

Pakistani Writers



AN EMPIRICAL STUDY
INTO THEIR
PROBLEMS AND
NATIONAL ISSUES

820.9
F176P
1975
005126.

Zaman

Pakistani Writers

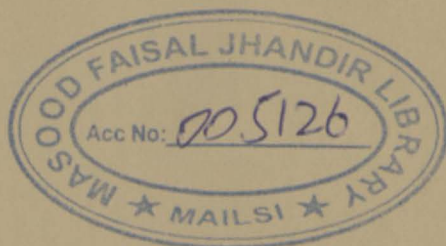
AN EMPIRICAL STUDY INTO THEIR PROBLEMS AND
VIEWS ON VARIOUS NATIONAL ISSUES

FAKHAR ZAMAN



P. N. C. A. PUBLICATIONS

All Rights reserved
1st Edition April, 1975
1000 Copies



Published by

PAKISTAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS
73-F 6/2 ISLAMABAD

820.8
F 36 P

Price: Rs. 10

SARDAAR J. JHANDIR LIBRARY
MAILSI (PAKISTAN)

ACC. NO.

CALL NO.

Printed at: PRINTOCRAFT RAWALPINDI



TECHNICAL SUPPORT BY
CHUGHTAI
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Contents

a.	THE METHODOLOGY AND THE SAMPLE	1
b.	LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	3
c.	SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY	4
d.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	8
e.	STATISTICAL PRESENTATION OF THE DATA	11—87
f.	QUESTIONNAIR	88

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Fakhar Zaman met me during the SEMINAR ON LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE organised by Pakistan National Council of the Arts, at Lahore during the first week of January, 1975. He attended the Seminar and on 4th January 1975, when the Drafting Committee met to make its recommendations, he presented this book to the Committee, for consideration of the suggestions he had made in the book. I am glad to say that the Committee found his research to be of considerable value and accepted it for their deliberations.

Writers in Pakistan are generally a neglected community and it is gratifying to note that Mr. Fakhar Zaman took interest in their problems, opinions and plight and conducted a survey on the problem.

Before giving the statistical data he has given his conclusions and recommendations, based on the survey. These were found useful by the Drafting Committee and some of the recommendations were adopted by it in its resolutions and recommendations for uplifting the writers' plight.

Being the only one of its kind in Pakistan it was resolved that the survey be published in book form. If it inspires even a single reader to continue the tradition of research in the field, our purpose would be served.

Khalid Said Butt
Director General

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks are due to all those writers who cooperated with me in this study by filling in the questionnaire.

I am extremely grateful to Mr. Nizamuddin, Deputy Director, TREC (Population Planning) for his valuable help during the process of this study.

FAKHAR ZAMAN

FOREWORD

Writers are the most sensitive community of any civilized society. They are the harbingers of revolution; they shape and influence the very thought process. Unfortunately, their importance has never been recognized in this country. All previous Governments have been lamentably neglectful of their problems. The so-called Writers' Guild which is a heidious legacy of Ayubian dictatorial regime, has failed to promote the welfare of writers' community. On the other hand, writers' mutual bickerings, prejudices and jealousies have scuttled all efforts to exert collective pressure on Governments. Sycophancy and obsequiousness and monopolized media of communication have blocked the avenues for young, progressive and talented writers.

With the coming into power of the People's forces, a host of reactionaries and Ayub and Yahyas' shoelickers shifted their stand shamelessly and have started flattering the present Government.

These were some of the factors which prompted me to conduct volunteerily a scientific study into the problems of Pakistan writers and get their views about various national issues. It has taken me over a year to accomplish this project. I am proud of the fact that this survey is the first of its kind ever to be conducted in Pakistan. If Premier Bhutto, in whom lie our great hopes, do something constructive for the writers community, I would feel my labour to have fructified.

FAKHAR ZAMAN
Lahore (Pakistan)
February 1, 1974

INTRODUCTION

The role of creative writings and the writers is no more a moot question. The history of a great number of countries that have gone through the process of Total Transformation is full of documentation of the significant role that the creative writers have played and are still playing in the National Reconstruction and Socio-Economic Development of these countries. The examples of China, Vietnam, Cuba and a number of Eastern-European countries can be cited in this respect.

Although, attempts have been made in the past to attract and involve the creative community of Pakistan in the National Reconstruction and Development, yet it is a matter of historical evidence that they were not well intended. As a result, a number of fake and phoney organizations were made to grow, namely, The Writers Guild, etc. If you go through the records of these organizations, you will find a history of abject dishonesty and exploitation by a few self-styled leaders of the writers community. These few self-styled writers have had the monopoly of being the Spokesmen for those writers who were not given any opportunity to come to the platform and express their real problems. There was no way to find out: what are our writers' problems; where are they located; what are their creative skills that could be exploited in the national development and reconstruction, etc.

Right from the beginning of my entry in the literary circles, i.e., various literary organizations, I have had a strong desire and wish to study, analyze and project, in a scientific manner, the problems and prospects of the writers of my country. Handi-capped with scarce financial and other resources, I should not conduct on elaborate study covering a large number of writers. I had to devise a *via media* of achieving my objective of studying the problems of writers in a scientific fashion. This process of research and investigation as to how best and in a quick manner I can study and analyze the problems of writers, I came to the conclusion that adoption of 'Mailed Questionnaire Survey Method' would serve my purpose.

Major Objectives of the Study:

The first and foremost objective, in addition to the subsidiary objectives, was to find out in a scientific manner, what are the real problems that are being confronted by the writers of our country; where are they located; and what are the perceived solutions to these problems. The subsidiary objectives were:

1. to develop a socio-economic and demographic profile of the writers of Pakistan.
2. to study and analyze the perceptions of the writers on a number of national, political and cultural issues and their suggested solutions for overcoming these problems.
3. to elicit recommendations and suggestions for the welfare and betterment of writers community in Pakistan.

THE METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE

Probably it was the first systematic attempt in this country towards obtaining social science research data or information through mailing of questionnaire. Though social science research methodology has been in operation in this country over almost 2 decades, yet it is surprising to note that all these data or information were obtained only from inter-personal communication by sending field interviewer teams to the sampled respondents.

We could have used the same methodology but when we set out developing the respondents list and then saw their spatial distribution and calculated the cost of personal interviews, it was so inhibitive that we had to resort to the mailing of these questionnaires.

Information and data collection through mailing of questionnaire has been and is still being used in the developed and Western countries, mostly by marketing research people. It is assumed that this is the most inexpensive and quick data collection method than any other methods so far developed and employed by the social scientists and researchers.

Though it is alleged that data collection through mailing gives a distorting picture of the respondents, as the rate of response is usually much lower than what we could get from personal interviews, but this drawback cancels out when we calculate the amount of energy, time and money required in obtaining data from personal interviews.

Thus it can be safely argued that saving time and resources, which are so scarce, studies, which are of generic nature, can be conducted through mailing procedures.

Preparation of the list of Respondents:

A comprehensive list of all writers from the Writers Guild was obtained. In addition to this list, I personally collected, through correspondence and telephonic discussions, another sizeable list from various provinces and the total of writers became 500 from which we drew our sample.

The Sampling:

The systematic random sample technique was used to draw our sample. We decided to have a sample of 200 out of 500 and mailed 200

questionnaires on the addresses obtained through that comprehensive list of respondents. The questionnaire was mailed on 5th August, 1972 with a small introductory note, explaining the objectives of the study and seeking the cooperation of the writers in responding to the questionnaire. Ten days time was given to the writers to respond. We received 51 questionnaires back which comes to about 25% of the sample. We waited for another 2 weeks for more questionnaires to come, but as is the practice in the mailing studies throughout the world of sending reminders, we did not do so due to certain difficulties. We might have received more responses if we had sent reminders. The overall response rate comes to 74% for Punjab, 16% for Sind, 8% for N.W.F.P. and 2% for Baluchistan. The findings that follow in the report are based on these responses.

Since this is the first attempt we hope next time, when a more comprehensive study is launched, we expect to get better response rate. Nevertheless, 25% response rate is quite encouraging keeping in view the socio-economic and cultural conditions of Pakistan; even comparing with advance countries this is not a very low response rate.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study has certain limitations on a number of counts. The findings and conclusions therefore should be read in conjunction with these limitations:

The Response Rate:

1. As already discussed in earlier pages, the response rate is low, i.e. 25%. Normally speaking, the response rate obtained through interviews comes to about 80-90% and since the study was conducted through mailing of questionnaire, it was expected that the response rate will be lower than the field interviewing method. Not only that the rate is low, but the number of respondents, which is 51, is not large enough to generalize on a number of issues that we have tried to study. Moreover, the respondents are not normally distributed in all the four Provinces, i.e. the Punjab has a response rate of 74%, whereas the Baluchistan has only 2%. Therefore, the conclusions and findings that might be applicable to the Province of the Punjab may not be so in the case of Baluchistan.

2. There could be a number of factors responsible for getting relatively low level of response. Some of them could be, such as:

- (a) No reminders were given to the respondents after mailing the questionnaire.
- (b) The up-dating regarding the addresses of the respondents could not be ensured.
- (c) The questionnaire included certain highly sensitive and political issues which might have put some of the respondents in awkward situation to respond.

3. The analysis of the data is very simple and only frequency distribution has been used. No vigorous statistical measures have been applied for quantification of the data. Nevertheless, one can say that this study might serve as a useful bench-mark for future similar attempts in the country.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

A number of important and major issues were included in the questionnaire that was mailed to the writers. The details of their responses have been attached in this report in the tabular form. Following is a summary of the major findings of this study which have been extracted and analyzed on the basis of the tables attached. However, these findings should be studied in the light of the fact that the survey was conducted in August, 1972 and since then a number of socio-political changes have taken place in the body politic of Pakistan.

I. **The Socio-Economic, Demographic and other Characteristics of the Writers:**

1. Majority of respondents belongs to the age group of 25-29 years.
2. Majority of writers (75%) is married.
3. Majority of writers has dependents ranging from 1-6.
4. A considerable number of writers, i.e. 39% of the total respondents is unemployed.
5. Majority of writers lies in the income category of Rs. 101-300 p.m.
6. Majority of respondents wishes to do job in their hometown.
7. Majority of writers use both prose and poetry as medium of expression.
8. Majority of writers writes for magazines and newspapers.
9. Majority of writers has not got any of their book published so far.
10. Majority of respondents (51%) can express themselves freely.
11. Majority of writers (95%) is not the member of any political party.

II. **The Writers' Perception of the Economic Problems of Pakistan and their Solution:**

12. According to majority of writers, illiteracy, poverty, disease and exploitation are the major problems confronting Pakistan.

13. Majority of respondents is of the opinion that solution of problems facing Pakistan lies in adopting Islamic Socialism.
14. Majority of writers suggests family planning as an effective method to check over-population.
15. Majority of writers is of the opinion that Pakistan should refuse to pay back foreign loans.

III. The Writers' Perception of the Political and Cultural Problems of Pakistan and Their Solution:

16. Majority of respondents (69%) feels that Pakistan is not composed of four nationalities.
17. Majority of writers (91%) favours Urdu as the National Language of Pakistan.
18. Majority (51%) of writers is in favour of adopting regional languages as official language of the provinces.
19. Majority of respondents is in favour of adopting regional languages as the medium of instructions at school and college levels in all provinces.
20. Majority of writers (77%) is in favour of developing friendship with India but are against the idea of no-war pact or confederation.
21. Majority of writers is in favour of increasing Pakistan Army.
22. Majority of respondents holds both USA and USSR responsible for the separation of East Pakistan and not any of the them alone.
23. Majority of writers holds capitalists, bureaucrats and politicians responsible for the secession of East Pakistan.
24. Majority of respondents is against the idea of Pakistan rejoining the Common Wealth.
25. Majority of writers is in favour of leaving SEATO and SENTO (Then Pakistan had not quitted SEATO).
26. Majority of respondents (69%) is in favour of entering into a defence pact with China.
27. Majority of writers (84%) is not in favour of separating literature from politics.
28. Majority of respondents (71%) is of the opinion that our literacy circles are not promoting higher values of literature and that writers groupings are doing harm to the cause of literature.

29. Majority of writers (93 %) feels that writers should actively associate themselves with revolutionary struggle.
30. Majority of respondents feels that writers should be consulted on all vital issues.
31. According to majority of respondents, writers are an effective source towards weeding out parochial prejudices.

IV. The Writers' Perception regarding Various Reforms that have recently been undertaken by the Peoples Government:

32. Majority of writers (51 %) is not satisfied with the policy of Nationalization of the present Government (At the time of survey, Ghee, Petroleum Industries, Insurance Companies and Banks had not been nationalized).
33. Majority of respondents is satisfied with the agricultural policy, labour policy, educational policy and health policy of the present Government.

V. The Major Problems being faced by the Writers:

34. According to the majority of respondents, monopolies by publishers and favoured writers plus indifferent attitude of Government constitute main problems of Writers Community.
35. Majority of respondents feels that various media of communication are monopolized by a few Writers.
36. Majority of respondents is of the opinion that writers colonies should be constructed in each big city.
37. Majority of writers is dis-satisfied with the present rate of royalty.

VI. Writers' Views on Important Mass Media and other Literary Institutions:

38. Majority of writers (77 %) is of the opinion that Pakistan Writers' Guild has not contributed anything towards the welfare of writers.
39. Majority of respondents is in favour of abolishing National Press Trust.
40. Majority of writers is of the opinion that students should take part in politics.

41. Majority of writers feels that our journalism is not creating educated opinion.
42. Majority of writers (97%) is disillusioned with the performance of Radio and Television.
43. Majority of writers feels that mere purge of officers is not useful towards stopping or minimizing corruption.
44. Majority of writers feels that Guild prizes are not awarded on merit basis.
45. Majority of writers is in favour of abolishing central and provincial civil service cadres (that has since been done by the present Government).
46. Majority of writers is dis-satisfied with our films and stage dramas.
47. Majority of respondents feels that censor boards are not discharging their duties effectively.
48. Majority of writers feels that stage presentations are not upto standard.
49. Majority of writers feels that press and publication ordinance and copyright act should be amended.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A careful examination of the major findings of the study reported in the foregoing pages indicates a number of serious problems that are being faced by the Writers Community and host of valuable suggestions for the amelioration of their conditions as well as the conditions of the country. Any serious attempt towards mitigating the unspeakable state of affairs of the writers of Pakistan would require bold, legislative as well as administrative actions. Though I am conscious of the fact that this cannot be achieved over-night, yet I would urge upon Premier Bhutto to look into it in the right earnest to save the lot of this community from further deterioration and deprivation.

It is with this hope and belief that the Peoples Government would take prompt action on the basis of empirical evidence and reasoning that I am presenting a number of recommendations which are derived from the analysis, both at macro and micro levels. In formulating these recommendations, I have restricted myself, to a large extent, to draw upon the empirical evidence and co-relate them with my understanding of the writers' problems.

Conclusions:

1. The findings clearly indicate that a large number of writers are being exploited by the publishers, printers as well as the Monopolizers of the mass media of communication in the country. As a result, majority of them are living under sub-human conditions.
2. A great number of them are unemployed and on top of it they have to support a large number of dependents. As a result, a great number of them find themselves handi-capped in the pursuit of national reconstruction and development.
3. Nevertheless, it is surprising as well as a matter of pleasure to note that inspite of living in remote corner of the country and under sub-human conditions, these writers have demonstrated commendable understanding of the problems of the country in the field of national integration as well as international affairs. It is a great opportunity for the Peoples Government to harness such people and channelize their energies towards national reconstruction and development.

Recommendations:

In order to achieve this, a number of recommendations are being advanced for immediate action on the part of the Government.

1. A Minister of State or Special Assistant or Adviser to the Prime Minister should be appointed afresh to look after writers' affairs. Such a person should himself be a writer. Similarly, a Pakistan Writers' Welfare Board should be constituted which should be headed by the same Minister of State/Special Assistant/Adviser to the Prime Minister. This Board should be directly responsible to the Prime Minister and should include Writers and elected representatives from all the provinces. The functions of the proposed Board can be worked out when its establishment is agreed in principle by the worthy Prime Minister of Pakistan.
2. Writers should be given at least fifty percent representation in the Advisory Committee for Radio and Television. In fact, the person heading Broadcasting Corporation and T.V. Corporation, should essentially be a writer. This may help in raising the standard of Radio and T.V.
3. Writers should be given fifty percent representation at Film and Television Censor Board.
4. Cultural Attaches in our foreign Embassies should essentially be taken from writers.
5. A National Translation Academy should be established to make arrangements for the translation into English and other languages of the writings in national regional languages.
6. Publication and distribution of books should be closely supervised by a Board represented by writers, publishers and Government representatives.
7. Pakistan Writers Guild has become an anachronism and should, therefore, be abolished and replaced by the proposed Writers Welfare Board.
8. Steps should be taken to ensure full and enhanced royalty to the Writers by Publishers.
9. Efforts should be made to explore talents in the villages and far flung areas and their writings be published.
10. Editors of magazines, journals, newspapers etc., should be legally required to pay reasonable money to the Writers for their publications.
11. The National Council of the Art and the Councils at Provincial level, should have at least fifty percent representation of writers.

12. The syllabi for higher classes in the schools should include writing of young, progressive writers and these writers should be invited as visiting lecturers to the colleges and Universities.
13. Legislation should be enacted to punish delinquent publishers.
14. The Government should institute Annual Awards for outstanding writings in regional and national languages. The Committee to be established for this purpose should have sufficient representation of young writers.
15. All restrictions regarding the publication of writings etc. of the writers who are Government employees, and all deductions from their income through writing and other creative means, should be removed.
16. Basic requisites of educational qualifications for jobs pertaining to media of communication should be removed and writers selected on the basis of their writing talent.
17. Writers should be given proper representation in Cultural delegations going abroad.
18. Writers' publications should be properly and sufficiently represented in the libraries of our Embassies/Missions abroad.
19. Writers colonies should be constructed in all the big cities through Government Grant of lands and the cost of construction.
20. Writers should be provided with jobs and the Umbrella of group insurance be afforded to them.
21. In each district, the writers should be grouped into Cooperative Societies for the amelioration of their socio-economic conditions.

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF WRITERS ACCORDING TO PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

<i>Province and Districts</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
SIND	8	16
Hyderabad	2	4
Dadu	1	2
Sukkur	4	8
Nawab Shah	1	2
BALUCHISTAN	1	2
Qallat	1	2
N.W.F.P.	4	8
Peshawar	2	4
Mardan	2	4
PUNJAB	38	74
Rahim Yar Khan	1	2
Bahawalpur	1	2
Multan	1	2
Jhang	1	2
Sheikhupura	1	2
Gujranwala	1	2
Gujrat	4	8
Sialkot	6	12
Lahore	22	43
Total:	51	

From 16% of writers of Sind Province 8% belong to Sukkur and 4% hail from Hyderabad. 2% of writers are from Baluchistan Province and belong to Qallat District. 8% of writers are from N.W.F.P. and belong to Peshawar and Mardan Districts. The highest frequency of writers is from Punjab which is 74% and most of them are from Lahore which is 43%. Sialkot is at the second level which provides 12% of the writers whereas Gujrat provides 8% of the writers.

TABLE 2
PERIOD OF WRITING

<i>Years Groups</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	1	2
Upto 4 years	6	12
5—9 years	11	21
10—14 years	8	16
15—19 years	6	12
20—24 years	7	14
25—29 years	3	6
30—34 years	2	4
35—39 years	2	4
40 and above	5	10
Total:	51	

Mostly the writers are writing for the last 5-9 years which is 21% of the total writers. The second highest frequency which is 16% are writing for the last 10-14 years. 14% of the total respondents are writing for the last 20-24 years. 10% of the respondents are writing for the last 40 years and more.

TABLE 3
NATURE OF WRITING

<i>Nature of writing</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	%
No information	—	—
Poetry	3	6
Prose	20	39
Both	28	55
Total:	51	

Majority of the writers likes to write both Poetry and Prose which comes to 55% while 39% of the writers like to write Prose and 6% Poetry.

TABLE 4
MEDIA OF WRITING

<i>Media</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	—	—
Drama	2	4
Short Story	1	2
Novel	—	—
Criticism	1	1
Essay	5	10
Drama and Short Story	3	6
Short Story and Essay	7	14
Criticism and Essay	2	4
Drama and Essay	1	2
Short Story and Novel	1	2
Short Sotry and Travel	1	2
Drama, Short Sotry and Essay	3	6
Short Story, Criticism and Essay	5	10
Short Sotry, Novel and Essay	2	4
Drama, Short Story, Novel and Essay	4	8
Drama, Short Story, Novel and Essay	—	—
Short Story, Novel, Criticism and Essay	2	4
All	4	8
Not applicable	3	6
Total:	51	

Out of total respondents 14% write Short Story and Essay whereas 10% contribute Short Story and Criticism and Essay. 8% of the writers write Drama, Short Story, Novel, Criticism and Essay whereas the same percentage writes all kinds of literature.

TABLE 5
LANGUAGE OF WRITING

<i>Language</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	—	—
Urdu	9	18
Punjabi	3	6
Sindhi	3	6
Pushto	—	—
Baluchi	—	—
English	—	—
Persian	—	—
Arabic	—	—
Brohi	—	—
Urdu—Punjabi	18	35
Urdu—Sindhi	3	6
Urdu—Pushto	2	4
Urdu—English	2	4
Urdu—Arabic	1	2
Urdu—Persian	1	2
Sindhi—English	1	2
Urdu—Punjabi—Persian	3	6
Urdu—Punjabi—English	1	2
Urdu—Sindhi—Brohi	—	—
Urdu—Pushto—Persian	1	2
Urdu—Punjabi—English—Persian	2	4
Urdu—Punjabi—Sindhi—English—Persian	1	2
Total:	51	

Majority of the respondents which is 35% used to write in Urdu and Punjabi (both). 18% of the writers use the medium of Urdu. 6% of the respondents write in Punjabi, Sindhi and the same percentage write in Urdu and Sindhi and Urdu, Punjabi and Persian.

TABLE 6
LANGUAGE USED IN THE BEGINNING

<i>Language</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	—	—
Urdu	31	61
Punjabi	9	18
Sindhi	6	12
Pushto	2	4
English	2	4
Brohi	1	2
Total:	51	

61% of the writers started writing Urdu whereas 18% adopted the medium of Punjabi in the beginning and 12% that of Sindhi 4% Pushto and English.

TABLE 7

MEDIA OF COMMUNICATION THEY WRITE FOR

<i>Media</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	—	—
Radio	—	—
Television	—	—
Magazines/Journals	5	10
Newspapers	—	—
Stage	—	—
Radio—T.V.	—	—
Radio—Magazines	3	6
Radio—Newspapers	—	—
Radio—Stage	—	—
T.V.—Magazines	—	—
T.V.—Newspapers	—	—
T.V.—Stage	—	—
Magazines—Newspapers	17	33
Magazines—Stage	—	—
Newspapers—Stage	—	—
Radio—T.V.—Magazines	—	—
Newspapers—T.V.—Magazines	2	4
Newspapers—Stage—Magazines	4	8
Newspapers—T.V.—Radio	—	—
Radio—T.V.—Stage	—	—
Radio—Magazines—Newspapers	7	14
Radio—Magazines—Stage	1	1
T.V.—Newspapers—Stage	—	—
Radio—T.V.—Magazines—Newspapers	5	10
Stage—T.V.—Magazines—Newspapers	1	2
Radio—Stage—Magazines—Newspapers	1	2
All	4	8
Radio—T.V.—Stage—Film	1	2
Total:	51	

Majority of the writers which is 33% is writing for Magazines and Newspapers whereas 14% is providing material to Radio, Magazines and Newspapers. 10% of writers provide their scripts to Radio, T.V. and the frequency of writers give their articles to Magazines/Journals and Newspapers and 8% of the writers deal with all sort of communication media. Majority of writers which is 2% is attached with Radio, T.V., Stage and Films.

TABLE 8

BOOKS PUBLISHED

<i>Book Published</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	—	—
No Book published	20	39
Yes Prose	11	22
Yes Poetry	3	6
Poety-Prose	14	27
Yes not mentioned (nature of the book)	3	6
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

39% of the writers have not been able to get their books published as yet. 27% of writers have got Poetry and Prose published whereas 22% have got published Prose and 6% Poetry separately.

TABLE 9

TRANSLATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE

<i>'R's book translated into foreign language</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	—	—
Not translated	40	79
Yes Prose	5	10
Yes Poetry	3	6
Poetry	1	2
Yes, not mentioned	2	4
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

79% of the material is not yet translated. 10% of the Prose material is translated in foreign language, and 6% material of Poetry is translated in foreign language.

TABLE 10

IF PRESENTLY EMPLOYED

<i>Presently employed</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	—	—
Yes	26	51
Not employed	20	39
Owns Business	5	10
Total:	<u>51</u>	

Majority of writers which is 51% is presently employed whereas 39% is still unemployed and 10% have their own business.

TABLE 11
DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT

<i>Description</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	3	6
Journalist	3	6
Professionals	31	25
Services (high level)	4	8
Services (low level)	3	6
Daily Wages	1	2
Labours	1	2
Businessmen	1	2
Not applicable	22	43
Total:	51	

Majority of the writers which is 25% are professionals whereas 14% of the writers are in service. 6% of the writers are journalists and 2% are Daily wagers/Labourers/Businessmen.

TABLE 12

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT

<i>Years Group</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	1	2
0—4 years	10	19
5—9 years	5	10
10—14 years	4	8
15—19 years	1	2
20—24 years	4	8
25 and above years	2	4
Not applicable	24	47
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

Majority of the writers which is 19% are in service for the last four years whereas 10% are in service from 5-9 years. 8% of the writers have the period of employment of 20-24 years.

TABLE 13
PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT

<i>Period of Unemployment</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	10	19
Upto 2 years	1	2
2—3 years	—	—
5—6 years	5	10
7—8 years	1	2
9—10 years	1	2
11 and above years	2	4
Not applicable	31	61
Total:	51	

10% of the writers have remained unemployed from 5-6 years period whereas 4% remained unemployed for more than 11 years and 19% of the writers provided no information about period of unemployment.

TABLE 14
MONTHLY INCOME

<i>Income Group</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	9	18
Upto 100	1	2
101—200	7	14
201—300	10	20
301—400	2	4
401—500	7	14
501—600	3	6
601—700	3	6
701—800	—	—
801 and above	7	14
No income	2	4
Total:	51	

Majority of the writers which lies in the monthly income group of Rs. 101-300. 14% of the respondents earn Rs. 401-500 monthly and the same percentage of writers earn more than Rs. 800/- and above monthly. 4% of writers have no monthly income whereas 18% have no information about their monthly income.

TABLE 15

ANY OTHER SOURCE OF INCOME

<i>Description of Source of Income</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No other source	30	59
Yes, Novel, Essay, Other writings	12	23
Yes, Owns business	4	8
Yes, Owns agricultural lands	5	10
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

59% of the writers have no other source of income. 23% of the writers have writing as the source of income whereas 10% have their own agricultural lands which is a source of income for them and 8% have their own business.

TABLE 16

DESCRIPTION OF THE 'R' ACCORDING TO THEIR
WILLINGNESS TO DO THE JOB

<i>Description</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	4	8
Home town	12	23
Home Province	2	4
Anywhere in Pakistan	4	8
Foreign countries	1	—
Not applicable	28	55
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

23% of the writers which is the majority wish to do their job in their home towns whereas 8% are willing to work any where in Pakistan and the same frequency of the writers have no information.

TABLE 17

MONTHLY INCOME FROM WRITINGS

<i>Income Groups</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
Nothing	27	53
Upto 100 Rupees.	14	27
101—200 Rupees.	3	6
201—300 Rupees	3	6
301—400 Rupees	1	1
401—500 Rupees	2	3
501—600 Rupees	—	—
601—700 Rupees	—	—
701—800 Rupees	—	—
801 and above.	1	2
	51	
Total:	51	

27% of the writers earn upto Rs. 100 monthly from their writings, Whereas 12% of the writers earn Rs. 101-300 monthly from their writings. 2% of writers earn more than Rs. 500 monthly from their writings and majority which is 53% is earning nothing.

TABLE 18
AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	%
No Information	—	—
20—24 years	6	12
25—29 years	12	23
30—34 years	9	18
35—39 years	4	8
40—44 years	5	10
45—49 years	6	12
50—54 years	2	4
55 and above	7	14
Total:	51	

Out of total respondents 23% belong to the age group of 25-29 years whereas 18% are in the age group of 30-34 years and 14% are more than 55 years.

TABLE 19
MARITAL STATUS

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	1	2
Single	11	21
Married	38	75
Widow/Divorced	1	2
Total:	<u>51</u>	

75% of the respondent writers are married, percentage of unmarried writers is 21% whereas 2% are widower/divorced.

TABLE 20
NO. OF CHILDREN

<i>No. of Children</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No child	8	16
One living child	5	10
2 living children	3	6
3 living children	5	10
4 living children	3	6
5 living children	6	12
6 living children	7	14
7 living children	2	4
8 living children	1	2
Not applicable	11	21
Total:	51	

16% of the writers have no child but 14% of the total respondents have 6 children and 12% have 5 children.

TABLE 21

NO. OF DEPENDENTS

<i>No. of Dependents</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	—	—
No dependent	3	6
1—3 dependents	13	25
4—6 dependents	13	25
7—9 dependents	12	24
10—12 dependents	5	10
13—15 dependents	4	8
16 and above	1	2
Total:	<u>51</u>	

Out of total respondents 50% have dependents ranging from 1-6 whereas 24% of the writers have 7-9 dependents. The writers who have 10-12 dependents are only 10% whereas 2% have dependents more than 16.

TABLE 22

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

<i>Educational Qualifications</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	1	2
Under Middle	1	2
Middle	3	6
Matric	12	23
Inter	8	16
B.A.	7	14
M.A.	12	23
Professional Qualifications	7	14
	51	
Total:	51	

Out of total respondents 23% are matric and same percentage have M.A. qualifications. 16% are intermediate whereas 14% are B.A. and professional qualifications respectively.

TABLE 23

PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN

<i>Problems of Pakistan</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information irrelevant answers	1	2
Unemployment, poverty, bribe, lack of health facilities.	4	8
Illiteracy, exploitation of capitalists, poverty, disease.	16	33
Regional prejudice, religious prejudice, poverty.	2	4
Social injustice, lack of fundamental necessities.	5	10
Over population, lack of agricultural facilities, education development national integrity.	8	16
Recognition of "Bangla Desh" Relationship with India, language controversy, economic crisis, return of P.O.W.	6	12
Political unrest, problem of one nation theory, economic unrest, unemployment.	6	12
Inefficient leadership, slavish mentality	1	2
To act upon Pakistan ideology.	1	2
Total:	50	

According to 33% of the writers illiteracy, exploitation by capitalists, poverty and diseases are the problems of Pakistan whereas 16% says that problems of Pakistan are due to over population, lack of agricultural facilities, education development and national integrity. A group of 12% think that problems of Pakistan are due to recognition of Bangla Desh, relationship with India, language controversy, economic crisis and return of P.O.W., while according to another group of writers who are 12% says that problems are due to political unrest, problems of one Nation Theory, economic unrest and unemployment. 4% of writers say that inefficient leadership, slavish mentality and to act upon Pakistan ideology are the problems of Pakistan.

TABLE 24

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS

<i>Solution</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information/irrelevant answer	1	2
Western Democracy	3	6
Military Dictatorship	—	—
Islamic System	15	29
Chinese Socialism	10	20
Capitalistic System	—	—
Islamic Socialism	15	29
Islamic System Islamic Socialism	2	4
Islamic Socialism Chinese Socialism	—	—
Any combination of above col.	2	4
Secularism	1	2
Any system, leadership be perfect	2	4
Total:	51	100

According to 29% of the writers, Islamic System is the solution for the problems of Pakistan and same percentage is in favour of Islamic Socialism. 20% of the writers think that problems of Pakistan can be solved by adopting Chinese Socialism. 6% are in favour of adopting Western Democracy.

TABLE 25

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO
THEIR OPINION WHETHER PAKISTAN IS COMPOSED
OF FOUR NATIONALITIES

<i>Distribution of the Respondents</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	1	2
Yes	15	29
No	35	69
Total:	51	

Out of total respondents 29% are of the opinion that Pakistan is composed of four Nations whereas 69% have opposite opinion.

TABLE 26

NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF PAKISTAN

<i>National Language</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information/irrelevant answer	—	—
Urdu	46	91
Urdu-Sindhi	1	2
Urdu-Punjabi	—	—
Urdu-Baluchi	—	—
Urdu-Pushto	—	—
Punjabi-Sindhi-Baluchi-Pushto	3	6
English-Punjabi-Sindhi-Baluchi-Pushto	1	2
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

91% of the writers are in favour of adopting Urdu as national language and 6% are in favour of Punjabi-Sindhi-Baluchi-Pushto.

TABLE 27

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE PROVINCES

<i>Official Language</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	—	—
Regional languages of those provinces	26	51
Urdu for all provinces	24	47
Regional languages Urdu	1	2
Total:	<u>51</u>	

51% of the total respondents are in favour of adopting regional language as official language for all the provinces whereas 47% have the view to adopt Urdu as official language of all provinces.

TABLE 28

R's OPINION ABOUT THE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTIONS
AT SCHOOL AND COLLEGE LEVEL

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	1	2
Regional languages	22	43
Urdu	11	22
English	2	4
Urdu-English	4	8
Regional languages-Urdu	8	16
Regional languages-English	1	2
Regional languages-Urdu-English	2	4
Total:	51	

According to the majority of respondents which is 43% regional language should be adopted as medium of instruction at school and college level whereas 22% are in favour of Urdu. 16% of the writers are in favour of adopting regional languages and Urdu as medium of instruction.

TABLE 29

HOW TO EVOLVE THE NATIONAL CULTURE OF PAKISTAN

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	9	18
Struggle and illiteracy, medium of educational regional languages teaching of religious books.	3	6
Islamic System to end poverty, illiteracy, diseases, over population, unemployment.	3	6
One national dress culture.	1	2
Universal adult education.	10	20
Muslim Nationalism one national language, national dress patriotism.	7	14
Encouragement of regional languages as well as national languages to build up national character.	6	12
Writers should visit the other provinces to weed out prejudices-communication media be used for it.	3	6
Encouragement of regional culture, central office in each district.	3	6
To end the monopoly on communication media.	1	2
To nationalise the resources of production to end the right difference between rich and poor.	4	8
Whatever the action must act upon it sincerely.	1	2
	<hr/>	
Total:	51	
	<hr/>	

Out of total respondents 20% are in favour of universal adult education to evolve the national culture of Pakistan. 14% think that Muslim Nationalism, one national language, national dress and patriotism will be helpful to evolve National Culture of Pakistan. 12% writers wish to encourage regional language as well as national language to build up national culture. 2% of the respondents are of the opinion that whatever the action Government must act upon it sincerely.

TABLE 30

SUGGESTIONS TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS

<i>Suggestions to overcome Poverty</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information/irrelevant answer	7	14
Socialism	15	29
Islamic System	3	6
To do away with the Capitalism and exploitation	2	4
Whatever the system to uproot the poverty	11	22
Agricultural reforms	1	2
Islamic Socialism	5	10
Pakistanis be employed outside the country	2	4
Increase in industry	5	10
	51	
Total:		

Majority of the writers which is 29% suggests to adopt Socialism to overcome the problems whereas 22% say whatever the system may be, poverty should be removed. 10% are in favour of adopting Islamic Socialism whereas same percentage is in favour of increasing industrialization.

TABLE 31
ILLITERACY

<i>Suggestions to overcome illiteracy</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	5	10
Compulsory free education upto middle/matric	16	31
Compulsory adult education	3	6
Educational institutions be increased	10	20
Radio, T.V. and other means of communication be used for education	2	4
Socialism	8	16
Islamic System	1	2
Islamic Socialism	6	12
Total:	51	

Out of the total respondents 31% are in favour of compulsory free education upto middle/matric whereas 20% are in favour of increasing educational institutions. 12% are in favour of adopting Islamic Socialism.

TABLE 32

DISEASE

<i>Suggestions to overcome diseases</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information/irrelevant answer	6	12
Common health facilities, hospitals and dispensaries in every town and village	22	43
Standard Hygenic food and free health education	5	10
To overcome poverty, illiteracy and unemployment	3	6
Socialism	8	16
Islamic System	1	2
Islamic Socialism	4	8
Honest and patriotic leadership	2	4
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

According to 43% of the writers common health facilities like hospitals and dispensaries in every town and village should be provided whereas 16% are in favour of adopting Socialism whereas 10% are in favour of providing standard hygenic food and free health education.

TABLE 33
UNEMPLOYMENT

<i>Suggestions to overcome unemployment</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information/irrelevant answer	7	14
Proper planning to use manual force, max industry	21	41
Revolutionary changes in agricultural sector	1	2
Socialism	8	16
Islamic System	1	2
Islamic Socialism	4	8
Unemployment allowance and encouragement of technical education	4	8
Government should provide the job outside the country	2	4
Patriotic and honest leadership	2	4
Over putting of education system	1	2
Total:	51	

Out of total respondents 41% are for solving problems of unemployment by proper planning to use manual force and establishing maximum industries. 26% of the writers like to introduce Socialism to overcome the problems of unemployment. 8% of the respondents provide the solution of unemployment to introduce Islamic Socialism and same percentage is in favour of introducing the system of providing unemployment allowance and encouragement of technical education.

TABLE 34

OVER POPULATION

<i>Suggestions to overcome population</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information/irrelevant answer	8	16
To adopt family planning	19	37
To increase production and exploitation of the resources.	7	14
No problem	5	10
Marriage age be fixed	—	—
Islamic System	—	—
Islamic Socialism	5	10
By removing the poverty and illiteracy	2	4
Socialism	4	8
Honest leadership	1	2
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

Out of total respondents 37% are of the opinion to adopt family planning in order to overcome the problems of over population. 14% think that problems of over population can be solved by increasing production and exploitation of the resources. According to 10% over population is no problem while same percentage of writers has the idea to adopt Islamic Socialism to overcome the problem of over population.

TABLE 35

IF WRITER CAN EXPRESS HIMSELF FREELY

<i>Writer can express himself</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information/irrelevant answer	4	8
Yes, can express freely	26	51
No, no reason	10	20
No, censorship	2	4
No, because of service	3	6
Fear of Government/economic problem.	4	8
No, on account of social check up	2	4
Total:	51	

51% of the writers can express freely and 20% gave no reason for free expression whereas 8% of the writers have fear of Government and economic problems to express freely.

TABLE 36

WRITERS PROBLEMS

<i>Problems</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
Non availability of good publishers no encouragement on radio T.V. loose honesty unemployment no future Security	7	14
Monoply of established publishers/writers indifferent attitude of Government towards writers' problems	15	29
No social status of writer no encouragement of their works low income	7	14
Economic problems	6	12
Writers cannot express themselves freely no reasonable rewards of writings	2	4
Low buying power dishonest publishers	2	4
Prizes and promotions on creative works on merit basis	1	2
Writers are not united Government employees have got the fear of Government	2	4
Writers' problems are not different from the problems of a common man	4	8
Answer is written in "The Aims and Objects" of the "New Writer's Trade Union".	3	6
Irrelevant answer	2	4
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

According to majority (29%) of the respondents, writers are facing problems due to monoply of publishers established/writers and indifferent attitude of Government towards writers problems whereas 14% think social status of writers, no encouragement of their work and low income are also problems of writers whereas 12% say that economic problems constitute main problems.

TABLE 37

R'S OPINION IF WRITER'S GUILD MADE ANY CONTRIBUTION FOR THE WELFARE OF WRITERS

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	1	2
Yes	11	22
No	39	77
	<hr/>	
Total:	51	
	<hr/>	

According to 22% of the writers Writer's Guild is contributing for and welfare of writers whereas majority which is 77% have the opinion that it is not contributing towards the welfare of writers.

TABLE 38

R'S OPINION IF N.T.P. BE ABOLISHED

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	2	4
Yes	10	20
No	39	77
	Total:	51

20% of the total respondents say that National Press Trust should not be abolished whereas majority 77% are in favour of abolishing the Trust.

TABLE 39 (i)

PAKISTAN SHOULD DEVELOP FRIENDSHIP WITH INDIA

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	3	6
Yes	39	77
No	9	18
Total:	<u>51</u>	

Majority of respondents (77%) is in favour of developing friendly relations with India.

TABLE 39 (ii)

PAKISTAN SHOULD ENTER INTO A "NO WAR PACT" WITH INDIA

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	3	6
Yes	10	20
No	38	75
Total:	<u>51</u>	

Majority of writers (75%) is against the idea of Pakistan entering into a "No war pact" with India.

TABLE 39 (iii)

PAKISTAN SHOULD REDUCE ITS ARMY

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	2	4
Yes	10	20
No	39	77
Total:	<u>51</u>	

Majority of respondents which is 77% is against reduction in Pakistan army.

TABLE 39 (iv)

PAKISTAN SHOULD INCREASE ITS ARMY

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	4	8
Yes	28	55
No	19	37
Total:	<u>51</u>	

55% of writers is in favour of increasing Pakistan army.

TABLE 39 (v)

PAKISTAN SHOULD FIGHT WITH THE INDIA
TO GET BACK EAST PAKISTAN

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	3	6
Yes	9	18
No	39	77
Total:	51	

Majority of respondents (77%) is opposed to the idea of fighting with India to get back East Pakistan.

TABLE 39 (vi)

PAKISTAN SHOULD HAVE CONFRONTATION WITH INDIA

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	6	12
Yes	16	31
No	29	57
Total:	51	

Majority of writers (57%) is not in favour of adopting confrontation policy with India.

TABLE 39(vii)

PAKISTAN SHOULD RECOGNISE BENGLA DESH

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No Information	2	4
Yes	23	45
No	26	51
Total:	<u>51</u>	

Majority of writers (51%) is not in favour of recognising Bengla Desh whereas 45% feel otherwise.

TABLE 39 (viii)

PAKISTAN SHOULD CONFEDERATE WITH INDIA

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	2	4
Yes	1	2
No	48	95
Total:	<u>51</u>	

Ninety five % of respondents is against the idea of confederation.

TABLE 39 (ix)

PAKISTAN SHOULD HAVE CONFEDERATION
WITH AFGHANISTAN, IRAN AND TURKEY

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	3	6
Yes	15	29
No	33	65
Total:	51	

Majority of respondents (65%) is opposed to confederate with Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey.

TABLE 39 (x)

PAKISTAN SHOULD LEAVE KASHMIR PROBLEM
TO KASHMIRIES

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	3	6
Yes	23	45
No	25	49
Total:	51	

Majority of writers (49%) is not in favour of leaving Kashmir's problem to Kashmiries whereas 45% express willingness.

TABLE 39 (xi)

BOTH U.S.S.R. AND U.S.A. ARE RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE CREATION OF BANGLA DESH

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	3	6
Yes	37	72
No	11	22
Total:	51	

Majority of respondents (72%) feels that both U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. are responsible for the creation of Bengla Desh.

TABLE 39 (xii)

ONLY U.S.A. IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CREATION
OF BANGLA DESH

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	8	16
Yes	4	8
No	39	77
Total:	51	

Majority of respondents (77%) does not hold U.S.A. alone responsible for the creation of Bengla Desh.

TABLE 39 (xiii)

ONLY U.S.S.R. IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CREATION
OF BENGLA DESH

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	8	16
Yes	10	20
No	33	65
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

Majority of writers (65%) does not hold U.S.S.R. alone responsible for the creation of Bengla Desh.

TABLE 39 (xiv)

CREATION OF BENGLA DESH IS DUE TO THE BENGALI
NATION INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	6	12
Yes	11	22
No	34	76
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

Majority of writers which is 76% do not think that the creation of Bengla Desh is due to the national independence movement in East Pakistan.

TABLE 39 (xv)

SECESSION OF EAST PAKISTAN IS DUE TO POLITICIANS
CAPITALISTS BUREAUCRATES AND POLITICIANS

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	4	8
Yes	41	81
No	6	12
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

81% of respondents ascribe East Pakistan secession to the capitalists, bureaucrats and politicians.

TABLE 39 (xvi)

YAHYA KHAN AND GENERALS ARE ONLY RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE SECESSION OF EAST PAKISTAN

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	6	12
Yes	13	26
No	32	63
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

63% of respondents do not hold Yahya Khan and his generals alone responsible for the secession of East Pakistan.

TABLE 40

IF THE COMMUNICATION MEDIA ARE MONOPOLIZED
BY SOME WRITERS

<i>Communication Media</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	1	2
Yes	46	91
No	4	8
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

According to 91% of the writers communication media are monopolized by some writers.

TABLE 41

SUGGESTIONS FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES OF
COMMUNICATION MEDIA FOR ALL WRITERS

<i>Respondent's Suggestions</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	16	31
Open merit system for Radio, T.V. journals etc.	7	14
To end the monopoly of favoured writers/organizations.	6	12
Full participation of all literary organizations in the communication media.	8	16
Help and encouragement of the writers of regional languages and Urdu for communication media.	5	10
Creation of literary writers/boards on provincial level to help them convey their message to the masses.	2	4
To get rid of bureaucratic control on communication media.	5	10
Answers are written in the "Aims and Objects"	1	2
Writer himself is responsible	1	2
Total:	51	

16% of the writers are in favour of full participation of all literary organizations in the communication media, whereas 14% are in favour of merit system for radio, T.V. journals etc. and 12% are in favour to end the monopoly of favoured writers/organizations.

TABLE 42

STUDENTS SHOULD TAKE PART IN POLITICS

<i>Students should take part in politics</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	—	—
Yes	31	61
No	20	39
Total:	<u>51</u>	

According to 61% of the writers students should take part in politics.

TABLE 43

SHOULD PAKISTAN REJOIN COMMONWEALTH

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	—	—
Yes	10	20
No	41	81
	51	
Total:	51	

Only 20% of the writers are in favour of rejoining Commonwealth. Majority (81%) does not wish to rejoin Commonwealth.

TABLE 44

SHOULD PAKISTAN LEAVE SEATO AND CENTO

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	—	—
Yes	39	79
No	12	24
	Total:	51

Out of total respondents 79% are in favour of Pakistan leaving SEATO AND CENTO whereas 24% of the total respondents are not in favour it.

TABLE 45

SHOULD PAKISTAN ENTER INTO A DEFENCE
PACT WITH CHINA

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	1	2
Yes	35	69
No	15	29
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

69% of the total respondents are in favour of entering into a defence pact with China.

TABLE 46

RESPONDENT'S OPINION ABOUT REFUSAL TO
PAY BACK FOREIGN LOANS

<i>Respondent's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	2	4
Yes	25	49
No	24	47
Total:	<u>51</u>	

49% of the writers are in favour of refusal to pay back foreign loans while 47% are not in favour of taking this action.

TABLE 47

PAKISTAN JOURNALISM CREATING EDUCATED
PUBLIC OPINION

<i>Pakistan Journalism</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	—	—
Yes	25	49
No. no suggestions	12	24
Irrelevant answers	14	28
Total:	51	

Majority of respondents which is 49% have the opinion that Pakistani journalism is not creating educated public opinion.

TABLE 48

THE PRESENT RATE OF ROYALTY

<i>'R' Satisfied</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	9	18
Yes	5	10
No. no suggestions	19	37
No establishment of literary boards for fixation of royalty.	10	— 20
No equal distribution of Government advertisement.	1	2
No legal support.	2	4
No, rights of publication should not be given to one publisher.	4	8
No, there should be no monopoly of publishers.	1	2
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

10% of the writers are satisfied with the present rate of royalty whereas majority is disillusioned with the prevalent rates.

TABLE 49

SHOULD WRITERS COLONY BE CONSTRUCTED
IN EACH BIG CITY

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information/irrelevant answer	1	2
Yes	32	63
No	18	35
Total:	<u>51</u>	

63% of the writers are of the opinion that writers colonies should be constructed in each big city.

TABLE 50

R'S OPINION IF WRITERS SHOULD WRITE ONLY FOR
LABOURER, SOLDIER AND PEASANT

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	—	—
Yes	7	14
No	44	87
	<hr/>	
Total:	51	
	<hr/>	

14% of the total respondents are of the opinion that writers should write for labourers soldiers and peasants whereas 87% are not in favour of writing only for this class.

TABLE 51

SHOULD LITERATURE BE SEPARATED FROM POLITICS

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	—	—
Yes	8	16
No	43	84
Total:	<u>51</u>	

16% of the total respondents are in favour of separating literature from politics whereas 84% are not in favour of this separation.

TABLE 52

LITERARY CIRCLES ARE NOT PROMOTING THE
HIGHER VALUES OF LITERATURE

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	1	2
Yes	36	71
No	14	27
	51	
Total:	51	

71% of the writers have the opinion that literary circles are not promoting the higher values of literature.

TABLE 53

SHOULD WRITERS ACTIVELY ASSOCIATE THEMSELVES
WITH REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	—	—
Yes	47	93
No	4	8
	Total:	51

93% of the writers are in favour of associating themselves actively with revolutionary struggle.

TABLE 54

SHOULD WRITERS BE CONSULTED ON VITAL
NATION ISSUES

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of R</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	—	—
Yes	35	69
No	16	31
Total:	<u>51</u>	

69% of the total respondents are of the opinion that writers must be consulted on vital national issues.

TABLE 55

WRITERS GROUPINGS ARE DOING HARM TO LITEATURE

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	—	—
Yes	38	75
No	13	26
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

75% of the writers say that writer's groupings are doing harm to literature.

TABLE 56

SHOULD PRESS AND PUBLICATION ORDINANCE
COPYRIGHT ACT BE AMENDED

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	3	6
Yes	45	89
No	3	6
	51	
Total:	51	

According to 89% of the total respondents press and publication ordinance and coyright act should be amended.

TABLE 57

RADIO AND T.V. PROGRAMME DO NOT ATTRACT INTELLECT

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	—	—
Yes	49	97
No	2	4
	<hr/>	
Total:	51	
	<hr/>	

According to 97% of the writers radio and television programme do not attract intellect.

TABLE 58

PURGE OF OFFICERS IS USEFUL TOWARDS STOPPING
OR MINIMIZING CORRUPTION

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	3	6
Yes	22	43
No	26	51
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

According to 43% of the writers purge of officers is useful towards stopping or minimizing corruption whereas majority (51 %) feels it is not.

TABLE 59

ARE GUILD PRIZES AWARDED ON THE MERIT BASIS

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	4	8
Yes	20	39
No	27	53
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

39% of the writers are of the opinion that Guild prizes are awarded on merit basis whereas majority (53%) of the respondents feel they are not.

TABLE 60

THE ROLE OF WRITERS TO WEED OUT PAROCHIAL PREJUDICES

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	7	14
Writer is an effective source for regional coordination.	20	39
Writers visit different regions and give their expressions to weed out prejudices.	11	22
Writer be patriotio and honest	6	12
Writers feel, Pakistan composed of four nationalities.	2	4
Creation of social society	1	2
To encourage the regional languages culture translation in other regional languages.	4	8
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

According to 39% of the writers this class is an effective source for regional coordination.

TABLE 61

SHOULD CIVIL SERVICE CADRES BE ABOLISHED AND
REPLACED BY A RATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE
STRUCTURE

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	2	4
Yes	42	83
No	7	14
Total:	<u>51</u>	

According to 83% of the respondents civil service cadres should be abolished and replaced by rational administrative structure.

TABLE 62 (i)

AGRICULTURAL REFORMS

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	29	57
No	18	35
No information	4	8
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

Majority of respondents (57%) is satisfied with the agricultural reforms introduced by the present Government.

TABLE 62 (ii)

LABOUR POLICY

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	25	49
No	21	41
No information	5	10
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

Majority of respondents (49%) is satisfied with the labour policy formulated by the present Government.

TABLE 62 (iii)

EDUCATION POLICY

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	29	57
No	18	35
No information	4	8
Total:	<u>51</u>	

Majority of respondents (57%) is satisfied with the educational policy formulated by the present Government.

TABLE 62 (iv)

HEALTH POLICY

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	27	53
No	20	39
No information	4	8
Total:	<u>51</u>	

Majority of respondents (53%) is satisfied with the health policy formulated by the present Government.

TABLE 63

NATIONALIZATION POLICY OF THE PRESENT
GOVERNMENT

<i>'R' Satisfied</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	—	—
Yes	25	49
No	26	51
Total:	<u>51</u>	

49% of the respondents are satisfied with the nationalization policy of the present Government whereas 51% which is the majority are not.

TABLE 64

SHOULD GENERALISTS BE REPLACED BY SPECIALISTS

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	3	6
Yes	43	85
No	5	10
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

85% of the respondents think that generalists should be replaced by specialists.

TABLE 65

ARE PAKISTANI FILMS UPTO THE STANDARD

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	3	6
Yes	4	8
No	44	87
Total:	<u>51</u>	

Only 8% of the writers think that Pakistani films are upto the standard whereas 87% think that the films are not upto the standard.

TABLE 66

ARE FILM CENSOR BOARDS DISCHARGING THEIR DUTIES EFFECTIVELY

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	1	2
Yes	3	6
No	47	93
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

Only 6% of the writers think that film censor boards are discharging their duties effectively whereas 93% say that these organizations are not working properly.

TABLE 67

ARE PRESENT DAY STAGE PRESENTATION UPTO
THE STANDARD

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	5	10
Yes	12	— 24
No	34	67
	<hr/>	
Total:	51	
	<hr/>	

According to 24% of the writers, stage presentation is upto the standard while 67% of the total respondents think that stage presentation is not upto the mark.

TABLE 68

ARE WRITERS BEING EXPLOITED

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	4	8
Yes. being exploited	16	31
Yes. monopoly of few writers on radio and T.V.	4	8
Yes. writer himself responsible.	5	10
Writers not exploited more than other members of society.	5	10
Yes. writer is being neglected for radio and T.V. chances.	1	2
Yes. writer is not awarded properly for his creative work.	5	10
Yes, some favoured writers are exploiting the poor people.	6	12
Yes, by high ups of new writers.	1	2
Yes. writer is not awarded properly.	3	6
The answer is written in "Aims and Objects of New Writers Trade Union".	1	2
Total:	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	

31% of the total writers think that writers are being exploited while another percentage of 12% say that some favoured writers are exploiting them 10% of the total respondents think that writer is responsible himself and a group of other 10% thinks that writer is not exploited more than other members of society while another group of 10% says that writer is not awarded properly for his creative works.

TABLE 69

MEMBER OF ANY POLITICAL PARTY

<i>R's Opinion</i>	<i>No. of 'R'</i>	<i>%</i>
No information	1	2
Yes. what party	1	2
No	48	95
Yes. party is not mentioned.	1	2
Total:	51	

Only 2% of the total respondents are members of various political parties while 95% have not joined any political party.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name..... 2. Sex.....
3. Full Address
4. How long have you been writing?.....Years.
5. What do you usually write?
Poetry.....Prose.....Both.....
6. If you write prose, what medium/media do you use?
Drama.....Short Story.....Novel.....
Criticism.....Essays.....
7. What language do you usually write in?
Urdu.....Punjabi.....Sindhi Pushto
Baluchi.....English.....Persian.....Arabic
8. What language did you first start writing in?
9. Do you write for:—
Radio.....T.V.....Magazines/Journals
10. Has any of your book(s) been published?
Yes.....No..... Poetry.....Prose.....
11. Has any of your work been translated into foreign language?
Yes.....No..... Poetry.....Prose.....
12. Are you presently employed?
(a) What is the description of your employment?
(b) How long have you been in service?
Years.....Months.....Days.....
(c) If you are unemployed, how long have you been unemployed?
Years.....Months.....Days.....
13. What is your monthly income?
14. Do you have any other source of income?
Yes.....No.....What source.....
15. If provided with a job, where would you like to work?
Home town.....Home province.....Any where in Pakistan..
16. How much do you earn monthly from writing?

17. What is your age?.....Years.
18. Marital Status? Single....Married....Widow/Widower....
19. How many children do you have?.....Sons.....Daughters.
20. Total number of dependents on you?
21. Your educational qualifications?
Under Middle.....Middel.....Matric.....Intermediate.....
B.A.....M.A.....Professional Qualifications (LL.B, B.S.
etc.) Doctrate.....
22. What in your opinion are the major problems of Pakistan?
23. Some people think that the solution of problems facing Pakistan
lies in: Western Democracy.....Military Dictator-
ship.....Islamic System.....Chinese Socialism.....
Capitalistic System.....Islamic Socialism.....
24. Some people think that Pakistan comprises four nationalities.
Do you agree? Yes.....No.....
25. What in your opinion should be the national language of Pakistan?
26. What in your opinion should be the official language of the
Province? Punjabi.....Sindhi.....Pushto.....
Baluchi.....
27. What in your opinion should be the medium of instructions at
school or college level? Urdu.....English.....
Regional languages (Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushto, Baluchi).....
28. What measures would you suggest to evolve a national culture
in Pakistan?
29. What revolutionary measures do you suggest to overcome the
following problems? Poverty..... Illiteracy.....
Disease..... Unemployment..... Over-population....
30. Can you as a writer express yourself freely? Yes.....No....
31. What in your opinion are the problems of Writers?
32. Do you think that Pakistan Writers Guild has made any positive
contribution towards the welfare of writers? Yes.....No.....
33. Should National Press Trust continue as such? Yes.....No....
34. After the fall of Dacca, some people in Pakistan are expressing
various opinion. What do you think about them?

- a) Pakistan should make friendship with India
Yes.....No.....
- (b) Pakistan should enter into a 'No War Pact' with India.
Yes.....No.....
- (c) Pakistan should reduce its army
Yes.....No.....
- (d) Pakistan should increase its army
Yes.....No.....
- (e) Pakistan should fight with India to get
back East Pakistan.
Yes.....No.....
- (f) Pakistan should adopt the policy of
confrontation with India.
Yes.....No.....
- (g) Pakistan should recognise Bangla Desh.
Yes.....No.....
- (h) Pakistan should confederate with India
Yes.....No.....
- (i) Pakistan should confederate with Afgha-
nistan India and Turkey.
Yes.....No.....
- (j) Pakistan should leave the Kashmir
problem to Kashmiries.
Yes.....No.....
- (k) Both USA and USSR are responsible
for the creation of Bangla Desh.
Yes.....No.....
- (l) Only USA is responsible for the crea-
tion of Bangla Desh.
Yes.....No.....
- (m) Only USSR is responsible for the crea-
tion of Bangla Desh.
Yes.....No.....
- (n) East Pakistan seceded because of
genuine Bengali national indepen-
dence movement.
Yes.....No.....
- (o) East Pakistan secession is due to
capitalists, Bureaucrats and politicians.
Yes.....No.....
- (p) Only Yahya and Generals are respon-
sible for the secession of East Pakistan
Yes.....No.....

35. Some writers feel that communication media are monopolised
by a group of favoured writers. Do you agree? Yes....No.....
36. What measures would you suggest to provide equal opportunities
for using these communication media by all writers?

37. Some people say that students should not take active part in politics. Do you agree? Yes.....No.....
38. Do you think Pakistan should rejoin Common-Wealth. Yes.....No.....
39. Do you think Pakistan should get out of SEATO and CENTO? Yes.....No.....
40. Should Pakistan enter into a Defence Pact with China? Yes.....No.....
41. Should we refuse to pay back foreign loans? Yes.....No.....
42. Some people think that Pakistani Journalism is not playing role in creating educated public opinion. Do you agree? Yes.....No.....
43. Are you satisfied with the present rate of royalty? Yes.....No.....
44. Do you think a separate colony of writers should be constructed in each big city? Yes.....No.....
45. Should a writer write only for labour, peasant and soldier? Yes.....No.....
46. Can literature be separated from politics in contemporary items? Yes.....No.....
47. Some people say that literary circles are not playing any part in the furtherance and promotion of higher values of literature. Do you agree? Yes.....No.....
48. Do you think writers should actively associate themselves with revolutionary struggle? Yes.....No.....
49. Do you think that writers ought to be consulted on all vital national issues?
50. Do you think writers groupings are doing harm to literature?
51. Do you think press and publication ordinance and copyright act should be amended? Yes.....No.....
52. It is generally believed that Radio and Television programmes are so naive and propagandistic in character that they do not attract intellect and fail to creat any positive impact. Do you agree? Yes.....No.....
53. Do you think that the purge of officers makes any useful contribution towards stopping or at least minimizing corruption?

54. Do you think Guild prizes are awarded on the basis of merit alone? Yes.....No.....
55. It is generally believed that we as a nation lack cohesion and harmony. What in your opinion can be the role of writers to weed out parochial prejudices?
56. Do you think Central and Provincial Service Cadre should be abolished and replaced by a rational administrative structure? Yes.....No.....
57. Are you satisfied with the policy of Nationalization of the present Government? Yes.....No.....
58. Are you satisfied with the following reforms and policies of the present Government?
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Land reforms | Yes.....No..... |
| Labour policy | Yes.....No..... |
| Education policy | Yes.....No..... |
| Health policy | Yes.....No..... |
59. Do you think generalists should be replaced by specialists for better, effective and quicker results? Yes.....No.....
60. Do you think Pakistan Films are upto the standard on the whole? Yes.....No.....
61. Do you think Film Censor Boards are discharging their duties effectively? Yes.....No.....
62. Do you think that present day stage presentation is upto required standard? Yes.....No.....
63. Is writer being exploited? How?
64. Are you a member of any political party? Yes.....No..... Which one.....



Published by :

PAKISTAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS

