

Country :Pakistan

Committee :UNESCO

Agenda Item :Preserving Cultural Heritage

Pakistan is a country located in South Asia, between India, Afghanistan and Iran, with a population of approximately 200 million and a young, dynamic demographic. It has a rich cultural heritage as a result of interactions between Indo-Aryan, Semitic and Iranian cultures.Pakistan has a history of civilization dating back to 2500 BC, evidenced by ancient settlements of the Indus Valley Civilization such as Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. The Islamic tradition has been the foundation of Pakistani culture since the 14th century. The region of Sindh in particular has been an intersection of civilizations.

Pakistan's rich and diverse cultural heritage faces many serious threats today. Its geographical location and political instability lead to the damage and destruction of historical monuments. Conflict in some parts of the country leads to the looting and destruction of historical sites. In addition, unconscious development projects also threaten cultural heritage sites. Urban expansion and infrastructure projects can destroy areas where historical monuments are located. Climate change and natural disasters also complicate the protection of historical monuments and sites.Natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes can damage historic buildings and destroy archaeological sites. Drought and extreme weather events can also lead to the deterioration and destruction of historical monuments.All these threats pose a great risk to Pakistan's cultural heritage. Urgent steps are needed to protect this unique heritage. The government, civil society organizations and the international community must work together.The legal and institutional framework for the protection of historical monuments and sites needs to be strengthened. It is important to raise public awareness of the importance of historical heritage through awareness-raising activities. International cooperation can also provide financial and technical support.

 Pakistan's rulers have taken significant steps to protect cultural heritage. Progress has been made in areas such as the legal and institutional framework, funding, protection and restoration work, and awareness raising. However, there are still some challenges that need to be addressed, such as inconsistencies in the implementation of the law, lack of resources, and trafficking. Pakistani government considers preserving cultural heritage a priority. It aims to safeguard the transfer of culture to future generations through scientific research, site protection, public awareness campaigns and international cooperation. This will help uphold Pakistan's rich history and multicultural identity. Pakistan has taken significant steps to combat the illicit trafficking of antiquities. There is still work to be done to completely eradicate this problem. With the combined efforts of the government, civil society organizations, and the international community, success can be achieved in this fight.

 Emir YENİCE