***,FACTORS LEADING TO THE CREATION OF PAKISTAN***

1. BACKGROUND:-

The Muslims and Hindus were living in the subcontinent since 712 AD, But then when the British came in to the subcontinent by bringing in the east India company and by decline of the mughal rule , they gradually came in power and started to make impositions on the people of the subcontinent. In order to get rid of the British domination the Indians fought a war against them known as the “Indian revolt” or the war of independence of 1857.

1. PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY:-

Muslims were always a separate nation because of their distinctive cultural values and patterns. They were easily distinguishable from other nations on the basis of their social behavior. The Muslim cultural, civilization and literature the living and the proud symbols of identity as a nation.

Hindus always tried to crush the identity of the Muslims and tried to merge them in the Hindu society. Several attempts were also made by the Hindus to erase the Muslim culture and Civilization.

On the other hand the Muslims were not prepared to accept the Hindu superiority over them and this feeling of separateness was the motivating element for the creation of Pakistan. The Muslims wanted to give stability to their nationhood which was not possible in united India and therefore they decided to separate themselves in order to safeguard their cultural values.

1. EVOLUTION OF TWO NATION THEORY:-

The two nation theory became the basis for the establishment of Pakistan. Sir syed ahmed khan propounded the theory. In the beginning he was a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity but later on while observing the prejudiced attitude of the Hindus and Congress, he came with his Two-Nation concept and declared that the Muslims And Hindus were a separate nation not only on the basis of religious values but also because of different social orders which gave birth to different cultures.

1. INTRODUCTION OF WESTERN POLITICAL SYSTEM:-

The impact of the British rule was not equal for both communities that are the Muslims and non Muslims especially the Hindus. The Muslims who were rulers before the British came to India felt the brunt of the rise of the British more than any other community. The British established themselves in India and they created new governmental system and recruitment to services. Two of the policies that the British adopted made relevant whether a person was a Muslim or not. First the recruitment to services through open and competitive exams, 2nd the gradual introduction of the elective principle in India that is the gradual principle of electing the representatives. That principle and also the pattern of competitive exams created a competition between the two communities and the issue like who is who became very important. The major Muslim concern was that how to protect and promote their identity against the pressure that was being generated because of British rule and also the attitude of the majority community.

1. ECONOMIC FACTORS:-

The economic conditions of the Muslims before the partition were deplorable. Hindus they had monopolized commerce and trade. Muslims were not in a position to enter In the business and trade because of the biased policy of the government. After the war of 1857, The British Government had banned Muslim entry in the Government services. All the high civil and military positions were reserved for the Hindus. The Government had also confiscated estates and properties of the Muslims to punish them for their involvement in the war of independence. The agricultural land was mostly owned by the Hindus who fully exploited Muslim cultivators.

Muslims also lagged behind in the field of education. Hindus on the other hand had advanced modern knowledge were in a better position. This inexorable economic exploitation of the Muslims at the hands of the British and Hindus , compelled them to think about a separate homeland for economic security.

1. FORMATION OF HINDU MINISTRIES:-

The Congress ministries, dominated by extremist Hindus, paved the way for the partition of India as the harsh and discriminatory treatment meted out to the Muslims on the basis of their religious faith left them with no option but to demand a new country. Therefore, the reason for the creation of Pakistan was not to promote religious extremism but to defend the people’s right to freedom of belief and to save them from oppression and discrimination on that count.

1. PAKISTAN RESOLUTION:-

On 23 march , the famous resolution which came to be known as the “Pakistan Resolution” was moved and passed unanimously. The resolution was moved by the Bengal Chief Minister Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq and seconded by Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman and others.

The resolution it stated:

“No constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles namely ,that the geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are in a majority as in the North Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign. Adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights”

1. CONGRESS FAILS TO SHARE POWER:-

 the Two-Nation Theory, embraced the goal of creating a separate state for Muslims as per the Lahore Resolution. The Muslim League had won most reserved Muslim seats in the elections of 1946. After the British and Congress backed out of the Cabinet Mission Plan Jinnah called for a Direct Action Day to achieve the formation of Pakistan. The direct action by the Muslim League and its Volunteer Corps, resulted in massive rioting in Calcutta between Muslims and Hindus/Sikhs and As the Indian National Congress and Muslim League failed to reach a power sharing formula for united India, it prompted both the parties and the British to agree to independence of Pakistan and India.

1. CREATION OF PAKISTAN:-

As British rule there drew to an end, many Muslims demanded, in the name of Islam, the creation of a separate Pakistan state. Its emergence in August 1947 remains one of the major political achievements of modern Muslim history. It resulted mainly from the efforts of one man, Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

***ROLE OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN***

INTRODUCTION:-

Sir syed ahmed khan was a great visionary statesman , reformer and father of the Muslim renaissance. He was the first Muslim to contribute to the intellectual and institutional foundation of Muslim modernization in South Asia. After the war of independence Muslims were victimized by the British and Hindus . He stood for the Muslims of India and was determined to reform, educate, and empower the Muslim community which hated British and their language. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was of the view that Muslims should not be so vigorous in opposing the British. He wanted the Muslims to have friendship with the British if they want to take their due rights. On the other hand he tried to convince the British that Muslims were not against them. He played a vital role in bridging the gulf between the Muslims and the British .

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan launched a vigorous movement for the revival or reawakening of the Muslims of India. The movement had the following aspects ;

1) Educational aspects

2) Political aspects

3) socio-cultural aspects

4) Two-nation theory

1) SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS:-

* Sir syed started **Tehzibul Akhalaq** in which he criticized all the customs and habits which he thought were holding up the progress of the people
* To remove the misunderstandings and to give Muslims an honored social status, he launched a magazine, **THE LOYAL MOHAMMADAN OF INDIA in 1860** in which he highlighted the services of the Muslim nobles who had put their lives in danger to save the British
* Sir syed also wrote **Tehqiq-e-lafz-e-Nasara, Tabein ul Kalam, Risala-e-Ehkam-e-Toam** for bringing the rulers and the Muslim closer.

2) TWO-NATION THEORY:-

The entire freedom movement revolved around the two nation theory which was introduced by sir syed. he considered all those who lived in India as a nation and was the advocate of the Hindu-Muslim unity.

The attitude of the Hindus and the Congress compelled sir syed to reshape his ideas about a single nation. He was extremely hurt by seeing both the Hindus and the Congress working against the Muslim interests . In spite of all of his sincere efforts to keep both united , the Hindus never came up with an open mind and always adopted the policy to damage the Muslim cause.

In the year 1867 The Hindu-Urdu controversy started in Benares and sir syed got utterly disappointed at this unfriendly gesture and that was the time when he decided that Muslims were a separate nation and these two cannot live peacefully together and thus laid down the basis of the two-nation theory

**(AYSHA TUFAIL)**

**Role of Quaid-e-Azam in the creation of Pakistan**

We can say that:

**“Had there been no Jinnah, there would have been no Pakistan.”**

**Introduction:**

Speaking about the principal actors in the final act of transfer of power from the Pakistan to the Indians, H.Y. Hudson, the author of perhaps the most authoritative British accounts of Imperial retreat from India, “The Great Divide”, says that:

….of all the personalities in the last act of great drama of India’s rebirth to independence Muhammad Ali Jinnah are at once the most enigmatic and the most important.

**Leonard Mosley:** Even regards Pakistan as a one man achievement.

**Role of Quaid-e-Azam:**

Quaid-e-Azam was not always a Quaid-e-Azam, Jinnah paid a heavy price to become Quaid-e-Azam. Jinnah, whose true political career started from when he joined Muslim League in 1913, became politically a well known figure by the episode of Lakhnow Pact (1916) when he was coined as an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity but the events ensuing gave a new shape to the drama of politics in India. The slogan of Hindu-Muslim unity proved short lived. The failure of khilafat Movement and the Nehru Report classified the Muslims minds from the illusion of Hindu-Muslim unity. But Jinnah who interposed his person by the dint of his initiative and courage. He become successful in defending the Muslim cause so gallantly that evil design of Hindus could not achieve them objectives. His Fourteen Points (1929) saved the Muslims from the octopus of the Congress.

**Struggle for Pakistan:**

The most critical phase of the Muslim struggle in the sub-continent comes during the period 1937-1947, when Quaid-e-Azam proved himself to be the real founder of Pakistan. It was none else than Jinnah who re-organized Muslim League during the crucial period of Indian history (1936-1939). The league had not only lost 1937 elections but also lost its morale. At this critical juncture, Jinnah resurrected the Muslim League like a phoenix from its ashes. Had there been no such reorganization the league would have seen the same fate in 1945-46 General Elections.

The historical situation during the 1937-47 decade presented and permitted of two alternative paths of development of Muslim politics, i.e.,

I) Going along with the Congress viewpoint or

ii) Striking out an independent live.

These alternative paths were presented at least on seven different, but specific occasions-1937, 1939, 1940, 1942, 1945, 1946 and 1947. But on no occasion did Jinnah waver, and each time he chose for himself and for Muslims of India. The path towards establishing Muslim religion-political identity on a constitutional plan- the path concretized since 1940 in the Pakistan platform. Starting from the Jinnah’s presidential address to all India Muslim League at Lakhnow session (1937), he always remained emphatic over the Muslim separation and independent line of action for the league. Thus by the beginning of 1940, Muslim politics took a new and significant turn, and departed from pre 1937 policy. Jinnah’s presidential address on March 22, 1940, at Lahore is a hallmark in the history of Muslim Nationalism in India. He made the concept of two Nation theory clear and out rightly rejected the idea of Indian nation. The historic resolution that ensured his address became the clarion call as well as morning star in the two hundred years dark night of the slavery of Indian Muslims. The mole which was roaming aimlessly in the desert of despondency started marching towards its destination under the leadership of capable, brave and upright leader, indeed the great leader-M.A. Jinnah.

The Crisps proposal-a device of British diplomacy to appease Indians and to get their co-operation in the 2nd world war against ‘Axis powers, was an evil design to counter the Muslim demand for separate homeland Nevertheless, non-accessional clause opened the way for partition of country. The formation of Pakistan as resolved in 1940, was dump by other clauses if formula. It was Jinnah who perceived the miss achieve mess of the scheme and out rightly rejected the plan.

It is true that Jinnah accepted the cabinet mission plane initially, but his acceptance, though genuinely sincere at the time, primarily motivated by the fact that the plane contained the seeds of Pakistan. The plane provided for the some what limited Muslim religious political identity in the co federal India with the prospects of Pakistan after a decade, if the proposed arrangement failed to work to the satisfaction of the Muslims.

It may lie argued fateful decision to continue boycott of the constituent assembly after having got the Muslim League entrenched in the interim Government in October 1946 was solely Jinnah’s. This decision let directly to his Majesty’s governments declaration of 6th December, 1946 and if 20th February, 1947 which paved the way for the partition. Not only regard to this constituent assembly boycott decision but in several other crucial decision during the movements 1937-47 decade as well, Jinnah alone mattered and Jinnah alone or for the most part, determined the Muslim India and politico were to traverse.

3rd June plane of Lord Mountbatten and Red Cliff award, no doubt, eclipsed the Muslim optimism of restoring their land by the right justification of numerical majority of the areas (especially Bengal and Punjab) yet it was Jinnah’s sagacity to handle Mountbatten who had no intention to give Jinnah a Pakistan. The allegations against Jinnah’s accepting the moth-eaten Pakistan can lie refuted. In fact, Jinnah had no expediency other than to accept their offer because refusal of the offer must have amounted to be bingeing on the process of transfer of power.

**Conclusion:**

Indeed, even as late as June 1946, whatever the political forces and conditions at work the alternative path of united India was more likely and more imminent choice, and it was Jinnah alone who made the crucial decisions that led Muslim India directly to Pakistan within a year that transferred the possibility of an independent Muslim homeland into actuality. Thus Jinnah’s person was crucial and actual in the making of Pakistan. The whole world acknowledged that had there been no Jinnah there would have been no Pakistan. And the nation rightfully acclaimed him Quaid-e-Azam- The Great Leader.

**QUAID-E-AZAM’S LIFE AND HIS POLITICAL SERVICES:**

* + 1876—Born in Karachi on Monday, December 25.
    - 1883—Admitted in School, Passed IV in early 1887
    - 1887—Admitted in Standard I English, Sindh Madrasatul Islam, Karachi, July 4.
    - 1892—Married Emibai at the age of 16
  + Left Karachi for Europe
    - 1893— Joined Lincoln's Inn
  + Emibai died at home
    - 1894—His mother’s death, whom he loved very much, was a great shock for him and he returned to Karachi for few weeks.
    - 1895—On return to London he started living at 35 Russel Road, Kensington, London. His father Jinnah Poonjah shifted to Bombay with his children leaving Karachi for good.
    - 1896—Called to the Bar on April 29, he sailed for Bombay, India from England in July. He was enrolled as an advocate on the original side of the High Court of Bombay on August 24. Started his legal career living in Apollo Hotel in Bombay with an initial hard struggle.
    - 1900—Appointed Presidency Magistrate, Bombay for three months. He left the job in November though a permanent assignment was offered to him by the Law Department Bombay. The refusal of the offer was a turning point in his life. He celebrated his 24th birthday and restarted his legal career with the same zeal and perseverance.
    - 1902—His father Jinnah Poonjah died on April 17. The responsibility of Miss Fatima Jinnah and Master Ahmed Ali Jinnah fell on his shoulder.
    - 1903—He started living in a bigger house in Band Stand area of Bombay.
    - 1906—Purchased his own bungalow in Malabar Hills in Bombay, one of the best areas in Bombay. Started his public career with his maiden speech on “Mussalman Waqf Alal-aulad” at Congress session Calcutta in December.
    - 1907—Congress delegates were divided into two factions, extremists and moderates at Allahabad session on December 26. Jinnah sided with the latter.
    - 1909—Elected from Bombay Muslim Constituency to the Imperial Legislative Council. Jinnah contested against Molvi Rafiuddin, one of the founders of All India Muslim League and defeated him in the election.
    - 1910—Took oath as a member of the Imperial Legislature on January 25. Attended Congress session at Allahabad on December 26 and spoke on separate electorate for Muslims.
    - 1911—Attended Hindu-Muslim Leaders Conference at Allahabad on January 1 to discuss Muslim representation in Legislature and in services and also to solve Hindi-Urdu problems. Introduced and spoke on “Mussalman Waqf (Trust) Validating Bill”.
    - 1912—Spoke on Elementary Education bill in the Imperial Legislative Council and pleaded for inclusion and amendments in the interest of Muslims otherwise warned to oppose it. Attended on special invitation, the Council meeting of the Muslim League at Bankipur on December 31 and proposed “Self Government suitable to India” for the in Indian Politics and that too from the Muslim League platform of which he was not yet a regular member.
    - 1913—Spoke on Report of the Select Committee on the “Mussalman Waqf Validating Bill” in the Imperial Legislative Council. The Bill received the Viceroy’s assent on March 7 and became a law of critical importance to the Muslims in India. Attended All India Muslim League Annual Session at the Lucknow on March 22-23. The new motto of the Muslim League’s struggle for “Self Government Suitable to India” was endorsed in the session. He was enrolled as member of the All India Muslim League by Moulana Mohammed Ali and Syed Wazir Hassan.
    - 1914—Joined a delegation to England in May. His statement published in The Times, London June 3 read: “India is perhaps the only member of the British Empire without any real representation and the only civilized country in the world that has no real system of representative government”.
    - 1915—Spoke at Bombay Muslim Students Union as a Chief Guest, February 3. Due to his efforts, All India Muslim League and All India Congress Committee annual sessions were held in Bombay at the same time.
    - 1916—Presided over the All India Muslim League held on December 30-31. Famous Lucknow Pact was signed between Muslim League and Congress as an accord between Hindu and Muslims due to his efforts as the Champion of the accord.
    - 1917—Spent the summer at Darjeeling Hill Station with Sir Dinshaw Petit. Protested against the internment of Mrs. Anne Besant and her coworkers. Spoke at Allahabad Home Rule League in October.
    - 1918—Married to Begum Rutty, April 19, the Parsi lady who embraced Islam day before her marriage. Jinnah Pacific Hall was built to commemorate his services to the people of India.
    - 1919—Resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council as protest against the Rowlatt Act, which he termed a “Black Law”. His daughter Dina was born on August 15. Attended the All India Muslim League session at Amritsar and was elected its President.
    - 1920—Presided over Extra-Ordinary Session of All India Muslim League Calcutta, September 7. The banners at his side read: Be true to your religion and Liberty is man’s birthright. He departed from the All India Congress Committee for good.
    - 1924—Reelected the President of Muslim League for another three years.
    - 1926—At Delhi session of the Muslim League in December, he proposed for speedy attainment of a full responsible Government.
    - 1928—Addresses the Calcutta session of the Muslim League and declared, “A constitutional war has been declared on Great Britain. We are denied equal partnership and we will resist the new doctrine to the best of our power. Jalianwala Bagh was a physical butchery, the Simon Commission is a butchery of our soul”.
    - 1929—Fourteen Points of Jinnah were formulated in March. It was a proposal for the settlement with majority.
    - 1930—During the Allahabad session of the Muslim League, Allama Iqbal presented his proposal of “Muslim India within India”. Jinnah, much despaired, with the affairs of India, left for England in a self imposed exile. He purchased a house at West Heath London and started legal practice in Privy Council as a barrister.
    - 1933—A resolution was passed at Delhi Session of the Muslim League in November by one group to take advantage of Jinnah’s non-presence and the League was divided into two groups.
    - 1934—The split in ranks of the All India Muslim League ended at a combined meeting of both the sections on March 4. A resolution was passed electing Mr. Jinnah the President of the United Body. Within a month Jinnah returned to India and started re-organization of the Muslim League.
    - 1936—At the Bombay session of the All India Muslim League in April his services rendered in connection with the Shahidgunj Mosque (Lahore) question was lauded. At this session he proposed that Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan be elected Honorary Secretary of the Muslim League for a term of three years.
    - 1937—At the Muslim League session in Lucknow, Mr. Jinnah advocated for the government of the people, by the people and for the people. He advised the people,”Think a hundred times before you take any decision but once a decision is taken, stand by it as one man. Be true and loyal and I fee confident that success is with you”.
    - 1938—At the special session of the Muslim League at Calcutta, Mr. Jinnah said in the presidential address, “Don’t depend upon anybody. You must depend upon your own inherent strength. The Musalmans have not yet realized what power and strength they would possess if they were properly mobilized as one solid people”. Mr. Jinnah was now popularly known as Quaid-e-Azam. Two great leaders of the Muslim India, Dr. Mohammad Iqbal and Maulana Shaukat Ali passed away.
    - 1940—Presided over the famous Lahore Session of Muslim League in March, which passed the Lahore Resolution, later known as the Pakistan Resolution. His 64th Birthday was celebrated officially by the Muslim League.
    - 1941—Presided over the Special session of the Punjab Muslim Students Federation March 2. He said let our motto be: Money is lost, nothing is lost Courage is lost, much is lost Honor is lost, most is lost Soul is lost, all is lost
    - 1942—At Allahabad session in April, he said, “Now let us talk less and work more”. Cripps proposal was discussed at length. At this session a resolution giving full power to Mr. Jinnah was carried with a single dissenting vote of Maulana Hasrat Mohani.
    - 1943—In a message to Frontier Muslim Student Federation April 4, he said, “You have asked me to give you a message. What message can I give you? We have got the greatest message in the Quran for our guidance and enlightenment”. He faced an assassin on July 26. The last annual session of the All India Muslim League was held in December at Karachi. Mr. Jinnah said in the presidential address, “Just as we have after seven years (since the 1936 revival of the Muslim League) established our unity of ideals and unity of thought, so we must in the next period of our program establish complete unity of action”.
    - 1944—Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held. Gave an interview to the Associated Press of America on November 8 explaining the geographical, political and economic position of Pakistan.
    - 1945—Elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures were held. The elections were fought on the issue of Pakistan. The Muslim League won all the Muslim seats in the center and overwhelming majority in the provinces. Viceroy’s Executive Council was expanded. Talks failed as neither the Viceroy nor the Congress conceded the League’s claim to nominate all Muslim members.
    - 1946—All India Muslim League Legislators Convention in Anglo-Arabic Hall, Delhi was held in the month of April. This historical convention was actually the meeting of the parliament of Muslim India.
    - 1947— Quaid-e-Azam broadcast message of Partition Plan June 3. At the last (Pre-partition) council meeting o of the Muslim League the supporters shouted, Shahensha-e-Pakistan (Emperor of Pakistan). Mr. Jinnah strongly objected being called Emperor of Pakistan and said, “I am the soldier of Pakistan not its emperor.” Karachi was decided to be the Capital of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam along with Miss Fatima Jinnah arrived in Karachi August 7. Addressed Constituent assembly of Pakistan on August 11. Pakistan appeared on the Globe on August 14.
    - 1948—As Governor General Addressed the establishment H.M.P.S. Dilawar January 23 saying,”While giving the fullest support to the principles of the United Nations Charter, we cannot afford to neglect our defenses. The primary responsibility for the defense of our country will rest with us.” At public meeting in Dacca, March 21 he said,”Having failed to prevent the establishment of Pakistan, thwarted and frustrated by their failure, the enemies of Pakistan have now turned their attention to disrupt the State by creating a split amongst the Muslims of Pakistan.”   
      Message to the Muslims of the World, August 7, it was his last wish to put up a united front of the Muslim world. Last message was on the 1st Independence Day. Returned to Karachi, his birthplace, and within a year of the creation of Pakistan, the Quaid-e-Azam, greatest figure in Pakistan’s history, breathed his last on September 11. Inna-lillah-e-wa-inna-illaihe Rejeun.
    - **(WARA KHAN)**

**GEO-PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF PAKISTAN**

**“MOUNTAINOUS REGION OF PAKISTAN”**

**INTRODUCTION:**

Pakistan is a unique land! Situated in heart of South Asian sub-continent. It is a country with rich history and cultural heritage, fascinating in its own. Nature has blessed Pakistan with High Mountain, plateaus, plains, desert and the luring sunny beaches are all found here. However, more than fifty percent (50%) of its area is mountainous, particularly it’s northern, and north western which passes the most fascinating mountains on earth. Pakistan is blessed with a long range of mountains that are an attraction for geologists and mountain climbers from all over the world. Pakistan has more than a hundred peaks that are above 7,000 metres. Out of the world’s 14 highest peaks, four are in Pakistan.

**MOUNTAINOUS REGION:**

In Pakistan’s mountainous region, there are three mountain ranges:

-Northern Mountains (High Mountain Ranges)

-North Western Mountains (High Mountain Ranges)

-Western mountains (Low Mountain Ranges)

**THE NORTHERN & NORTH WESTERN MOUNTAIN RANGES:**

**High Mountain Ranges:**

Northern Pakistan is host to three of the world’s biggest and most spectacular mountain ranges, the Himalaya, the Karakorum, and the Hindukush. Amongst these ranges lies the great Himalayas which the people of central and south Asia consider to be the roof of the world.

**1-Karakorum Mountain Range:**

Location:

Karakorum means “Black stone”. It is believed to be the north western extension of greater Himalayan Mountain system, covering the borders between Pakistan, India and China, in the regions of Gilgit-baltistan (Pakistan), Ladakh (India) and Xinjiang region (china).

The region is about 500km in length, and is bounded on the northeast by the edge of the Tibetan plateau, and on the north by the Pamir Mountains.

Peaks of Karakorum Mountain Range:

[K2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K2): 8611m

[Gasherbrum I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gasherbrum_I): 8080m

[Broad Peak](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broad_Peak): 8051m

[Gasherbrum II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gasherbrum_II): 8035m

[Gasherbrum III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gasherbrum_III): 7952m

[Gasherbrum IV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gasherbrum_IV): 7925m

[DistaghilSar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distaghil_Sar): 7885m

[KunyangChhish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kunyang_Chhish): 7852m

Masherbrum I: 7821m

[Batura I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batura_I): 7795m

Highest peak:

K-2 is the second highest mountain in the world. It is in Karakorum section of the Himalaya between Pakistan and china. K-2 is the national mountain of Pakistan and its height is **8,623m** high. The popular name of k-2 come from the name of the mountain range Karakorum, It means Karakorum 2.

**-The Himalaya Mountain Range:**

Name, Location and Surroundings:

The western Himalaya are situated in Kashmir valley and northern Pakistan, to the south and east of Indus River, and is denominated by “Nanga Parbat”. The Himalaya range occupies in Pakistan the region of Kashmir, Kaghan, Kohistan, Deosai and Chilas.

Ranges of Himalaya:

-**Mount Everest** (29,035 ft.) which lies between Tibet and the kingdom of Nepal, is the highest mountain in the world.

-One of the most famous peaks in the range is **Mount Kailas** (21,778 ft.) which lies in Tibet. This mountain is holy to the Hindus and the Buddhists and is said to contain the thrones of their God.

-**Kanchenjunga** (28,169 ft.) the world’s third highest peak lies near Mount Everest. Other highest peaks in this range include Makalu (27,825).

-**Dhaulagiri** (26,795 ft).

-**Nanga Parbat** (26,660 ft.)

-**Mount Kamet** (25,446 ft.)

Highest range in Pakistan (Nanga Parbet):

Nanga parbet has highest peak rising 8125m above the sea level. Pakistan’s second highest and world’s 9th highest peak. Nanga par bet peak is also famous for its unique rupal face which rises 4,600m straight above its base and the mountain is considered as one of the most difficult and dangerous to climb. Its nick name is “Killer Mountain”.

Ecology of Himalaya:

The flora and fauna of the Himalayas vary with climate, rainfall, altitude, and soils. The climate ranges from tropical at the base of the mountains to permanent ice and snow at the highest elevations. Almost every kind of climate can be found in the Himalaya, because of the great difference in attitude in various parts of the range.

**The Hindu Kush Mountain Range:**

Origin:

The origins of the name ‘*Hindu Kush*’ are uncertain, with multiple theories. In the time of “Alexander, the great”, the Hindu Kush range was referred to as the “Caucasus Indicus” or the "Caucasus of Indus River".

Location:

The Hindu Kush is a chain of mountains in central Asia extending to the west of the Himalayas. They are part of the boundary between eastern Afghanistan, and north-western Pakistan.

They are part of the boundary between eastern Afghanistan, and north-western Pakistan. To the east, the Hindu Kush buttresses the Pamir mountains near the point where the borders of Pakistan, Afghanistan, china meet after which it runs southwest through Pakistan and into Afghanistan. The mountain range separates central Asia from south Asia.

Peaks of Hindu Kush:

Some of the important peaks of Hindu Kush mountain range are:

Trich Mir (7708m): Pakistan

Noshak (7492m): Pakistan and Afghanistan

Istor-o-Naal (7403m): Pakistan

Saraghrar (7338m): Pakistan

UdrenZom (7140m): Pakistan

Highest Peak (Trich Mir):

Trich Mir also known as ‘Terich Mir’ is the highest [mountain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain) of the [Hindu Kush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_Kush) range, and the highest mountain in the world outside of the [Himalayas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himalayas)-[Karakoram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karakoram) range, located in KPK, [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan). Its elevation is about 7708m.

The mountain was first climbed in 1950 by a Norwegian expedition consisting of Arne Næss, P. Kvernberg, H. Berg, and Tony Streather.

The last village in Chitral before reaching Tirirch Mir is known as Village Tirich. It is lies in Mulkow. The people have a ‘Khowar’ language which most speak. The residents are available for here as porters and tourist guides and will lead trekkers part way up the mountain, but there is a point where they cannot approached and advice to the tourist not to go.

**LOW MOUNTAIN RANGES OF PAKISTAN:**

Most of the low mountain ranges of Pakistan extend from North to Southwest and to South in a bone like manner. These ranges lie in the western area of Pakistan. There are many mountain ranges in Pakistan which are on the lower side but the main low mountain ranges are:

1- Suleiman Mountain Range

2- Safaid Koh Mountain Range

3- Kirthar Mountain Range

**-Suleiman Mountain Range:**

Location:

Suleiman Range is the major geological feature of Northern Baluchistan Province of Pakistan and Zabul Province of Afghanistan. It is the bordering region between the Iranian Plateau and the Indian subcontinent. Bordering the Suleiman Range to the north are the arid highlands of the Hindu Kush. The Suleiman Mountain Range continue from south of Gomal River, lies between Baluchistan Plateau and the Indus Plains. The Suleiman mountain range is east of Quetta (Pakistan), overlooking the plain of the Indus river. Further, Suleiman mountain range meets the Kirthar Mountain Range, which merges in to the Kohistan area of Sindh.

Peaks of Suleiman Range:

On the northern end of Sulaiman range are its prominent twin peaks Kaisargarh and Takht-e-Sulaiman. The latter is also known as the ‘Throne of Solomon’ because of its shape. The peaks, their heights and locations are given below:

**Peaks: Heights of Peaks: Locations of Peaks:**

Looi Sar Naikan (Koh-Zarghun) 3578m Quetta, Baluchistan

Takht-e-Suleiman 3487m East of Quetta

Kaisargarh 3441m East of Quetta

Khilafat Hills 3475m Baluchistan

Loai Sar (Koh-i-Takatu) 3472m Quetta

Elevation:

Its heights gradually decrease toward the south, with summits averaging 1800–2100m. The average elevation of this range is 1,520 meters i.e. about 5000 feet.

-**Safaid Koh Mountain Range:**

Safaid Koh Mountain Range remains covered with snow throughout the year, luring nature lovers and captivating them in its fascinating beauty and this is the reason behind its name “Safaid Koh”.

Location:

Safaid Koh Mountain range is named in Persian which means “White Mountains” and in Pushto, it means, “Spin Ghar”. Safaid Koh Moutain range forms a natural frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan extending westward for 100 miles (160 km) from the Vale of Peshawar (Pakistan) to the Lowrah Valley (Afghanistan). This [mountain range](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain_range) is  in [Eastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tora_Bora) [Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan) and expanding well to [North-Western](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federally_Administered_Tribal_Areas) [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) which covers Khyber Agency and Kurram Valley of Federally Administered Tribal Areas in Pakistan. The closest city near the Safed Koh is Parachinar of Pakistan. It is a straight and rigid peak, towers above all surrounding hills.

Highest Peak:

Mount Sikaram Sar is the highest peak of the Safed Koh Range which forms a natural boundary and water shed with Afghanistan is situated in Kurram agency. It is at an elevation of 4,761 m above mean sea level. It has a prominence of 2,295 m. It lies on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border south of the Kabul River and Khyber Pass. It parallels the Kabul River. The [Kabul River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabul_River) cuts a narrow [trough](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trough_(geology)) through the Safaid Koh mountains to flow eastward in the [Indus River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_River), otherwise, the range connects directly with the Shandur Top off shoot of the Hindu Kush mountain system The Khyber Pass crosses a spur of the Safed Koh range.

**-Kirthar Mountain Range:**

Location:

This mountain range is located in Sindh. It extends about 190 miles southward from River Mula in Central Baluchistan to Muari on the Arabian Sea, west of Karachi. This range forms a boundary between the southern Baluchistan on the West and the Lower Indus Plain on the East.

There are several rock hills having heights around 4,000a ft. in the south to 8,000 ft. north. There is a huge Kirthar National Park being the largest reserve of wildlife in Sindh.

Elevation:

The highest elevation of this range was discovered very recently by Shaddan Shah i.e. on April 2009. He named it Koh-e-Benazir to honour the late Benazir Bhutto. Before this the highest was Kutte-ji-Kabar (Tomb of a Dog), which now is the second highest. Kirthar range has several peaks above 5,500 feet and get snowfall in the winters only occasionally. There is a famous Gorakh hill station 93 kilometres north of Dadu city.

Peaks and Highest peak:

The maximum altitude of the Kirthar range that is present in Sindh is almost 7,056 feet above sea-level, which makes it Sindh's highest peak. This range is present a few miles north-west of the Gorakh Hill Station(5,688 feet.)

**Peaks: Heights: Location:**

-Koh-e-Benazir 2151m North-west of Gorakh Hill

-Kutte-ji-Kabar 2091m Northern side of Kirthar

-Gorakh Hill 1734m North-west of Dadu

**CONCLUSION:**

Pakistan has been blessed with number of high peaks. Most of them are located in Northern region and some are in western region. These mountain ranges are fascinating but at the same time horrible and dangerous. It gives spirit and happiness to visitors but it also takes their content when climbers lose their lives here. Mountains are very important for a country in many ways but the simplest one is the ‘Beauty of a Country’. Mountains enhance the beauty of areas of the country. They also affect the climate of the region and the most important one, mountains helps to divide countries as natural barriers. In mountainous region, there is fresh air, unique food as well as adventurous things. So, we, the people of Pakistan, are blessed to have such great and beautiful mountainous ranges.

**-Kinza Javed Choudhry.**

**PLAINS:**

Plains in many areas are important for agriculture because where the soils were deposited as sediments they may be deep and fertile.

* **The Indus Plain**

South of the Salt Range and east of the suleiman and kirther mountain lies a vast plain that extends up to Arabian Sea. This area is generally irrigated by the Indus River and its tribulations (Sutlej, River Chenab, and Jhelum rivers). The rivers meet the Indus at Mithan Kot and upto this area from down South is the Lower Indus plain, whereas area above is called the Upper Indus Plain.

* **Lower Indus Plain**

The lower Indus Plain thus includes most of the Sindh province. The soil is very productive and wherever water is available, the crops blossom. However, the Thar Desert in its eastern portion is a classic example of how lack of water turns green fields into treeless desert. As the Indus approaches the Rabian Sea it spreads out some 556,000 acres to form a delta is the seaport of Karachi to the east the fans into the salt marshes of the Rann of Kutch.

* **Upper Indus Plain**

The area north of Mithan Kot forms the upper Indus plain and is very fertile because of the soil brought in by the Indus River. A number of canals criss-cross the area, adding to the fertility of the land and pro ducing cash crops. Thar desert west of the Jhelum , once arid and lifeless is now being tuned into a settled area, mainly because of the Jinnah Barrage and canals emanating from it. There are some small hills around Chiniot , Sargodah and Sangla which are being fast depleting for use in contruct.

**PLATEAUS:**

Plateaus also called a high plain or table land is an area of highland,usually consisting of elatively flat terrain that is raised significantly above the surrounding area ,often with one or more slides with steep slopes. The largest and highest platea in the world is Tibetan Plateau the plateau is sufficiently high enough to reverse the Hodley cell convection cycles and to drive the monsoons of India towards the south. There are three types of plateaus , 1**.** Volcanic plateau, 2. Intermontane plateau 3**.** Dissected plateau.

1 **Volcanic Plateau:** this plateau is basically formed by the volcanic activity.

2 **Intermontane Plateau :** this plateau is formed by the tectonic plates.

3 **dissected Plateau :** this plateau is usually formed by the erosions.

* **Balochistan plateau**

It is a vast plateau in the west of Kirthar and Sulaiman mountains. The average height in this area is between 600 to 900 meters. The mountains in the north eastern Balochistan is higher on the south than the ones on the west side. There are many minerals discovered in the region like coal, iron, natural gas, chromate and copper. The climate is severe cold in winters and extremely hot in summer with the exception of the high mountain area.

* **Photohar Plateau**

Photohar plateau is a tableland in Rawalpindi Attock , and Jhelum districts of the Punjab , lying between the Indus and Jhelum rivers and bounded or the north by the Hazara Hills and on the south by the Salt Range. Its elevation varies from 1,000 to 2,000ft (300to 600m).

**FORESTS:**

The forests of Pakistan reflect great physiographic climatic and edaphic contrasts in the country. Forest plays important role in the economy of Pakistan. In Pakistan4.4% of land is covered by forest which is very little ratio there should 25% of land covered with forest.

**Types Of Forest In Pakistan**

* **Coniferous forest**

Coniferous forests are widespread forest and the major areas where they are found are Northern areas, Swat, Shangla, Abottabad, Mansehra, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Muree, Balochistan mountain. The coniferous forest occur from 1,00 to 4,000m altitudes. These forest remain evergreen through out the year.

* **Juniper Forest**

Ziarat is famous for its juniper forest Pakistan’s largest juniper forest is located in the reserve. A living fossils of ziarat , juniper forests, which are also found in zarghoon mount and some other mounted areas of balochistan and famous for being sexond largest juniper forest in the world , which covers an area of about 999**.**60 hectares. Juniper tree species of ziarat have a global significance because of their old age and slow growth rate.

* **Alpine Forest**

These forest are called alpine because they grow in conditions similar to those in the alps, a mountain range in Europe. Alpines forest are found in the mountains of Gilgit Baltistan. These forest are found in the lower parts of the mountains of the north, eg above Murre and Nathia Gali, and in parts of the hills of Blochistan. In these forest there are fir, spruce, decoder and kail tree.

* **Mangrove Forest**

The trees of this forest grow in swampy areas. Lack of fresh water results in shunned growth of trees and in the occurance of limited number of species. The normal height of trees is 10 feet while in better waltered areas the trees rise to 20-25 feet. These forest are mostly found in the Indus Delta. Hub Delta is also covered with these forests.

**DESERTS:**

Deserts in Pakistan constitute a significant part of the country’s geography , especially in the central and south eastern regions. Despite harsh living conditions these desert areas are also inhabited by a significant number of people and livestock. The major deserts of Pakistan include Thar, cholistan ,thall and kharan deserts which are describe below.

* **Thar Desert**

Thar desert is the seventh largest desert on the planet and third largest in asia mostly falls under the territory of Sindh province extending eastwards from irrigated plains on the left bank of river indus towards the indian states of rajistan and gujrat. The approximate area greater thar desert in total is around 200,000sq km of which around 50,000sq km falls in the Pakistani territories covering the districts of tharparkar, mirpurkhas, umerkot, khairpur, sukkar, and ghotki In Sindh province thar desert is among the most populated deserts of the world. Most of the population in these district in settled cities and villages however significant of number of people live deep inside the desert and live nomadic life style and depends heavily on saving livestock of their livelihood.The desert also support good deal of wildlife.

* **Cholistan** **desert**

The cholistan desert locally known as Rohi,constitutes the south eastern region of Punjab province with an estimated area of 26,000 sq Km covering the districts of Bhawalpur,Rahimyar Khan and Bhawalnagar.Towards the eastern flanks cholistan extended indian states of Rajhistan and Punjab and joins the greater desert.While on the northwestern it is bordered by the irrigated plains of Indus and Sutlaj.The total estimated population living in these desert districts in around 7.5 million

* **Thal desert**

Thal desert is the third largest desert in Pakistan situated in the central Punjab it covers an estimated area of 20,000 sq km .it is boarded by Indus and Jhelum rivers on its western and eastern flanks respectively and in the north it meets the forthills of Salt Range of Potohar Plateau.Administratively the Thal desert mainly falls in the district of Bhakkar , Khushak,Mianwali ,Jhung ,layyah and Muzaffargarh and is supporting a considerable population of 9.4 million

* **Kharan desert**

The kharan desert is situated in the western region of Balochistan province of Pakistan .Kharan desert can be separated from the rest of the arid landscape due to its sandy nature and more even terrain,ranging from 1000 meter in the north east to 500 meters in the west. It mostly falls in the kharan district covering an estimated area of 0.23 million .It is the most inhospitable desert in Pakistan with extreme dry climatic conditions>due to its vastness and isolation kharan desert was selected for Pakistan second nuclear test executed on may 30 1998.

**GEO-POLITICAL AND GEO-STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF PAKISTAN:**

Geopolitics:

Geo politics is a method of political analysis that emphasizes the role played by geography in international relation. Geopolitics became popular during the first half of the 20th century. Geo political theorist stressed that natural political boundaries and excessto important water ways is vital to a nation's survival. Geo politics is concerned with how geographical factors including territory, population, strategic and natural resources effect their relation btw their states and the struggle for world domination.

Geo strategy:

Geo strategy is the sub field of geopolitics. It is a type of foreign policy guided mainly by geographic factors as they effect political and military planning. The geo strategic location of Pak.in the biggest continent of Asia has given it unique position in the world. The geographic location of Pak is very important as it assumes a dissersive role to maintain balance of power in Asia and particularly between the super powers during the cold war. And after 9/11 incident against the war of terror.

Pakistan's significance during cold war:

1) An adherent of the unity of Muslim Ummah.

2) An obstacle to the expansion of communism.

3) Maintained balance of power in South Asia.

4) Strong support to China.

5) Front line state during Afghan-Soviet war.

6) Pak's strategic significance in the war on terror.

7) Pak's political importance in the recent Saudi iran crisis.

1. An adherent of the unity of Muslim Ummah:

Pakistan got independence in the period of cold war. Pakistan was created in the name of Islam and is known as the first ideological state in the world. Pak was very important in the Muslim world as it was the largest Muslim state and can play the role of mediator or reconsider in the times of crisis.

1. An obstacle to the expansion of communism:

Pakistan was very close to USSR and the only one state between USSR and PAKISTAN was Afghanistan (the borders of Afghanistan was demonstrated by Russia and British). Both USA and USSR were trying to get Pakistan’s support but Pakistan was with USA. In 1949 both the super powers look towards south Asia and USA perceived that India is the most important country in the south Asia due to its geographical location.

In 1949 USA send invitation to India and in the same year USSR send invitation to Pakistan looking for allies but Pakistan refused it because Pakistan came into existence in Islam and communists don’t believe in Allah and it was very humiliating for super powers to be ignored. Soon after when USA came to know about this another invitation was send to Pakistan by USA in 1950 and it was accepted. Liaquat ali khan visited USA and address about Pak and present Pak as heart of Asia due to its geographical location.

Although Pakistan doesn’t aligned with USA but as it favored USA, USA take advantage of geographical location of Pakistan.

1. Maintained balance of power in south Asia:

SAARC: saarc stands for south Asia association for regional co-operation. First 7 countries were member of SAARC but now they’ve been 8 countries which are India, srilanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Maldives. India is dominating as it has good relation with other 6 countries. Pakistan is the only state which maintained the balance of power in south Asia although it has very weak military but it doesn’t accept Indian dominance.

1. Strong support to china:

When Pakistan was created china was going through civil war period. Pakistan was the first state which establish diplomatic relation with china and supported china in membership with USA. China was established and declared as communist state. But after its establishment it was not included in superpower and In the beginning relation were not so good but after 1950’s relation between china and Pakistan turned cordial. In 1965 war when USA stopped Pakistan aid, china was the only established country which supported Pakistan. Although India and Pakistan both are economically strong but china and India relation were so good so china support Pakistan because of its geographical location to conquer India.

In 2014 china is constructing route with Pakistan through Gwadar port.

1. Front line state during afghan soviet war:

Both countries Afghanistan and USSR has friendly relations since 1950 -1979. As Afghanistan was a landlord country and military weak, USA ignored Afghanistan for military aid, so Afghanistan join hands with USSR. USSR was giving support to Afghanistan. In 25 December 1979 USSR entered china, it was again a thread for USA. Next comes Pakistan, Pakistan shares largest border with Afghanistan. Pakistan and USSR relation turned cordial as USSR entered Pakistan because USA doesn’t support Pakistan (sue to geopolitics and geo strategy). In the period of 1979-1988 Pakistan played a role of front line state during afghan soviet because USA supported Pakistan by giving huge aid packages, military aid so Pakistan accepted to favor USA and accepted to play a role of front line state. A Geneva accord was signed in 1989 USSR was disintegrated comprises of 15 republic and remained Russia. Communism failed in USSR and democracy is declared so , Pakistan was ignored by USA.

1. Pakistan strategic significance in the war of terror:

Pakistan’s role in the War on Terror in the context of international and domestic politics. Pakistan’s decision to join the international coalition was the outcome of the structural constraints. The terrorist attacks on U.S; the preponderant power in the unipolar international system, resulted into a global war against terrorism. Moreover, Terrorism had been declared as a threat to the stability of international system. This anti-terrorist global trend forced the international community in general and Pakistan in particular to join the War on Terror. However, the domestic backlash in Pakistan renders the domestic political constraint relevant. The considerations of domestic politics, along with the systemic constraint, have to be observed in understanding Pakistan’s role in war on terror holistically. The role of state and society, as important factors in domestic politics are analyses for explaining Pakistan’s behavior in the Post-9/11 period.

1. Pakistan political importance in the recent Saudi Iran crisis:

Pakistan’s role in the Saudi-Iran split isn’t entirely obvious. The country is a Sunni-majority state with the second-largest Shia population of any Muslim-majority state after Iran. Pakistan shares close historical and diplomatic ties with Saudi Arabia, but shares a border with Iran. For Islamabad, maintaining good ties with both Riyadh and Iran is a priority for entirely different reasons.

Meanwhile, Pakistan’s leaders have no particular intention to be seen as siding with either Saudi Arabia or Iran and their highly sectarian geopolitical feud for influence in the Middle East. Nevertheless, ahead of the Nawaz and Raheel trips, the Pakistani foreign office issued a statement noting that “Pakistan is deeply concerned at the recent escalation of tensions between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran.”

**Mineral Resources of Pakistan:**

**1) Natural Gas:**

**Natural gas is used in domestic cooking, thermal power stations and steel furnaces and as a raw material for fertilizer industry and in CNG kits for transport purpose. It is used almost in every industry. It is found in Sui, Attock, Pirkoh and Kandhkot.**

**2) Petroleum:**

**Petroleum or Crude, oil is used in transport, power-generating stations, in iron and steel furnace Petroleum is known as black liquid gold. Of the total requirement only 40 percent is produced with the country and the rest is imported from abroad. Crude oil is found at Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Badin, Attock and Mianwali.**

**3) Coal:**

**Coal is used in thermal power station and in furnaces for making bricks. About 80 percent of cement industry has now switched over to indigenous coal from furnace oil that has saved considerable foreign exchange being spent on the import of furnace oil. Quality of coal is not very good. It is available at Dandot, Makerwal, Harnai, Lakhra (Sindh). The coalfield in the Sindh province has huge coal resources of about 175 billion tones. In view of the anticipated shortfall of electricity and other energy resources during the next 10 years, the maximum utilization of coal would be required in power generation and gasification. To ascertain commercial viability of mining coal from Thar (Sindh), German consultants have completed a mining feasibility on a specific block in Thar Coalfield.**

**Chromites:**

**Chromite is used in making engineering tools and stainless steel. It is found at Chaghi, Muslim Bagh, Malakand and Zhob.**

**5) Copper:**

**Copper is used in electrical equipment, power and communication transmission lines. It is found at Sandak, Chaghi.**

**6) Gypsum:**

**Gypsum is used in the manufacture of cement, fertilizers and Plaster of Paris. It is found at Hazara, Kohat, D.G.Khan and Dandot.  
  
7)  Iron Ore:**

**Iron ore is used in making steel and engineering products. Quality of iron ore is not of good standard. It is found at Kalabagh, Chitral, Hazara, Makerwal and Khuzdar.   
  
8) Rock Salt  
Rock salt is used for cooking as well as in the manufacture of soda ash. It is also used in textile and tanning industries. It is found at Khewra, Warcha and Kalabagh.   
  
9) Marble and Granite:  
Marble is used for decoration in construction industry. It is available in great quantities at various places of the country.   
  
10) Lime Stone:  
Limestone is used in manufacture of cement, bleaching powder and glass and paint industries. It has rich deposits in the country. Lime stone is found at Hyderabad, Potohar and at Khewra Salt range.**

**POWER AND WATER RESOURCES >>>miss notes**

**(MAHA BATOOL)**

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND ISSUES OF PAKISTAN

ENERGY CRISIS:

Energy crisis is the most important economic problem which has affected the growth of the state adversely the load shedding of electricity , gas, petroleum and natural gas has caused various of several and numerous industries which has increased unemployment.

Low export and high import:

A very crucial economic problem is deficit of the budget . Which shows that the import in the country is higher than the export which states that the country is bringing ore goods in the country by purchasing them and is selling less goods to the international market . This creates the gap between the import and the export of the country.

Lack of tourisim:

Pakistan is a country in which there is excessive scenic beauty and in the recent times the tourism industry in Pakistan has contributed immensely in the country’s economy , but it is ruined due to the natural disasters and the law and order situation of the state.

High pricis

Inflation accurs when prices of commodities increase and thereby the value of money decreases. The thing that is warning is that even this inflation is bassed on corruption , it results in the detoriation of the economy.

Low percapita income:

Due to low national income and high population growth rate , per capita income in Pakistan is very low. It is according to the survey in 2011-2012 per capita income is $1372.

Over dependence on agriculture:

Agriculture sector is backward due to old and traditional methods of cultivation in efficient farmers, lack of credit facilities , unorganized agriculture market etc. 66.7% population is directly or indirectly depending on agriculture.

Backward industrial sector:

Industrial system of Pakistan is backward since independence .Small and backward industrial is based on low level of capital formation, technology , training and education and over dependence on agriculture sector.

Unemployment:

More than 3.5 million people are unemployed in Pakistan . Unemployment greatly effects the economy its rate is 6.0 % . it is mainly due to high population growth rate .

High degree of illiteracy:

Illeteracy rate is very high in Pakistan . There is lack of technical education and training centers, which is necessary for economic growth. Literacy rate in Pakistan is 58% during 2011-2012.

Violation of law and order:

Law and order conditions are at their poor stage in Pakistan . A huge portion of saving is wasted in costly and lengthy legal process.

Political instabilty

There is a political instability in Pakistan . There is a lot of classes between government and the opposition that is a cause to reduction in domestic as well as foreign investment . Political instability keeps low the level of economic development.

Unfair wealth and income distribution :

There is unfair wealth and income distribution in less developed nation

20% extremely rich population has 50.02% of natural resources .whle 20% poorest population has just 6.37 of natural resources

**(SOBIA BINTE UBAID AWAN)**

**PAKISTAN’S ROLE IN THE PRESERVATION OF NATURE THROUGH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND TREATIES**

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is signatory to various international conventions, treaties and protocols. Different projects are under implementation and various activities are underway to discourage use of ozone depleting substances, protection of biodiversity, promoting use of renewable energy, energy conservation in road transport sector, enhancing forestry cover etc.

Pakistan signed the following international conventions and treaties to play the role in the preservation of nature and to control the environmental degradation.

1. Ramsar Convention
2. Montreal Protocol.
3. Basel Convention.
4. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
5. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
6. UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
7. Kyoto Protocol.
8. RAMSAR CONVENTION:

Ramsar Convention is an International treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands, i.e. to control progressive encroachment and loss of wetlands.

The Convention was developed and adopted by participating nations at a meeting in Ramsar, Iran on February 2, 1971 and came into force on December 21, 1975.

The Ramsar list of wetlands of international importance now includes over 1550 sites covering around 13,39,000. The nation with highest number of sites is the United Kingdom with 163 sites; the nation with the greatest area of listed wetlands is Canada with over 1,30,000 sq.km. Pakistan signed the convention on 3rd July 1976.

1. MONTREAL PROTOCOL:

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was designed to reduce the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances in order to reduce their abundance in the atmosphere, and thereby protect the earth’s fragile ozone layer. The original Montreal Protocol was agreed on 16 September 1987 and entered into force on 1 January 1989.

The Montreal Protocol includes a unique adjustment provision that enables the parties to the protocol to respond quickly to new scientific information and agree to accelerate the reductions required on chemicals already covered by the Protocol.

Pakistan signed it on December 18, 1992.

1. BASEL CONVENTION:

Basel Convention was signed in 1989 on the control of transboundary movement of hazardous waste. This Convention is the most comprehensive global environmental agreement on hazardous and other wastes. It has over 160 Parties and aims to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of hazardous wastes.

The Convention covers toxic, poisonous, explosive, corrosive, flammable, ecotoxic and infectious wastes. Parties are also expected to minimize the quantities that are moved across borders, to treat and dispose of wastes as close as possible to their place of generation and to prevent or minimize the generation of wastes at source.

Pakistan became a signatory member on July 26, 1994.

1. UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC):

Pakistan signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and ratified it on 1994. The ratification of the Convention triggered a series of activities in Pakistan regarding climate change issues. These included the Asia Least-cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy (ALGAS) project completed in 1998, which was the first comprehensive national project on climate change and that covered both quantification of emissions and the setting out of a long-term emission reductions programme as well as the Country Case Study on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments in Pakistan which was also completed in 1998 and which assessed the impact of Climate Change on four major sectors of economy, i.e. agriculture, forestry, water resources, and meteorology.

1. CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD):

Pakistan ratified the convention in 1994 and is a member of CBD. This convention recognises the intrinsic value of biological diversity & ecological, genetic, social, economic, cultural, educational, recreational, and aesthetic values of biodiversity & its components.

Pakistan is also a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals & world heritage convention. All these conventions aim at protection & conservation of components of biological diversity.

1. UN CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION:

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is a historic convention adopted in 1994. Pakistan ratified the convention in1997. This international legal instrument deals with poverty, food security and land degradation issues in marginal dry lands. This convention provided opportunities to Pakistan, which is predominantly an arid and semi-arid country. Pakistan is facing desertification problems in croplands and rangelands, which threaten its rural economy causing severe poverty.

1. KYOTO PROTOCOL:

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement adopted in 1997, linked to the UNFCCC, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. Recognizing that developed countries are principally responsible for the current levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of industrial activity, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities.”

The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. Its first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012.

Pakistan signed the Protocol on January 11, 2005.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan has been quite successful in cooperating with international organization to control environmental degradation. In the regional context, Pakistan is working in close cooperation with regional organizations such as South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and South Asia Cooperative Environment Programmes (SACEP).

**(OMAMA ATHER)**

BROAD FEATURES OF PAKISTAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE:

DEFINITION OF CULTURE:

Culture may be defined as behavior peculiar to human beings together with material objects used. Culture consist of languages , ideas, benefits , costoms, instructions , work of art and so on.

According to Allama Iqbal:

“culture encompasses all the mental , spiritual and physical activities of a nation”

SALIENT FEATURES OF PAKISTANI CULTURE:

1-Religion uniformity:

Pakistan came into exisistence to provide its people a system of life based on islam . this is the religion , which is practiced by all people of Pakistan.

2-language:

Anumber of languages are spoken in Pakistan but urdu is spoken and understand in all parts of Pakistan . being the official language , it is the means of communication between all regions of Pakistan.

3-literature and poetry:

Literature is an important aspect of our cultural life . most of our poets respect Islamic code and trend in their poetry . they gave the message of love and brotherhood.

4-dress and diet:

Dress is an important part of culture. The regiona dresses of Pakistan under go changes in the light of local traditions, economic conditions but in all provinces people generally wear shalwar qameez.

5-mixed culture:

Pakistani culture is mixed culture although majority of people are muslims by birth and faith but there is great influence of hindus and british culture is present in Pakistani society.

6-handicrafts:

Embroidery, leather work , glazed pottery , wood work , carpet maluring mental crafts and ivory are the essential part of culture.

7-sports:

The games like hockey, cricket,football, kabadi etcare popular in every part of our country . these games reflect our cultural identity.

8-Education:

Education contributes a great deal in the developing national character, education system plays a vital role in the formation of culture and unity of the nation.

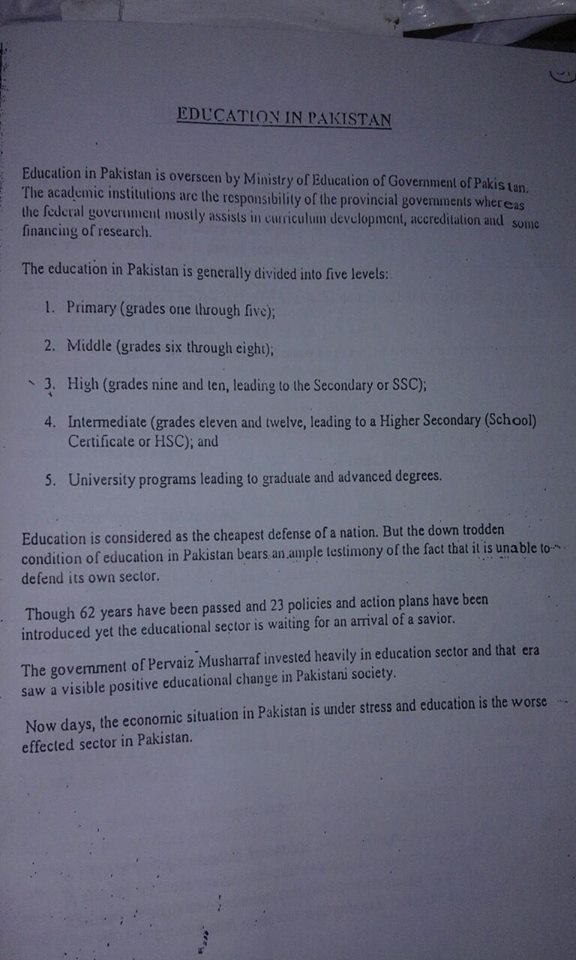
9-religious festivals:

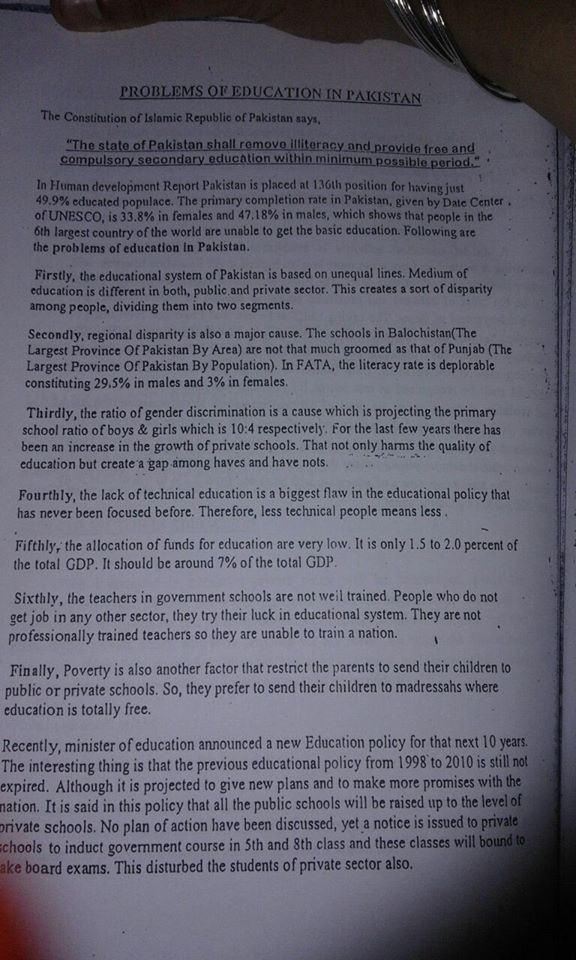
Religious festivals are the important part of our culture. These festivals are celebrated with great happiness.

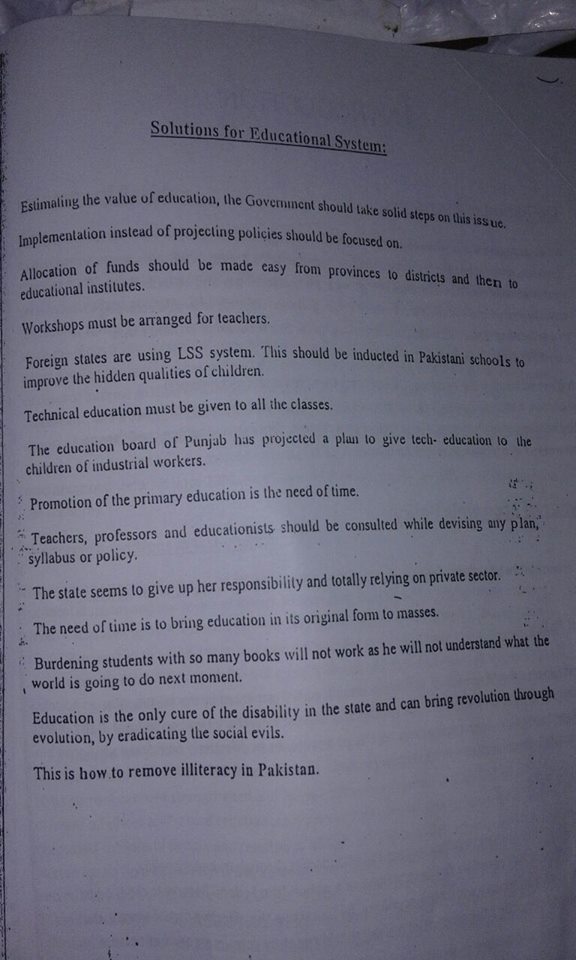
CONCLUSION:

Culture which includes religion , literature , art , architecture, chesses, music and customs has is roots in the Islamic culture . Pakistani culture represents the true picture of Islamic culture.

**(MADIHA)**

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**(MAHRUKH)**

**CITIZENSHIP NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL (MISS IMRANA NOTES)**

***STATE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY***

It is now universally that science and technology are the major agents of economic and socio-cultural development of a country. All extensive application of science and technology is required to solve the problems of diseases, illiteracy, energy, communications, industrial development and rational utilization of natural resources.

***PCSIR***

Pakistan Council of Scientific And Industrial Research(PCSIR) was establishedin 1953. The prime objective of setting up research establishments in various part of the country is to undertake scientific research for the utilization of the indigenous raw materials and also on problems faced by the country's nascent industries.

***PCST***

Pakistan Council for Science and Technology (PCST) is responsible to advise the government on S&T policies and plans and suggest measures for the promotion, development and application of science and technology in the country.For seeking expert opinion and advice in different S&T areas the council constitutes "Think Tanks / expert committees" as and when required.

***PCRWR***

The Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) was established in 1964, under a resolution and name as Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control Research Council (IDFCRC) within the ministry of Natural Resources. The Council was renamed as Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) in 1985. the PCRWR is an apex autonomous body established with the objective to conduct, organize, coordinate and promote research in all aspects of water resources.

***PAKISTAN SCIENCE FOUNDATION:***

Pakistan Science Foundation (PSF) is the apex body for promotion and funding of scientific and technological research popularization of science in the country. PSF has two subsidiary organizations i.e Pakistan museum ofNatural History (PMNH) and Pakistan Scientific and Technological information Center(PASTIC).

***PAKISTAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (PAEC):***

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission is charged with promotion of research work on peaceful uses of atomic energy inthe field of agriculture , medicine and industry as well as in execution of project involving nuclear power stations and generation of electricity.

***CWHR*** (Council of Works & Housing Research) aims at promoting and conducting quality research connecting with buldings and bulding materials. The council's activities are presently concentrated on low cost housing using new bulding materials and innovative construction techniques , for example rice husks, ash cement , pre-cast light weight cellular panels , pre-fabricated hollow slab roofs and ferro-cement hollow box roofs slab.

***PCRET*** (Pakistan Council of Renewable Energy Technologies) has been established by merging National Institute of Silicon Technologe(NIST) and Pakistan Council of Appropriate Technologies. PCRET has been assigned responsiblities for research and develpoment, dissemination , providing traing , and to promote renewable, energy technologies in the country.

***PEC*** (Pakistan Engineering Council) is a statutory (created by law or rules) body constituted in 1976. Its main statutory functions includes registration of engineers , constructors / operators and accreditation (authories) of engineering programs run by universities / institution, insuring and managing of continuing professional development , assisting federal govt. as a think tank , establishing standards for engineering products and survices decide safeguarding the interest of its member .

***HIGHER EDUCATION***

HEC had approved RS. 35 m for initiating a scheme to provide higher speed international bandwidth to universities connected with PERN (Pakistan Educational Research Network). Through this scheme the universities connected with PERN would get at list to MB of international bandwudth. Higher bandwidth on PERN would enable collective research through the use of internet and intranet resources and fast access to 56 universities of Pakistan .

***COMPARISION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MUSLIM WORLD***

Science and technology development is important in a way that it provides us with advancement in fields like communication, medicine etc. Since centuries , science has only been the tool to find the solution to various problems for example: the silicon chip have brought a revolution in a field of electronics . Now coming towards pakistan abd relating it with the technological advancement.

Pakistan has very less sceinties means less mind to bring innovation and revelations.

Secondly the amount being paid on research and develpoment is only 0.05% of GDP.

Moreover the universities that were supposed to be the HUB or CENTRE of research is now only confined to teaching. The thing which finally comes in our mind is that we had been consumers . We have been using the technologies invented by other countries rather than investigating ourselves

***PAK-AFGHAN RELATIONS***

when pakistan's application for admission to the un came up in general assembly on 30th september 1947, afghanistan was the only country to oppose. But on 20ty october afghanistan withdrenthe negative vote.

***AFGHANISTAN'S ARGUMENT AND THEIR VALIDITY:***

***1ST ARGUNENT:***

Durand line was established under durress.

***VALIDITY:***

The durand line agreement war negotiuted at the request of Ameer Abdur Rehman himself: by a british officer of Ameer's own choice and that the Ameer and his advisors publicly accepted it and declared themselves satisfied with it.For half a century afterward each and every Afghan ruler reaffirmed the validity of durand line as agreed frontier between Afghanistan and British India.

***2nd ARGUMENT:***

As the British government in India has ceased to exist , the Anglo-Afghan treaty is not valid.

***VALIDITY:***

It is well settled statement of intermational law that treaties of extinct states concerning boundary lines remain valid and all rights and duties arising from such treaties of extinct states, and binding on the absorbing states.

***3rd ARGUMENT:***

The inhabitant of Pakhtunistan are are one nation and the durand line arbitrarily divides the nations into two.

***VALIDITY:***

In the first place durand line was not arbitrarily drawn.It generally follows tribal boundries separating those tribes , which go to market in Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Quetta from those with economic links with Khurasan, having Kabul , Ghazni and Qandhar as their market town .

secondly Afghanistanis concern for the unity of Pakhtuns is not genuine because it does not include Pakhtuns on its own side of line in the prosposed state of pakhtunintan. Pakhtun would therefore continue to be divided into two sovereign states. As 67% of all Pakhtuns live in Pakistan and only 33% in Afghanistan, it would appern more logical for the minority to join the majority.

Thirdly any attempt to redraw political boundries of Afghanistan on linguistic line might cause Afghanistan's govt. to fall. The northern areas would then joint central Asian republics , the western with Iran and the rest with Pakistan's present Pushto speaking areas.

***OTHER FACTORS:***

In 1995 Afganistan condemned the bombing on civilian population by India during september 1955 Indo-pak war. In 1967 king zahir shah visited Pakistan and put the ties on firmer footings.

A conference of foreign ministers from 36 Islamic countries , was held in Islamabad In 1980 . The foreign minister unanimously denounced the soviet invasion on Afghanistan as violation of UN and Islamic conference's charters. They demanded imidiate and unconditional withdrawl of all soviet troops from Afghanistan and suspended the membership of Afghanistan OIC . The foreign minister also urged all states and people through out the world to consider boycott of Moscow Olympic games.

After long negotiations Geneva Accord was signed b/w Pakistan and Afghan soviet Authorities in 1988.

In 1995 Pakistan evaluted all member of its dipiomatic staff from kabul mission who were severerly in an attack by an unruly mob on Embeery building on 22nd sep and 18th oct 95, Pak declared 13 Afghan dipiomats and 11 Afghan nationals respectively as "Person-non- grata" and asked them to leave the country within 48 hour. Pakistan also blamed Kabul for a series of bomb blast in NWFP including the big explosion in Peshawar in which more than 40 person were uilled.

In 2010 Afghanistan donated one million dollars to help the victims of unpecedented floods in pakistan.

In 2011 parliment from Afghanistan and Pakistan in Islamabad , vowed to continue working together to bring the two brotherly countries further closer by playing their role in resolving the issue afferting the bilateral relations.

**PAK-US (MID)**

**PAK-INDIA (MID)**

**(AYSHA GHAFFAR)**

**INTODUCTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

Human Rights can be defined as those basic standards without which people cannot live in dignity as human beings.

Human rights are the foundation of freedom, justice and peace. Their respect allows the individual and the community to fully develop. They are "rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled". Human rights are certain moral guarantees that people in all countries and cultures allegedly have simply because they are people

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

**HUMAN** **RIGHTS IN PAKISTAN**

The situation of human rights in [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) is complex as a result of the country's diversity, large population, its status as a [developing country](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developing_country) and a [sovereign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign), [Islamic republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_republic) as well as an [Islamic democracy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_democracy) with a mixture of both Islamic and [secular](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secular) laws. The [Constitution of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Pakistan) provides for fundamental rights, which include [freedom of speech](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_speech), [freedom of thought](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_thought), [freedom of information](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_information), [freedom of religion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_religion), [freedom of association](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_association), [freedom of the press](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_the_press), [freedom of assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_assembly) and the (conditional) [right to bear arms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right_to_keep_and_bear_arms)

**EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS**

human rights education shall be defined as training, dissemination and information efforts aimed at the building of a universal culture of human rights through the imparting of knowledge and skills and the moulding of attitudes and directed to:

(a) The strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

(b) The full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity.

(c) The promotion of understanding, tolerance, gender equality and friendship among all nations, indigenous peoples and racial, national, ethnic, religious and linguistic groups;

(d) The enabling of all persons to participate effectively in a free society.

(e) The furtherance of the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

**SECURITY RIGHTS**

. ‘Human security’ as a distinctive new concept has largely been created and shaped by Mahbub ul Haq in the 1994 UNDP Development Report. Human security is about individual safety, integrity of the person and protection from structural as well as direct violence, about the freedom from fear and freedom from want, taking a human rights oriented approach might be a valuable tool to further clarify the concept of human security and the extent to which human security will have an impact on the international legal order.

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS**

**Economic, social and cultural rights** are socio-economic human rights, such as the right to education, right to housing, right to adequate standard of living, right to health and the right to science and culture. Economic, social and cultural rights are recognized and protected in international and regional human rights instruments. Member states have a legal obligation to respect, protect and fulfil economic, social and cultural rights and are expected to take "progressive action" towards their fulfilment.

**REGIONAL RIGHTS**

Regional human rights systems strengthen the protection and enjoyment of human rights by taking into account regional considerations, such as shared regional customs, values, culture, and practices. Regional legal frameworks give violated rights-holders the possibility of bringing their case in front of a regional body, providing that the country in question is part of this framework, and providing that all national remedies have either been exhausted or deemed inefficient.

**UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 General Assembly resolution 217 A as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected.

**CRC**

The Convention on the Right of the Child was the first instrument to incorporate the complete range of international human rights including civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights as well as aspects of humanitarian law. The convention applies to all children. It does not matter where children live, what their culture is, weather they are rich or poor. No child should be treated unfairly on any basic. The government should ensure that children survive and develop healthy.

**CEDAW**

The Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is an important agreement about equality between girls/women and boys/men. CEDAW says all the discrimination against girls and women must end. CEDAW helps girls to claim their rights at all stages of their lives from when they born to when they are little girls, adolescent, grown-up women and through old age. CEDAW demands that government should change laws and custom of their country so that girls and women are not discriminated against in any way.

**CONCLUSION**

Human rights are addressed not only or exclusively against open, generalized and declared forms of violence. More properly, they are addressed in principle against any form of *everyday* and hence systematic violence.  There is a necessary implication in both the theoretical and the practical orders between human rights and solidarity. The combination of comprehension and sensibilization can generate an *ethos*. What is truly relevant regarding the principle of subsidiarity is that, relative to human rights and solidarity, it provides the necessary tools for the "realization" of ethics. Therefore, people should enable their decisions to make sense and therefore to construct their life and their world.

**(LAIBA MANSOOR)**

**CRC AND CDRAW( MISS IMRANA NOTES)**

***HISTORY OF HUMAN RIGHTS:***

The concept of human rights can be found in the teachings of prophets, sages and philosophers. An old concept strened by religion, ethics, custom, laws etc. The modern concept of human rights has its foundation in mainly three revolutions which swept in Europe.

* English Revolution (1688)
* American Revolution (1776-1789)
* French Revolution (1789)

Other ones are:

* England -1215,1889,-1311 of rights
* The world war one 1914-1919(formation of the league of Nation)
* The world war two 1939-1945 (formation of UNO)

***WESTERN PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN RIGHTS:***

Human Rights is started after renaissance in the 18th century. The west had no concept of human rights and civil rights before the 17th century. In the 18th and 19th centuries, in Europe several philosophers evolved the concept of citizenship in a particular country. The modern concept of human rights has its foundation in the English, French and British revolutions of the 17th  and 18th century.

***ENGLISH REVOLUTION (1688):***

English Revolution is also called “THE Glorious Revolution”. This revolution occurred in England in 1688.It’s another name is “Blood Shed Resolution”. It was a corp that over threw King James II without any blood shed and placed King William III and his wife Mary in power. The 1689 English Bill of rights came from the revolution and established a democratic form of government.

***CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION:***

Religious and political conflicts between Parliment and the monarch of England caused the Glorious Revolution. It resulted in increased powers for Parliament more independence in the American colonies and protestant domination of Ireland. The Glorious Revolution which occurred in 1688 set the stage for the evolution of constitutional monarchy in Great Britain.

***THE MAGNA CARTA AND THE ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS:***

The 1689 Englih Bill of Right is one of the two great historic documents which regulate the relation between the Crown and the people, the other document being the 1215 Magna Carta of England .The Magna carta started the process of establishing the democratic basis of the English Monarchy by:

* Limiting the powers of the king
* Laying the basis for due process of law that should be known and orderly (which led to trial by Jury).
* Prohibiting the king from taking property or taxes without consent of the great council.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION (1776-1789):

Before the French and Indian War, the British government had enentially left the American colonies to their own devices which allowed the populace to develop a sense of freedom and and their own local government.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

There were a few causes t the American Revolution.

Here is list of causes:

\*Proclomation of 1763 stops colonists from moving west.

\*Parliament taxes the colonists to pay British war depts.

\* Intolerable acts setup harsh rule in Massachuselts.

There are also some effects that happened after the American Revolution.Here is a list of effects.

\*Colonies declare independence.

\* Britain recognizes united states independence.

\* United States borders extend to Florida and to the Missippi River.

\*George Washington emerges as a leader.

FRENCH REVOLUTION(1789):

The French Revolution was a period of far-reaching social and political upheaval in France that lasted from 1789 until 1799 , and was partially carried forward by Napoleon during the later expansion of the French empire.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION:

The causes were the decadent and absolutely corrupt ruling class,a rampant misery in rural areas and the appearance of new liberal discourses known as the philosophy of Enlightenment.The French state was broke after spending all his money on the war of America.The year 1788 had a very tough winter,leading to a food crisis and a strong increase in price of the bread all around the country.

The main effect of this revolution was to establish basis for Napoleon to take the seat 10 years later.After destroying th kingdom,the revolutionaries spent the next years fighting each other.On November 9th 1799,one of the military commandant of the revolution army named Napoleon took over during a coup I Paris with his kroops from the Egypt and Italy compaign 5 years later and only 15 years after the revolution,he was sacred first Emperor of the French by the pope in Notre-Dam de Paris.

THE WORLD WAR ONE (1914-1919):

The world’s first conflict,the ‘Great War’ pitted the Central Empire against the Allied forces of Great Britain ,the United States,France,Russia, Italy and Japan.

The League of Nations war an intergovernment organization founded as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended the first World War.It indirectly addressed labor conditions,just treatment of native inhabitants, human and drug trafficking,arms trade , global health,prisoners of war ,and protection of minorities in Europe . At its largest,from September 1934 to February 1935,it had 58 members.

THE WORLD WAR TWO(1939-1945):

Second World War,conflict that involved virtually every part of the world during the years (1939-1945).World War(II)was one of the great watersheds of 20th century geopolitical history .It resulted in the extention of the Soviet Unoin’s power to nations of eastern Europe, enabld a communist movement to eventually achieve power in China.

The onset of the Second World War showed that the league had failed its primary purpose,which was to prevent any future world war.The United Nations (UN) replaced it after the end of the war and inherited a number of agencies and organizations founded by the league.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM:

There is a fundamental difference in the perspective from which Islam and the west each view the matters of human rights.In Islamic all kind of rights and freedoms are granted by Almighty Allah.Holy Quran and Ahadiths(sayings) of the Holy Prophet Mohammad (Sallallaho Alaihe Waalihe Wasallam) describe these rights.

The Holy Quran says:

**“There is no compulsion in religion”**

**(2:Al Baqarah : 256)**

In Islamic content ,the concept of human rights is as old as Islam itself.As the last prophet Muhammad(Sallallaho Alaihe Waalihe Wasallam) said:

**“There is no superiority for an Arab over a non-Arab.There is no superiority for a non-Arab over an Arab.There is no superiority for a red(race) person over a white person.Likewise ,there is no superiority of a white over a red(race) person,except for the piety and God consciousness.”**

**COMPARISION:**

According to the practical and enforcement point of view the human rights in Islam are practical and has ability to enforcement then western rights given to humans.According to a Scholar of social sciences.The UNO Declaration of Human Rights(UDHR) is a simply statement of beautifully worded human aspirations and wishes; it is not supported by moral,legal or executed authority to make it observance imperative.The UNO has no power to enforce it. In Islamic perspective , these rights are morally , legally and executively are practicable and enforceable by Islamic state.

(SYEDA WARDA NAQVI)

NOTE:

“Ignore the format of questions because we don’t have enough time to convert all question on same format”

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*GOOD LUCK\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

