

TERRORISM

OUTLINE

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Terrorism is the most hideous, abominable, and hateful activity ever committed by the human beings. Its aim is to horrify the people by the acts of creating horror, fear and terror and even damaging properties and hurting and killing innocent people.

Unfortunately in recent times a fearful wave of terrorism has run through the whole world, particularly Pakistan, India, America and Afghanistan are its targets. Thousands of men, women and children have been killed by the terrorists in different countries and still this satanic activity is going on. In our dear country the greatest loss has been done by the terrorists. It seems that the terrorists are bent upon finishing this Islamic country. Bomb blasts, suicide attacks and firing by the terrorist is an every day matter. Though the morale of the Pakistanis is very high and the government of Pakistan is taking different measures to stop it, yet there is a lot feelings of lack of safety and dissatisfaction among the people

If we probe deep into the matter there are different causes of terrorism. Firstly some injustice, inequality or favoritism by some government or ruling party. The annoyed try to get their rights through this unlawful device, Such movements often achieve the favors of the masses though the weapon of terrorism is not fair according to any code of conduct,

Secondly some political powers when fail to get the upper hand by fair means pick up this unfair and immoral weapon and try to create panic and disaster in their desired areas, They also have the support of some of their staunch supporters.

Thirdly the religious extremists are often unable to bear any opinion opposite to theirs, Hence there is no legal way to block the way of their opponents so they take this extreme steps and cause a great loss to humanity,

Now the question is how to check terrorism, In this connection the following steps and suggestions are hereby submitted:

All the nations, countries, governments and ruling authorities should not stray from the path of justice, morality and humanity and should not give chance to any person or party to take the path of rebellion and separation.

Political parties and political minded persons should keep in mind that the power attained by unfair means and cruelty shall one day take themselves to the task and they will meet a horrible end one day such as most of the small and big terrorists have met.

Democracy is the best form of running the affairs of a country and it insists on patience, justice and forbearance.

Thirdly religious scholars, ulama, poets and the writers must tell the people openly that every religion preaches to be moderate, broadminded, patient and respectful to the creeds and religions of others, The teachers can do a lot in this respect and anti terrorism material in the educational syllabus can show fruitful results also.

Fourthly and lastly every government must keep a strict eye on terrorists and with the help of its law enforcing departments and even army try to keep the law and order throughout the country. The department of justice must not spare any terrorist who is caught red handed and the public should cooperate with all these agencies.

In short terrorism is a curse of this age which would at last come to an end but its horrible memories will haunt for ever on the pages of history. It will be better for us to get rid of it as soon as possible.

TERRORISM

Terrorism means to use violence to affright people for political resoluteness. It is also misused to organisation or provide to minify the spirit of others. In prescribe to occurrence one's sentiment. This one is the most serve-problem of the present age that people, all over the land as advisable as the undivided Gear Class are protection this devilishness. The essential causes of terrorism are exclusive to egest the political spot of the glob in sure. Terrorism becomes or may embellish end personalty of meaning and too such anxiousness.

The causes of terrorism ever are the Iniquity, malevolence and venom and its very great aim, cerebration or intention is win, illegality, demolition and emit going to acquitted lives and properties. This wicked devastation forces are ever in activeness and they stay

willing to create governmental misadministration in the region. Coercion is the lowest taxon of barbarism. A wild production is e'er supposed as coercion for it generates. These are multitudinous terrorists groups in mechanism in the experience who are always work in their black terimental actions.

Pakistan semipolitical environs has been real overmuch psychoneurotic not a lone polity could be competent to base itself for the nominal point. During this structure of reading the value of depravity enhanced really some. The graph of criminal activities upraised due to the answerableness forces. The regulation of political knowing has been raining speedily. Coercion generates strains and anxiousness to the decent and downright someone of the earth. It is an afford contest to our governing, the law enforcing agencies and word agencies to conflict against this devilish instrument.

Who is accountable for this vulgarity? The serve is that who proposes to transfer the serene part into contemptible and these are the terrorist who activity with the lives of exonerated imperfect brings for covetousness of money around which they do not bed that this money is transitory action which they do not cognise that everything in this humanity leave rest here when he gift go into the representative of decease.

At this leg it has metamorphose most basic to contact out terrorism structure the scope of the glob and to everyone extant this Bag Grouping and Pakistan in special, should be provided their rights on the bases of realistic meet.

POLITICS

The great philosopher Aristotle stated the bare truth when he said centuries ago that man is "a political animal". He and his equally famous disciple Plato strongly denounced politics. Plato went so far as to say: "O, men of Athens, if I was engaged in politics, I would have perished long ago and done no good either to you or to myself."

Since then, however, politics has pervaded every sphere of life, and the number of politicians has grown beyond measure. There is politics everywhere, in government generally, in the administration, in schools, colleges, universities, art, literature, and even in sports and games.

In fact, there is hardly any sphere of life and activity, male of female, which is free from politics and the insidious influences of the fast-growing tribe of politicians of various hues and types sincere ones (their number is indeed small), insincere ones and downright hypocrites (their tribe is fast growing), and others who fall mid-way and share the traits of both the good and the bad. Of course, it would be unfair to paint them all with the same brush.

The lament of Aristotle and Plato has become pointless in modern society, despite the advance of civilisation and the remarkable progress of education and general enlightenment.

Politics and politicians have not only grown amazingly, but have also prospered without let or hindrance. This may indeed be described as the age of politics; politicians are supreme everywhere.

The gates of politics are wide open; anyone (preferably people with some means and a mastery of rhetoric but there is no bar on others who can, and do, acquire wealth as the years pass) can join the vast society of politicians, learn their devious ways, especially their oratory, deceitful tactics and hypocrisy and thus become prosperous.

Politics and hypocrisy have become inalienable from lies, change of colour like the chameleon, and shift of loyalties to people who can pay them best. Consequently, politics has also become synonymous with endless graft and deep-rooted corruption.

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote in his famous book "Glimpses of World History": "Politicians usually hide their real reasons and talk pompously of religion and justice and truth and the like. And still the great majority of people are taken in by the soft talk of politicians."

Again, in a letter to Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru wrote: "Ordinary politicians have no principles to stand by and their work is governed by day-to-day opportunism." He also knew that politicians cannot build India and held the view that in perfect society politicians would fade away.

A perfect society exists nowhere on earth, and it is no wonder that both politics and politicians continue to flourish, despite all their flaws and foibles.

While it is true that politicians manage to prosper, and many of them have become prosperous almost overnight through their tact, manoeuvres, deceit, and flattery of those in power and exploitation of those who are weak and helpless, it is also true that they have lost credibility.

No longer do the masses at any rate, the majority of them who have become politically aware, thanks to the "education" by the politicians themselves take politicians at their word. Even in India, where a large number of people are illiterate, the people no longer believe in politicians' promises.

During the elections, a common comment by the average voter in the rural areas was that these politicians make tall, high-sounding promises but never fulfil them. They come to the people only at election time, and during the intervening period they are too busy feathering their own nests to bother about the plight of the people.

As for corruption and betrayal of public and even national interests by politicians, there seems to be no end. In this connection, one may recall the statement made by late Mrs. Gandhi in December, 1979, when she was out of power and virtually in the wilderness.

She disclosed that she had information from Dr. Henry Kissinger, the U.S. diplomat, to the effect that there was a C.I.A. (Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S.A.) agent in her Union Cabinet. In fact, it is no longer a secret that hardly any State is free from secret agents of foreign powers and, consequently, it is difficult to keep anything secret.

As for political morality and the standards of conduct among politicians, the less said the better. The loud professions and promises of politicians of all ranks are a mockery of the system they represent.

Each election brings out a long story of money changing hands, of loyalties being bought and sold like commodities in the open market, of betrayal of principles for personal gains, of going back on commitments almost by sunset the same day, and of crossing over and switching from one party to another, depending upon the weightage each commands and the prospects of power and privilege each holds.

Many politicians cry from the house-tops that they would fight authoritarianism throughout their life, and yet they have no hesitation in switching support and selling their vote in the legislature to the highest bidder.

It is even true to say that, despite the progress of science and of the process of enlightenment, ours is not a critical age, nor the age of reason and rationality. Rather, it is the age of cheap politics, of partisanship, nepotism and selfishness of the highest degree. For most of the evils in the social system, the responsibility is that of the politicians.

When they lower the standards of conduct, their example proves infectious, and the fallout of dishonest practices is widespread and, of course, highly distressing.

It is futile to talk of principles and ideologies in such a dismal context. Ideologies are thrown to the winds at the slightest pressure or temptation.

In fact, the very words "ideology" and "principles" have become totally irrelevant in politics and among politicians. Alterations and adjustments seem to become necessary whenever the needs of power politics dictate such adaptation.

Almost every issue has become political or is tainted with politics of some sort. In our schools, colleges and universities there is politics almost everywhere. Admissions, studies, appointments of lecturers, selection of examiners and paper-setters, manipulation of examination results are all dictated by political considerations.

Merit counts for little; expediency, which is just another name for subtle politics, governs most aspects of education. This is indeed a pity because there should be no politics at all in the sphere of education, especially in the temples of learning.

Politicians often take refuge behind the easy shelter of flexibility. There should be no rigidity, they argue. Ideals, they think, are not and must not be, absolute. The need for change is emphasised, not in the public interest but in their own.

Politicians readily quote the scriptures, and our religious books, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Gita and even the Koran and the Bible, in defence of their actions. One may cheat, swindle, exploit, suppress, oppress, reach disgraceful compromises on basic principles, discard old friendships and form new ones to meet immediate needs. All this is permissible in politics and among politicians.

Politics is the art and science of government. Politicians, by and large, know little of it. They do nothing, but they appear to do everything—Jacks of all trades. Worse, they remain in public life endlessly and never seem to retire until they are called to heaven or hell, as the case may be. Their conscience never seems to prick them.

And it is not Indian politicians alone who are notorious. In many other countries too they play a dubious role. Nikita Khrushchev, the well-known Russian Prime Minister and Communist Party leader, once said: "Politicians are the same all over. They promise to build a bridge even where there is no river."

A European commentator was also right when he said: "To be a chemist you must study chemistry, to be a lawyer or a physician you must study law or medicine, but to be a politician you need only to study your own interests."

Essay on the Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him)

A prophet means a messenger of God to mankind. The mission of a prophet's life is to spread the Word of God. The total number of such prophets is one lac and twenty four thousand. The Prophet of Islam (Peace be upon him) was the last messenger of God to the whole world.

The Holy Prophet was born in Arabia' in 571 A. D. He was named Muhammad (Peace be upon him). The Arabs were a race of wild tribes. They led a cruel life. They buried their newly-born daughters alive. They ill-treated women, orphans and slaves. They worshipped Idols. They were addicted to wine, adultery gambling, and bloody quarrels.

The Holy Prophet was sent by God to set these bad people right. He hated their cruel ways. He worked hard to reform them. He changed their habits and manners by his own shining example. He taught them to speak the truth, to show mercy to the poor and the sufferers to respect women and to be kind to children.

At the age of forty, Muhammad (Peace be upon him) had revelations. By dint of this high character, nobility of mind, his truthfulness and broad humanity he gained some disciples. He began his great missionary work and started preaching the gospel of God. His followers grew from day to day. The Holy Prophet was called Sadiq (Truthful) and Ameen (Trustee) even by his enemies because of his honesty and straight-forwardness.

The Prophet married a widow Khadija by name who embraced Islam and stood by the Holy Prophet throughout her life.

The old idol-worshippers tried their best to harm and tease him. They wanted even to kill him. The Prophet fled to Madina in the company of Hazrat Abu Bakar, This day of exodus marks the dawn of the Islamic Hijra (Exodus).

Madina became the centre of the Islamic activity of the Prophet. He gained many followers there. He mobilised them into a small army. He challenged several hundred of thousands of his enemies with

the help of that small band and inflicted defeat after defeat upon them. At last the Holy Prophet entered Makkah as a victor. He showed grace and mercy to all the Makkans and proclaimed general amnesty. Thus he set a shining example of humanity and high mindedness before the world.

The Prophet taught his followers a simple code of life. He wanted them to live peacefully, serve others, speak the truth and help the needy. His life is a living source of inspirations to the world.

Lives of great men all remind us.

We can make our lives sublime.

And departing leave behind us.

Footprints on the sands of time.

No life - history of any man has such an inspiring record of the day-to-day events as the simple but stirring story of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him).

Holy prophet (PBUH)

Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the last prophet of Allah. He was born at Makkah in 571 A.D. His father Abdullah had died before he was born. He was brought up by his mother Amena. Then he was brought up by his loving grandfather, Abdul Muttalib a chief of the Quraish. But when he died after eight years his uncle Abu Talib undertook to look after him. He looked after him more lovingly than his own children. He left no stone unturned to give him all the facilities. He was named Muhammad (PBUH) and someone asked Hazrat Abdul Muttalib the cause of naming the child Muhammad he replied that one day the whole world will praise his grandson. His hope came true. A few days after his birth the child was put under the care of a nurse, Hazrat Haleema Saadia. She took him to her desert home and looked after him for four years. The child brought luck and happiness to the family of his nurse. She herself was very happy to bring him up. Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) grew up to a fine boy. He was very kind and gentle. He was loved by the people. His boyhood as well as his youth was very pure and pious. People called him Sadiq (truthful) and Amin (honest). From very early life became the symbol of truth and honesty. He was a great example for others.

In his early youth he earned his good name and fame. Hazrat Khadeeja named Tahira a rich widow of Makkah heard about his great virtues. She asked him to run his business. She was greatly impressed by his fine qualities. She married him when he was 25. She proved to be the most faithful and sincere wife. She stood by him through thick and thin she was 40 at the time of marriage.

When the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was 40 the angel Gabriel brought him the first message of God. He declared that he was a prophet of God. He began to preach Islam. In those days the people of Arabia worshipped idols. They thought that those figures of stone and wood were gods. Many Arabs killed their daughters as soon as they were born. They were always fighting among themselves. They used to drink and gamble. In short they were in darkness evil had surrounded them. Bloodshed was very common. There was no love at all.

Islam is the religion of peace. The first thing it teaches is safety and peace. So the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) told the people that idols were not gods. He asked the people to worship the one True God, their creator. He asked them to give up their bad ways. He asked them not to tell lies, not to drink, not to gamble and not to bury their daughters alive. He told them the simple ways to lead a better life in this world and the world hereafter.

When the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) started preaching during his period many battles were fought against the infidels. Soon Islam overcame the whole Arabia. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) passed away when he was 63. His sacred tomb is in Madina. He showed the right way to the people of the whole world. He made his followers honest, pious, kind and truthful. He is the last

prophet of Allah. We can succeed in this world and the world hereafter by following his teachings. His teachings are not only for one Muslim but also for the whole universe.

Energy Crisis of Pakistan

Outline

1. Introduction
2. A true problem or a conspiracy?
3. Blunders of our leaders
4. Possible solutions
5. Conclusion

The energy crisis in Pakistan has reached its climax. It isn't possible to implement power outages beyond the twenty-four hours a day they're doing. In a way, Pakistan has reached its culmination in social disgrace, and for that we have partly ourselves, and mostly our leaders to blame. With the atrocious power outages, it has become impossible for people to concentrate on their studies. Students are suffering, elderly people are suffering, but most of all, entrepreneurs and their businesses are suffering.

So many power outages does lead one to assume whether this is an entirely genuine problem or does some sort of elaborate ploy lie beneath this? Are the leaders treating the people of Pakistan to the worst possible circumstances only to announce some generous cuts in the loadshedding? It may be a trick of the mind, but sweaty conditions, and the oppressive heat does bring out the worst in people.

Our leaders are definitely to blame for this crisis. If they had had the foresight to build dams or find an alternate means for providing electricity to the people, this wouldn't be happening. One of the major woes of Pakistan is that it is always inflicted with leaders who give their own goals precedence over what is good for Pakistan over all. That is something for which Pakistan has suffered long and hard, and still continues to do so.

Possible solutions for this problem include building dams for the future, but as of now, the government should look to its rich neighbors – Iran and China- to provide some sort of relief from this ominous problem hanging over our heads like a sword.

It is imperative that something should be done to relieve the people of Pakistan from these woeful conditions. The economy has taken a great hit because of this energy crisis, and unemployment is rampant. My suggestion would be that the leaders rise from their flowery seats and air-conditioned rooms to smell the coffee. It is time.

Energy crisis in Pakistan

Pakistan is experiencing the worst economic crisis since its creation. Factories and power looms are being closed down and the people do not have any idea what to do. There are many factors which have contributed towards the energy crisis and the government has failed miserably in solving this problem of load shedding.

Pakistan has been unable to build any major dam in the country. The population has been increasing very rapidly

since 2000 and no government has started the work on the proposed Kalabagh Dam in the region. As the population has been increasing the electricity demand has also increase but the supply has remained the same. Lack of education has made people ignorant and heartless. People do not care to turn off the light in the room they are not sitting and they regard it a thing of pride to overuse electricity.

There are three other major reasons for the energy crises. They are circular debt, mismanagement of resources and corruption. A significant amount of electricity in Pakistan is produced by oil. Failure to pay the oil companies results in the low supply which results in energy crisis. The power plants, operating in Pakistan, are either not operating on their full capacity or they are not even running. We all talk about the corruption done by the government officials, but we never talk about the corruption done the citizens who are perceived as innocent Pakistanis. At least 50% of Pakistanis are either not giving the electricity bill or are bribing the officials to reduce the amount of the bill.

There have been serious repercussions of the energy crisis. Everyone in Pakistan has been badly affected by the energy crisis. There was a common belief that only the poor people in Pakistan suffer, but energy crisis has also destroyed the lives of the rich people. Students are not able to learn or concentrate on their studies as the attention is diverted because of the 12-hour load shedding. Industrialists have started relocating their industries to Bangladesh as it is no longer feasible for them to run their businesses in Pakistan. People belonging to the middle class are having great difficulty in finding the jobs because all the major businesses are either shutting down or making their employees redundant.

It is both the duty of government and the citizens to use electricity with care and denounce all those people who are involved in this corruption. Government, with its resources, can punish all the culprits severely so that a precedent is set no one could ever gain dare to steal electricity