospital
9) Falah-e-Millat Hospital
10) Faisalabad Institute of Cardiology
11) Faisalabad Institute of Child Care
12) Madinah Teaching Hospital
13) Advanced Laparoscopic & Obesity Surgery Center, Faisalabad
14) Faisal Hospital
15) Maaz Hospital
16) Hilal-e-Ahmar Maternity Hospital
17) Rathore Hospital
18) District Headquarters Hospital
19) Kardar Specialist Hospital
20) Ali Sher Trust Hospital
21) Punjab Social Security Hospital
22) Mujahid Hospital
23) Liver Center
24) Aga Khan University Hospital Laboratory Specimen Collection Unit
25) Govt. General Hospital
26) Chiniot General Hospital
27) Omer Hospital
28) City Medical Complex
29) Independent University Hospital
30) FESCO Hospital

CEMETERIES

a. Jhang Road Graveyard
b. Christian (Gora) Graveyard
c. Gatti Graveyard
d. Gulistan Colony Graveyard
e. Ahmadiyya Cemetery

FOOD

Faisalabad is famous for its food. Faisalabad cuisine to a great extent is Punjabi cuisine, with influences from the realms of the Mughal and Colonial empires. Key elements take account of rice or roti (flat bread) served with a vegetable or non-vegetable curry, a salad consisting of spiced tomatoes and onions, and yogurt. This is usually accompanied by a variety of South Asian sweets such as Gajar ka Halwa, Gulab jamun, and Jalebi. Tandoori barbecue specialties consist of a variety of Naan bread served with tandoori chicken, chicken tikka or lamb sheekh kebab served with a mint chutney.
STREET FOOD

Snack items of Faisalabad are considered as the best in Pakistan. Street foods include, Dahi bhale (deep fried vadas in creamy yoghurt), gol Gappay (fried round puri filled with vegetables and topped with tamarind chutney) and vegetable or chicken pakoras, samosas, Biryani and Murgh Pulao rice are a specialty of Faisalabad.

i. Breakfast

A typical breakfast in Faislabadi is halwa poori comprising a deep fried flatbread served with a spicy chickpea curry and sweet orange coloured halwa. During winter, a common breakfast is roghni naan bread served with paya curry.
ii. Western Style restaurants

There are American-style fast food franchises that cater to the local community such as McDonald's, Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC), and Pizza Hut. People can also access many local restaurants, ranging from Namwah Chinese, Bundu Khan, Al Maida, Olive Garden, Sardines, Yummy 36, Cube and many open-air barbecues.

iii. Famous Drinks

Specialty drinks vary depending on climate. During winter, a variety of hot drinks are available, such as rabri doodh, a creamy dessert drink commonly made with full-fat milk, almonds, pistachios and basil seeds, dhood patti (milky tea), and Kashmiri chai, a pink colored milky tea containing almonds and pistachios. During summer, drinks such as sugar cane rusk, limo pani (iced lemon water), skanjvi (iced orange and black pepper) and lassi are common.

(Source; History Pak.com)

iv. Clothing (Attire)

Traditional Outfits in Faisalabad includes Punjabi clothing such as the dhoti, kurta and pagri. Faisalabadi men wear white shalwar kameez whereas Punjabi women wear Shalwar Kameez and Dupatta. Traditional Lacha and Bangles and Paranda are also used. The more conservative ladies wear burqas that may or may not cover the face.
As trends, changes with time, so is happening in Faisalabad with the passage of time combinations of Pakistani and Western attire are worn by women, such as an embroidered Shirts worn with jeans or trousers, and half sleeve or sleeveless shirts with Capri pants. Men have replaced their clothing with some of the modern Western styles for both casual and formal business dress such as dress pants, trousers, T-shirts and jeans.

v. **Music:**

Faisalabad community is a music fanatic. There are many musical academies functioning in Faisalabad. The people enjoy all types of music and throughout the years concerts and musical night are arranged where different artists performs to amuse the people. But they have a great taste over folk music.
Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, the famous singer and musician and his successors are born in this city. Some other familiar names in the world of music have a deep connection with streets of Faisalabad.

vi. **Festivals**

The citizens of Faisalabad celebrate a variety of cultural and religious festivals throughout the year, such as arts and craft, music, local events, and religious celebrations. On the arrival of spring "Rang-e-Bahar" festival is celebrated, where the Parks & Horticulture Authority organize a flower exhibition at Jinnah Gardens. The University of Agriculture organizes a similar event at their main campus which is known as the "Kissan Mela". 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.
Faisalabad habitually celebrates its independence day on 14 August every year by raising the Pakistan flag at the clock tower. Bazaars are colorfully decorated for the celebration, government and private. Public decorates their homes with Flags and enlighten their streets. 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. The celebration of the Prophet Muhammad birthday is observed in the city which is often referred to as "Eid Milād-un-Nabī". There are a number of Darbar and shrines which attract a number of devotees during the annual Urs. Christian community celebrates Easter and Christmas in their Churches which take place each year.

1. EDUCATION

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 UAF, Government College University, NTU, NIAB, University of Faisalabad, and the UET of Lahore. In 2014, the UAF ranked 1st in agriculture and 4th overall for universities in Pakistan according to the HEC, and was ranked 86th in the 2017 top 200 World Universities for agriculture and forestry by world QS ranking.

Education system

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.

**Libraries**

- Allama Iqbal Library
- Municipal Corporation Public Library
- University of Agriculture Libraries
- Punjab Medical College Library
- The Forest Library
- Government college university library

---

**Government Institutions Statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of the Schools</th>
<th>Male Schools</th>
<th>Female Schools</th>
<th>Male Students</th>
<th>Female Students</th>
<th>Male Teachers</th>
<th>Female Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H.Sec. 23</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>50076</td>
<td>37418</td>
<td>1054</td>
<td>1159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High 203</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>156455</td>
<td>155681</td>
<td>4204</td>
<td>4540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 174</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>71201</td>
<td>94196</td>
<td>1538</td>
<td>3614</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 762</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>119830</td>
<td>92239</td>
<td>2406</td>
<td>2572</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maktab (Mosque) 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong> 1163</td>
<td>1169</td>
<td><strong>397696</strong></td>
<td><strong>379642</strong></td>
<td><strong>9206</strong></td>
<td><strong>11886</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Government of Punjab, 2016*
Faisalabad Schools Statistics (Nos.)

Source: Government of Punjab, 2017

Private Schools in Districts Faisalabad (Nos.)

Source: PBS (GOP), 2016
**Teachers Statistics in Faisalabad (Nos)**

Source: Government of Punjab, 2017

---

**Students Statistics in Faisalabad (Nos)**

Source: Government of Punjab, 2017

---

**Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)-District Faisalabad**
Source: District Education Plan: District Faisalabad, (2015-2020)

Source: ISAPS Calculations

Student Teacher Ratio-District Faisalabad
State of Basic Facilities in Schools-District Faisalabad (Percentage)

Source: PMIU-Punjab
Learning Outcome-Grade III and Grade V-District Faisalabad

Source: ASER, (2014)
Enrolled Graduates in Faisalabad Universities (Nos.)

Source: Author’s Estimation, 2017

Faisalabad Score with other Cities of Pakistan

Source: SDPI, 2016

Number of Schools-Target (2019-20)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Base Year (2014-15)</th>
<th>Target Year (2019-20)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>1,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle/Elementary</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Secondary</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,313</td>
<td>2,413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: ISAPS Calculations*

### Public Universities in Faisalabad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Chartered By</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GC, University Faisalabad</td>
<td>GOP</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Faisalabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC University for Women</td>
<td>GOP</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Faisalabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>GOP</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Faisalabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAF</td>
<td>GOP</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Faisalabad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: HEC, 2016*

### Private Universities in Faisalabad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Chartered By</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TUF</td>
<td>GOP</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Faisalabad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: HEC, 2016*
The first major institution of higher learning in agriculture created was the Punjab Agricultural College and Research Institute in 1906. It had served for major part of the century as its premier seat of learning and training in tropical agriculture, helped, through creation and transmission of appropriate knowledge, to promote agrarian development in the country. Of course, this was a beginning of projecting a great movement forward to embrace a new way of life.

After independence, the Government of Pakistan appointed a National Commission on Food and Education with the terms of reference to review, in all its ramifications, the prevailing agrarian system and to formulate measures for developing the full potential of our agricultural resources. The Commission made a strong plea for establishing an Agricultural University which could play a more vigorous role in promoting research and education in agriculture. Pursuant to these recommendations, the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad was established by upgrading the former Punjab Agricultural College and Research Institute in the year 1961-62.

UAF is 72nd in world in Agricultural Sciences by NTU Ranking-2016, 12th in Agricultural Sciences (Asia Pacific Region) by NTU Ranking, 85th in QS World Universities Rankings-2016, Science and Technology Award 2012 by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), 34th best Green University as per UI, Green Metric World University Ranking and 94th in the world according to best global universities rankings (U.S. News & World Report), 2017. UAF trained total manpower up till 70,784 from different discipline (Ph.D., MS/M.Phil., MBA etc.).
GC University Disciplines (NOS.)

- PhD
- Ms/M.Phil
- Masters
- BS
- Assoc. Deg
- Diploma
National Textile University (NTU):
Faculty Statistics at NTU (Nos.)

- Faculty: 2200
- PhD Faculty: 280

Total Students Enrolled at NTU (Nos.)

- Undergraduate: 2200
- Masters: 280
- PhD: 20
9. SERVICES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Faisalabad was restructured into city district status; a devolution promulgated by the 2001 LGO. It is governed by the city district's seven departments: Agriculture, Community Development, Education, Finance and Planning, Health, Municipal Services, and Works and Services. The DCO is head of the city district government and responsible for coordinating and supervising the administrative units. Each of the seven departments has its own Executive District Officer who is charged with coordinating and overseeing the activities of their respective departments.

Structure of City District Government of Faisalabad

9.1 City District Governments:

With the promulgation of the LGO 2001, the established institution in federal and provincial capital cities (Islamabad; Karachi; Lahore; Peshawar and Quetta) were devolved into new sort of organizations called CDG’s. A CDG is a district that consists entirely of a major city or large metropolitan area. Later on the large metropolitan cities have also been restructured into the City District status (Faisalabad; Multan; Rawalpindi and Gujranwala) by using section 8 of the LGO 2001. While there are 117 Districts in Pakistan, however, only nine districts were declared as CDG’s. These CDGs are further subdivided into various Towns and Union Councils. Various powers were devolved to the district level in order to enhance the decision making process.
9.2 Town Municipal Administrations (TMA):
Districts Governments were further subdivided into (Tehsil in rural and Town in urban) Municipal Administration called TMA’s. City District Government Karachi is divided into 18-TMA’s, City District Government Lahore into 9-TMA’s, City District Government Faisalabad into 7-TMA’s, City District Government Peshawar into 4-TMAs and City District Government Quetta into 3-TMAs etc. While each TMA is further sub divided into a number of Union Councils.

9.3 Union Councils (UC):
At the bottom was the UC’s to support the identification of various projects. The functions of UCs were limited and were responsible for execution of very small scale projects within their jurisdictions.

9.4 FESCO

![Faisalabad average Demand/Supply of Energy (MW)](chart)

Source: FESCO, 2017
Max Demand of Energy in Faisalabad (MW)

Source: FESCO, 2017

Max Supply of Energy in Faisalabad (MW)

Source: FESCO, 2017
9.5 SNGPL
Organizational Structure:

Source: SNGPL (Annual Report), 2016
SNGPL Statistics at National Level:

Revenue and Cost Analysis
(Rupees in Million)

Source: SNGPL (Annual Report), 2016

Transmission and Distribution System
(In Kilometers)

Source: SNGPL (Annual Report), 2016
Source: SNGPL (Annual Report), 2016
SNGPL Statistics at Domestic Level:

**Domestic Bulk Supply (MMCF)**

![Bar chart showing Domestic Bulk Supply (MMCF) from 2012-13 to 2015-16.](chart)

Source: SNGPL, 2016

**Commercial Supply (MMCF)**

![Bar chart showing Commercial Supply (MMCF) from 2012-13 to 2015-16.](chart)

Source: SNGPL, 2016
Source: SNGPL, 2016

Domestic Supply (MMCF)

Source: SNGPL, 2016

Industry Supply (MMCF)

Source: SNGPL, 2016
9.6 Law Enforcement

A number of development plans (Master Plan, Structure Plan and Outline Development Plans) were prepared through these organizations.

**Police Stations/Chokies in City Faisalabad (Nos.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Police Stations</th>
<th>Police Chokies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: PBS (GOP), 2016*

**Crime rate:**

Pakistan has one of the harshest justice systems in the world. In 2007, it administered 135 executions, the 4th greatest number of that year. For those who are committed to prison, the facilities are amongst the more crowded on earth, with a 222.5% prison capacity filled. (The Nation)

Whereas according to the crime statistic of Punjab Police Number of reported crimes in the province of Punjab were at 203188 in 2017 up to June, a breakup of the categorized and the statistical representation of the crimes is as shown below;
Crime statistics for total Murder in a district of Punjab were as reported below:

Faisalabad with a total number of 536 murders reported in 2016, where Lahore with a total number of 378 murder cases.

Source: Punjab Police (GOP), 2017

Source: Datastories.pk, 2017
**Comparison of Police Encounters from different cities (Nos.)**

Source: Datastories.pk, 2017

**Comparision of Terrorism**

Source: Datastories.pk, 2017
9.7 Urban Development Plans
To understand the concept of spatial planning in Pakistan, there is a need to set it in the context of the legacy of colonialism. When the British arrived they began to build cantonments in major cities for military and an area of civil lines for the administration (Govt. of Punjab, 2008). Legal and regulatory framework (i.e. Cantonment Act 1924 and Cantonment Boards) were developed to manage the affairs of these cantonments. The spatial settings of these cantonments were properly planned in accordance to the principle of planning, but plan initiatives were not extended to other portion of the cities.

9.8 Development plan practices in major cities of Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City/Plan</th>
<th>Major highlights of the plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faisalabad</td>
<td>Prepared by Indus Consultants a local firm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faisalabad</td>
<td>The plan was not approved from the competent authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure Plan-1986-2000</td>
<td>The period of implementation was 15 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land use survey was conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A zoning plan for the city is described in the Structure Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The proposed areas of various uses in future were also forecasted in the plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The plan recommended infill development in the existing built up areas in order to attain a form of compact development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GOP, 2008
10. ECONOMY

10.1 Economic Characteristics
According to a recent survey covering household monthly income distribution in Faisalabad, it is evident that about one third of the households fall in low-income groups (below Rs. 3000/month). About another one third of the population belongs to non-middle income group (Rs. 3001-5000). About 15% households are in middle-income group, while nearly 12% belong to upper middle-income group. Slightly more that 8% are in high-income group. The average monthly household income is approximately Rs. 5500. But according to poverty profile prepared by ASB team in December 2000 the household average monthly income in slums and Katchi Abadis is Rs. 2500-3000.

10.2 Socio Economic Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Size</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average income per month</td>
<td>Rs.2500-3000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working hands per household</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled labor (in %age terms)</td>
<td>4.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi skilled/un-skilled labor</td>
<td>58.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt./private employees</td>
<td>37.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented/others</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-house water supply</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social attributes:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate male</td>
<td>42.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate female</td>
<td>24.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: ISDP, 2011*
10.3 Comparison of Faisalabad with other Cities of Pakistan

**Ease of Doing Business Rank**

- **Faisalabad**: 1 (Source: ISDP, 2011)
- **Multan**: 2
- **Lahore**: 4
- **Islamabad**: 6
- **Sheikhupura**: 8
- **Gujranwala**: 10
- **Sukkur**: 12
- **Peshawar**: 14
- **Karachi**: 13
- **Rawalpindi**: 12
- **Sialkot**: 11
- **Quetta**: 10
- **Hyderabad**: 8

**Ranking for Starting a Business**

- **Hyderabad**: 0
- **Quetta**: 2
- **Sialkot**: 4
- **Rawalpindi**: 6
- **Karachi**: 8
- **Peshawar**: 10
- **Sukkur**: 12
- **Gujranwala**: 14
- **Sheikhupura**: 13
- **Islamabad**: 11
- **Lahore**: 9
- **Multan**: 7
- **Faisalabad**: 5

*Source: ISDP, 2011*
Dealing with Construction Permits

Registering Property

Source: ISDP, 2011
10.4 Major Economic Indicators

10.4.1 GDP

Faisalabad is a major industrial hub, often referred to as the “Manchester of Pakistan”. It contributes around $20.5 billion to the national GDP. The city is main center of the textile industry, accounting for more than half of Pakistan’s total textile shipments. (Punjab Board of Investment and Trade 2016) Faisalabad is the second most populous district in Punjab with a population of 3.55 million. Primarily an agro-industrial district, Faisalabad contributes approximately $5 billion to the national GDP through its textile exports. Spread across six densely-populated urban, suburban and rural tehsils, Faisalabad has been the site of many development projects in recent years. However, the public infrastructure is still grossly insufficient to cater to the growing demands of Pakistan’s third largest metropolis.

Source: ISDP, 2011
Comparision of GDP from Major Cities of Pakistan (US$ Billions)

(Source: Punjab Board of Investment and Trade 2016)
10.4.2 Tax Revenue

Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded.

Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) collected more than Rs 3130 billion in the tax year 2015-16 as per figures consolidated and reconciled by AGPR, surpassing the revenue collection target of Rs 3104 billion set for the year, which is unprecedented (FBR). Faisalabad collected tax of Rs 21.098 Billion during from July to January 30-2017 (RTO, FBR, 2017).

Source: PBS (GOP), 2016
Employment is the key mechanism through which the benefits of the growth can be distributed to the poor segment of the society. Access to decent work is thereby vital in the process towards reduction in poverty and income inequality. Number of people employed in Pakistan in 2014-15 were 57.42 Million Employment Status of Pakistan comprises employees (38.7%) followed by own account workers (36.1%), contributing family workers (23.8%) and employers (1.4%). As far change during the comparative periods, own account workers (35.4%, 36.1%) and employers
(1.1%, 1.4%) trend up, while employees (39.1%, 38.7) and contributing family workers (24.4%, 23.8%) scale down (Labor Force Survey, 2014-2015).

Workers Occupational Statistics of Faisalabad (Percentage)

Source: Integrated Slums Development Program (ISDP), 2001
Employment By Sector in Faisalabad (Percent)

Source: International Conference on Applied Economics (ICOAE), 2013
11. FAISALABAD INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Ownership:

Faisalabad Industrial Ownership (Percentage)

- Individual Proprietorship: 90%
- Partnership: 7%
- Private Limited: 3%


Industrial Area:

Faisalabad Industrial Area (Acres)

**Industrial Units:**

![Diagram showing Industrial Units of Faisalabad (Nos.)](image)

*Source: FCCI, 2017*

**Employment in Domestic Industry:**

![Diagram showing Domestic Registered Factories and Estimated Employment (NOS.)](image)

*Source: PBS, 2016*
Textile Units:

Textile Industrial Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spinning</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sizing</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Ginning/Processing</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FCCI, 2017

Power Looms:

Faisalabad Domestic Power Looms Statistics (Nos.)

- Standard & Autos: 250
- Shuttles/Air Jet: 25

Source: FCCI, 2017
Agro Based Industries:

**Agro Based Industries in Faisalabad**

- Daal Mills: 30.16%
- Flour Mills: 15.40%
- Rice Mills: 14.09%
- Oil/Ghee Mills: 10.82%
- Sugar Mills: 1.31%
- Cotton Processing: 19.67%
- Poultry Feed Mills: 1.64%
- Cold Storages: 5.90%
- Grading/Packing Units/Juice Factories: 0.98%

*Source: FCCI, 2017*

**Top Exports to different countries in 2016 (Millions $)**

- January (Germany): 7.19
- February (Spain): 6.12
- March (USA): 5.94
- April (USA): 6.73
- May (USA): 6.22
- June (USA): 5.34
- July (UK): 4.68
- August (USA): 7.66
- September (USA): 6.86
- October (UK): 5.83
- November (UK): 6.67
- December (USA): 6.55

*Source: Analysis of CO’s (Study Report) FCCI, 2016*
Exports:

Domestic Exports ($) to different Countries (2016)

Source: Analysis of CO’s (Study Report) FCCI, 2016
12. TRADE AND SUPPORTING AGENCIES

12.1 FAISALABAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (FCCI)


Slogan: Work Together for Betterment

Mission:
• To facilitate FCCI members
• To bridge the gap between Public & Private sector

Objectives:
1. Safe guarding the interest of the business community.
2. To consider all questions connected with trade, commerce & industry
3. To promote or oppose legislative & other measures affecting trade, commerce & industry.
4. To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decisions of the Chamber.
5. To do all such other things as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce & industry.
6. To collect and circulate among members statistics and other information relating to trade, commerce and industry.
Services:

- **Visa Letter:** The Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce & Industry issues Visa Recommendatory Letters in favor of foreign Embassies/High Commissions/Consulates, in Pakistan, to support the Visa Applications of the members

*Source: FCCI, 2017*
FCCI SME's Members (Percentage)

- Associate Members (85%)
- Corporate Members (15%)

Source: FCCI, 2017
12.2 SECURITY AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN (SECP)

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) was set up in pursuance of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan Act, 1997 and became operational on January 1, 1999. It has investigative and enforcement powers (SECP, 2017).

The current mandate of the SECP includes the following:

- Regulation of corporate sector and capital market
- Supervision and regulation of insurance companies
- Supervision and regulation non-banking finance companies and private pensions schemes
- Oversight of various external service providers to the corporate and financial sectors, including chartered accountants, credit rating agencies, corporate secretaries, brokers, surveyors etc.
- In Faisalabad the office of SECP is situated on the 2nd floor of Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry, East Canal road.
Vision of SECP:

The development of modern and efficient corporate sector and capital market, based on sound regulatory principles, that provide impetus for high economic growth and foster social harmony in the country.

Mission of SCEP:

To develop a fair, efficient and transparent regulatory framework, based on international legal standards and best practices, for the protection of investors and mitigation of systemic risk aimed at fostering growth of a robust corporate sector and broad based capital market in Pakistan.
12.4 SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Premier institution of the Government of Pakistan under Ministry of Industries & Production. SMEDA was established in October 1998 to take on the challenge of developing Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Pakistan.

With a futuristic approach and professional management structure it has focus on providing an enabling environment and business development services to small and medium enterprises. SMEDA is not only an SME policy-advisory body for the government of Pakistan but also facilitates other stakeholders in addressing their SME development agendas.

Objectives of SMEDA:

- Formulate Policy to encourage the growth of SMEs in the country and to advise the Government on fiscal and monetary issues related to SMEs.
- Facilitation of Business Development Services to SMEs.
- Facilitating and strengthening the SME representative body’s associations/chambers.
- Set up and manage a service provider’s database including machinery and supplier for SMEs.
- Conducting sector studies and analysis for sector development strategies.
- Facilitation of SMEs in securing financing.
- Strengthening of SMEs by conducting and facilitating seminars, workshops and training programs.
- Donor assistances for SME development of SMEs through programs and projects.
- Assist SMEs in getting international certifications (such as UL, CE, DIN, JIS, ASME, KS, etc.) for their products and processes.
- Identification of service opportunities on the basis of supply/demand gap.

Location: The SMEDA office is situated in the Building of Faisalabad Chamber Of Commerce and Industry (FCCI).

Vision: Growth of globally competitive SME sector, through a conducive environment and support services, serving as an engine of sustainable growth for national economy.

Mission Statement: To assist in Employment Generation and Value Addition to the National Income, through Development of the SME Sector, by helping Increase the number, Scale and Competitiveness of SME’s.

Major Services By SMEDA:

- Business Conselling
- Legal Services
- Financial Services
- Trading Services
- Pre-feasibility studies
Business Plan Development

FIEDMC: Fueling the Economy of Pakistan through Industrialization

Faisalabad Industrial Estate Development & Management Company (FIEDMC), is owned by Government of the Punjab (Public Private Partnership) under section 42 of Companies Ordinance, 1984 on 16th July, 2004 and has the distinction of being Punjab’s first Special Economic Zone and 1st Punjab Public Sector ISO 9001; 2015 Certified Company. FIEDMC has played a pivotal role in last five years in nurturing the economy of Pakistan in general and Punjab in particular. FIEDMC serves as a key Government entity in developing and diversifying economy of Punjab through the creation of specialized industrial zones, creation of jobs, poverty alleviation and provision of international standard infrastructure to achieve orderly, planned and rapid industrialization according to the needs of present era enabling entrepreneurs to step in the world market with sustained development & environment friendly projects.

Objectives:

- To provide enabling environment for planned, economical and rapid industrialization.
- To develop socially compliant international standard infrastructure and common facilities through cluster development cost effectively.
- To facilitate national and international investors in manufacturing sector through one window operation.
- To create job opportunities, poverty alleviation and skill development.
- Fast track development through Public Private Partnership.

Projects:

Value Addition City (VAC) a state of the art fully functional Industrial Estate spread over 215 acres has been established. (Approved as Special Economic Zone on 3-Oct-2016).

M-3 Industrial City (M-3IC) is Pakistan’s largest industrial estate comprising 4356 acres and first industrial estate on Motorway M-3 (approved as Special Economic Zone on 3-Oct-2016)

M-3 INDUSTRIAL CITY (M-3, IC) SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE:

FIEDMC is developing nation’s largest industrial estate under the name of M-3 Industrial City spanning over an area of 17.7 million square meters (4356 acres) of prime land. It is strategically located on Motorway M-3, near Faisalabad city which connects in north with motorway M-2 for Islamabad, Peshawar and onward to China, Afghanistan and Central Asian States and in south with M-4 for seaport of Karachi and national trade corridor for deep sea port of Gawadar. M-3IC offers one window operation saving valuable time and money of our customers. This extends from allotment of plot to provision of utility connections, obtaining of NOCs / permits / registration from different government departments and provides all possible facilitation till the enterprise comes into full production and afterwards. A remarkable benefit of 10 years tax holiday on corporate income, another is one time exemption on custom duty and taxes on import of plant and machinery for setting up the industrial unit.

Estimated Investment, Turnover and Employment:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expected Investment</td>
<td>Rs. 400 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected T/O</td>
<td>Rs. 450 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.5 **FAISALABAD GARMENT CITY COMPANY (FGCC):**

In view of recent elimination of Textile quotas and subsequent opening of International markets, many supplier countries are investing in physical infrastructure to facilitate increased export. Similar Garment Cities are successfully operating in China, Singapore, Vietnam and Bangladesh. India is setting up large industrial parks for the same purpose.

Under the Trade Policy of 2003, it was envisaged that three Garment Cities would be established at Lahore, Karachi and Faisalabad to develop state of art facilities for garment manufacturers. Keeping in view the objectives of the Trade Policy and Textile Vision, it is felt that we too need to increase our production capacity of Value-added textile products in the shortest possible time.

“The Faisalabad Garment City Company acquired 38.9 acres of land in the Value Addition City Faisalabad. Faisalabad Garment City Company is incorporated by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan Faisalabad on 8th May, 2006” The Faisalabad Garment City Company is the first physical infrastructure of the Ministry of Textile Industry, Government of Pakistan. The Faisalabad Garment City Company would be cluster of manufacturing units served by a centralized administrative block, providing common facilities like women training center, exhibition Centre, conference halls, logistic support office, container yards, ware house etc.

**Mission Statement:** We are a dedicated team to boost the export of Value Added Textile products and playing our role in achieving the goals set by Ministry of Textile Industry Government of Pakistan. Our professional staff has been upgraded through refresher courses, special lectures and seminars. FGCC has facilitated its staff by giving medical, conveyance allowances, EOBI registration, leave Encashment and Gratuity.

**Vision of FGCC:** Our Vision is to establish the modern and demanded infrastructures for Textile Company to facilitate them to produce specialized garment products by converting fabric and accessories into world standard garment manufactured by group of stitching and printing units.
We provide them full support in terms of Civil, Electrical and Utility facilities. Our training center covering the poor masses of remote areas/periheries for giving training especially to unskilled women to convert them into skilled for our client who hire them and use them in their specialized work. We have Women Facility Block/Day Care Centre for Women and Security block to provide security to our clients. We have First Aid Center and Mosque to facilitate our client. These facilities will give good reputation to FGCC and we will increase our clients. We will provide testing services of Fabrics to our client to approve their fabric material as up to the world standards it should be accepted easily worldwide and lead to increase in exports. When export increases than our balance of payment will become positive it is good sign for our country.

So we have broad vision and future of FGCC will be glorious and now we are going to construct more factory building for new clients that will lead to increase of income. Our clients are dependent and we are doing our level best to give them good and standardized services that should be up to mark and according to world standards because competition is tough but FGCC have to achieve its goal.
Garments Members Registered with FCCI

- Associate members (73%)
- Corporate members (27%)

Source: Faisalabad Garment City Company
13. AGRICULTURE-DISTRICT FAISALABAD

The Faisalabad district is surrounded on the North and West by Hafizabad, Jhang and Toba Tek Singh districts respectively. In the East it touches Sheikhupura and in the South it is bounded by river Ravi, across which lies Okara. The district spreads over an area of 5856 Square kilometers comprising of following six tehsils: Chak Jhumra, Faisalabad City, Faisalabad Sadar, Jaranwala, Samundri and Tandlianwala

The climate of the district touches two extremes. The maximum temperature in summer reaches up to 50°C (122°F). In winter, it may, at times falls below freezing point. The mean maximum and minimum temperature in summer are 39°C and 27°C respectively and in winter, 21°C and 6°C respectively. The summer season starts from April and continues till October. May, June and July are the hottest months. The winter season, on the other hand, starts from November and continues till March. December, January and February are the coldest months.

The soil is fertile but some areas are affected by salinity and water logging. Major crops and fruits of district Faisalabad are wheat, sugarcane, rice, maize, citrus, guava and mangoes. A variety of vegetables are also grown in the district. Major Agricultural research institutes contributing significantly at national level are Ayub Agricultural Research Institute, under Punjab Government, Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology (NIAB), Nuclear Institute of Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering (NIBGE) and their sub-institutes. University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (UAF) is the mother institute of all providing trained graduates which serving as eminent Agriculture scientists, engineers in these institutes.

Ayub Agricultural Research Institute (AARI), Faisalabad, is the premier institute generating agricultural technology which is acting as an engine of growth of economy of Pakistan. It was originated in 1962 after the bifurcation of research and education working under the former Punjab Agricultural College and Research Institute Lyallpur. Being one of the prestigious research organizations of the country, its mission is to develop new verities of crops, technologies for food safety and sustainable generation of exportable surplus for economic safeguard, value addition, conservation of natural resources and introduction of new plants. This research institute was the beacon to the green revolution in the country in late sixties and since then consistently is playing a key role in meeting the post green revolution productivity challenges and ensuring national food security.
Final Estimated Domestic Agricultural Crops:

- Crops Area:

  *(Area in '000' Acres)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>2016-2017</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>%age Inc / Dec over L.Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>wheat</td>
<td>2170</td>
<td>2214</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>-4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Linseed</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>-11.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>canola</td>
<td>4558</td>
<td>4820</td>
<td>-5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Guava</td>
<td>10335</td>
<td>10310</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Rabi and Kharif Final Book, (2016-17)*

- Crops Production

  *(Production in '000' tons)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>2016-2017</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>%age Inc / Dec over L.Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>wheat</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>207 (000 bales)</td>
<td>237 (000 bales)</td>
<td>-12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Linseed</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>-9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>%age Inc / Dec over L.Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>2701</td>
<td>2810</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Linseed</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Canola</td>
<td>15.52</td>
<td>14.77</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Guava</td>
<td>65.17</td>
<td>61.25</td>
<td>3.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Rabi and Kharif Final Book, (2016-17)
**Wheat Crop Area, Production, Yield and Change (Average)**

Source: Rabi and Kharif Final Book, (2016-17)

**Sugarcane Crop Area, Production, Yield and Change (Average)**

Source: Rabi and Kharif Final Book, (2016-17)
Rice Crop Area, Production, Yield and Change (Average)

Source: Rabi and Kharif Final Book, (2016-17)

Cotton Crop Area, Production, Yield and Change (Average)

Source: Rabi and Kharif Final Book, (2016-17)
Maize Crop

Source: Crops Estimates Book, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Punjab, 2016

Linseed Crop Area, Production, Yield and Change (Average)

Source: Rabi and Kharif Final Book, (2016-17)
Canola Crop Area, Production, Yield and Change (Average)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Area (000 Acres)</th>
<th>Production (000 Tonnes)</th>
<th>Yield MDS/Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>4558</td>
<td>2831</td>
<td>15.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>4820</td>
<td>2847</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%age Inc/Dec</td>
<td>-5.4</td>
<td>-0.03</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Rabi and Kharif Final Book, (2016-17)

Bajra Crop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Area (000 Acres)</th>
<th>Production (000 Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Series1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Crops Estimates Book, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Punjab, 2016
**Jowar Crop**

Source: Crops Estimates Book, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Punjab, 2016

**Sesamum Crop**

Source: Crops Estimates Book, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Punjab, 2016
Pulses:

**MOONG CROP**

![Graph showing production and area of moong crop](image_url)

*Source: Crops Estimates Book, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Punjab, 2016*

**Mash Crop**

![Graph showing area and production of mash crop](image_url)

*Source: Crops Estimates Book, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Punjab, 2016*
Vegetables:

**Chillies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (Acres)</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production (Tonnes)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tinda**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (Acres)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production (Tonnes)</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Crops Estimates Book, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Punjab, 2016
Source: Crops Estimates Book, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Punjab, 2016
Fruits:

**Bitter Gourd**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area (Acres)</th>
<th>Production (Tonnes)</th>
<th>Yield MDS/Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10335</td>
<td>26948</td>
<td>65.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>10310</td>
<td>25302</td>
<td>61.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Crops Estimates Book, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Punjab, 2016*

**Guava Fruit Area, Production, Yield and Change (Average)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area (000 Acres)</th>
<th>Production (000 Tonnes)</th>
<th>Yield MDS/Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>10335</td>
<td>26948</td>
<td>65.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>10310</td>
<td>25302</td>
<td>61.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Rabi and Kharif Final Book, (2016-17)*
**Banana Fruit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area (Acres)</th>
<th>Production (Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mango Fruit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area (Acres)</th>
<th>Production (Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>35000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>35000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Crops Estimates Book, Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Punjab, 2016*
CPEC – An Introduction:

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a collection of projects, primarily in the energy and transport infrastructure sectors, currently under construction in Pakistan with Chinese cooperation; having a total investment of over $46 Billion.

CPEC can be viewed as the basis and foundation of a strong strategic cooperation between China and Pakistan. The leadership of both countries has attached much importance to CPEC and has been working jointly to promote the project and ensure its successful completion.

CPEC forms an essential part of China’s One Belt One Road (OBOR) strategy, aimed at enhancing connectivity in the region for the strengthening of economic relations between countries. CPEC and its related projects, therefore have the potential to bring economic dividends not only for Pakistan and China, but for the entire South-Asian region.

CPEC involves a variety of projects in different economic sectors. Energy projects, transport infrastructure projects, and Gwadar port city development form the major part of the investments under CPEC.

The idea of constructing an economic corridor, linking Western China to the sea ports of Pakistan has been present since 1950, and was one of the reasons behind the construction of the Karakorum Highway. Work on the Karakorum Highway was started in the year 1959 and was completed in 1979. The highway links the Pakistani provinces of Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Gilgit-Baltistan to the Xinjiang region of China.

In 1993, the government of Pakistan conducted a feasibility study for the development of a deep sea port at Gwadar in the Baluchistan province. The Chinese government’s interest in Pakistan’s sea ports and linking them with Western China was renewed and negotiations started between the governments of the two countries to initiate work on the Gwadar port. China began construction of a sea port at Gwadar in 2002, which was completed in 2006. Further development work on the port stopped due to political instability. Work on the expansion of Gwadar Port then ceased thereafter owing to political instability in Pakistan.

The Gwadar port project in its current form of the project was first proposed during the regime of General Pervez Musharraf but was postponed due to political turmoil in the country. Discussions on the project were started again during the government of Pakistan People’s Party, when the Chines Premier Li Keqiang visited Pakistan in 2013.
With elections in 2013, the government in Pakistan changed and Muhammad Nawaz Sharif became the country’s Prime Minister. The new PML-N government continued negotiations with its Chinese counterparts regarding the economic corridor project.

The President of China, Xi Jinping visited Pakistan on a state visit in April’ 2015. During his visit an agreement to begin work on the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) was signed, including projects worth a total of $46 Billion. Some additional projects were added to the portfolio of CPEC later on, and the total investment worth of the projects included in CPEC is currently over $51 Billion.

**CPEC Development Phases:**

As per information from the Ministry of Planning, CPEC has three main phases of development as follows:

3. Long – term phase. (Expected completion: 2030)

**CPEC Institutional Framework:**

All development work and decision-making regarding CPEC projects is overlooked by a Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) containing representatives from Pakistan and China. Pakistan is represented on the JCC by the Ministry of Planning and Development while China is represented by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC).

The JCC follows a 1+4 institutional framework for CPEC including joint working groups (JWG) for Planning, Transport Infrastructure, Energy, Industrial Cooperation, and Gwadar City.
Industrial Cooperation under CPEC:

Industrial Cooperation is one of the most important components of CPEC under which joint cooperation between businesses in Pakistan and China will be promoted and a number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) will be developed throughout Pakistan to encourage foreign investment and industrial development in the country.

A number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been proposed by the provincial governments to be included in CPEC. However, only the following were approved in the 6th JCC meeting on CPEC, with more expected to be approved in the future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Administrative Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rashakai Economic Zone on M-1</td>
<td>KP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Special Economic Zone Dhabeji</td>
<td>Sindh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bostan Industrial Zone</td>
<td>Baluchistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Punjab - China Economic Zone, M-2 District Sheikhupura</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ICT Model Industrial Zone, Islamabad</td>
<td>Federal Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Development of Industrial Park on Pakistan Steel Mills Land at Port Qasim near Karachi</td>
<td>Federal Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bhimber Industrial Zone</td>
<td>AJK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mohmand Marble City</td>
<td>FATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Moqpondass SEZ Gilgit-Baltistan</td>
<td>Gilgit-Baltistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Planning and Development, Pakistan (2017)
**Faisalabad on the CPEC Route:**

Faisalabad is already connected to Lahore and Islamabad by the M-3 motorway while a new motorway namely the M-4 is currently under construction that will link Faisalabad to the city of Multan and then onwards to Sukkur and Karachi through the Karachi-Lahore motorway.

The M-4 motorway project is a north-south motorway, of around 240 km, being constructed in Punjab that will link the major cities of Faisalabad and Multan, through Gojra, Shorkot, and Khanewal. The M-4 motorway is not being constructed as a part of CPEC. The motorway is instead being developed by the Government of Pakistan through financing from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and other sources.

Although the M-4 motorway project is not directly a part of CPEC, it is being seen as an important part of the overall CPEC road infrastructure, particularly of the CPEC Eastern Route. From the perspective of Faisalabad, the M-4 motorway is a project of extreme importance as it will connect the industries and businesses in Faisalabad, which is the 3rd largest city of Pakistan, to the main CPEC route. Through the construction of this motorway, Faisalabad will gain direct trade connectivity to Western China as well as to Karachi and Gwadar through the Karachi – Lahore Motorway, making Faisalabad an integral part of the CPEC trade. This connectivity will be especially helpful for the development of Faisalabad’s M-3 Industrial Estate.

The M-4 motorway is being developed in 4 sections as follows:

Faisalabad-Gojra: 57 km (Completed and Opened for traffic)

Gojra-Shorkot: 63 km (To be completed by Nov 2017)

Shorkot-Khanewal: 64 km (To be completed by April 2018)

Khanewal-Multan: 56 km (Completed and Opened for traffic)
CPEC-Opportunities for Local Business Community of Faisalabad:

The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) provides many opportunities for the business community of Faisalabad. Faisalabad, being the 2nd largest industrial hub of Pakistan can achieve further economic growth, specifically in the industrial sector by utilizing the opportunities available under CPEC. The central location of the city on the eastern route of CPEC along with its 4500 acres industrial estate located on the main M-3 motorway provides the ideal conditions for the setting up of new state-of-the-art industries through joint cooperation with Chinese entrepreneurs, which will not only boost economic growth but also help to provide employment to a large number of people, thereby helping to decrease poverty in Faisalabad and the surrounding areas.
Recommendations:

In order to maximize business development through possible outcomes of CPEC, FCCI research team proposes the following recommendations for relevant policy makers:

a) Faisalabad is an Industrial hub, local SME’s are striving to support the industry as an-excel. Govt. should formulate a policy to strengthen the SME’s in terms of Financial, Tax, Import Policy, or other technical trade barriers.

b) There is a critical need to improve the effectiveness of agro-based industries, given the increasingly significant role they play in the expansion of value chains. Innovative management practices are needed that will lead to new ways of operating successful agribusinesses.

c) Local Govt. should plan new housing colonies for the next coming generation as rapid increase in population. Also declare some policy measures to restrain the agricultural land which going to be converted into housing from last two decades.

a) Govt. should ensure regular sharing of information regarding CPEC and its related developments to remove any ambiguities or uncertainties in the minds of domestic entrepreneurs regarding CPEC.

b) To increase awareness among local business community about developed country’s developed/modern industrial prospect, its importance, and the opportunities it provides for business development.

c) Capacity building of the local business community regarding communication and negotiation with Chinese counterparts to secure investment and joint cooperation for business development.

d) Promotion of Joint Ventures between domestic businesses and their Chinese counterparts and direct investment from China into the industrial sector of Faisalabad.

e) Encouraging transfer of technology from China in the various industrial units being set up with Chinese cooperation.

f) Setting up of new technical and vocational education and training institutes for providing skills-based training to the labor force in Faisalabad district and surrounding areas, to ensure the supply of skilled labor to the industrial sector.

g) Promoting collaboration between academia and research institutes of Faisalabad and similar institutes in China for carrying out joint research and development projects.

h) Organize Pak-China Technical Co-operation research project of agriculture to introduce innovative farming practices of China for strengthening domestic agriculture.

i) To strengthen dairy, meat based products sector due to their high profitability and export potential, by encouraging private sector involvement in these sectors.

j) To promote Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and environment friendly practices in agriculture in order to prevent the wastage of natural resources and achieve sustainable growth in the agriculture sector, keeping in view the alarming situation of climate change and global warming.

k) Local educational institutes almost trying to train the manpower, but we to have focused training institutions which can minimize the load of industry ultimately they will job providers as well job seekers.