CSS 2016 MIWIFS -: 5,5 What is the importance of the Report "Our Common Future" in the History Environmental Movements? What common threats were identified in the report and what measures more suggested for sustainability of Earth System? (20 Marks) Introduction Our common future report, published in 1987 by UN's Brubtland Commission was a watershed moment in the history of environmental movement. The report identified common threats such as environmental degradation, climate change, poverty, unemployment, and energy crisis To address these challenges, report identified several key strategies including sustainable development, protection of easystem, transition to renewable energy and eradication of ever inequality



1.3:-MDWDF3 Common Fature Report Our 2 Watershed moment Environmental novene ining Sustainable development Integration Gobal Action Plan Environment report Catalyst for Environm international sal Covironmental agreements (2A) Defining Sustainable development tive reports provided Our Common widely occepted defini Sustainable development 0 definition



1_1_:5.5 MIWIFS Development that meets the needs of procent without Compromising ability of future generations to meet their own reads. (38) Global Action Plan This report called for global response to environmental degradation and promoted integrated approaches to economic growth, social inclusion and environmental development (30) Framing Environmental issues as global It enphasized that environmental degradation transende and requires international cooperation (30) Catalyst for global environmental ogreements Our Common future report laid groundwork for subsequent international



1_1_:21 MIWIFS agreements and summits like Rio Summit 1992, Kypto Protocol 1997 and Paris Agreement 2015 (3E) Integration of Development and Environment Unlike earlier approaches, that viewed development and environmental protection as conflicting goars, the report demonstrated their interdependence. Common threats identified in 3/ Our Common Future Report Environmental degradation Population Social issues ressure Common Droblems identified Resame Economic in Our depletion inequalities Common Setere Cinate Change Energy Institutional · weaknesses



:5,5 MIWIFS BA) Environmental dependation Our Common Future report highlighted the issue of environmental degradation including deforestation, desertification, biodiversity loss and soil evosion. It also highlighted environmental pollution and its impacts on human health (30) Climate change The report pointed out that increasing green house gases emission is leading to global marming, vising sea levels an Changing weather patterns (3c) Social issues The report also addressed the social issues like gender disparity and Unemployment and their potential impor on individual and collecte li



MIWIFS 1_1_:21 (3D) Resources Depletion Overciploitation of natural resources including fossilfuels, forests and water leading to shortages of these resources (3E) Propulation Presure The over population Causing stress on natural resources and econstem (31) Economic dispanilies Global disparities in wealth and development leading to imegual resources distribution and unherability. (3G) Frengy Gisis Dependence on Fratural resources Causing depletion as well as pollution and environmental harm



MIWIFS 1_1_:5.5 (34) Institutional Weakness Weak governance systems failing to address chimate related is onvironmental challenges effectively Key Strategies suggested by Our 4 Common future report Adapt suitainable Jeigtopment practices Public awareney Protect and restore cosystem gies suggested in Technological Transition to Penewable energy Reduce economic Promote International Population cooperation Promote inequality Habilization (4A) Adopt Sustainable development practices The report suggested promotion of Cionomic growth that vergeit ecological Limits. It also emphasized on keeping environmental. Consideration in view



1_1_:6,5 MTWTES while making development plans 14B) Protect and restore Crosystem Our Common future report laid stress on promotion of reforestation, conservation of biodiversity and prevention of b Loss. (44) Transition to Renewable energy) The report highlighted that the reduction of dependence on fossilfuels and investment in renemable energy sources like envird, solar con environmental degrado (40) Reduce Poverty and <u>Economic inequality</u> The report suggested to reduce poverly and making resources accessible to all



1_1_:2.5 MTWTFS (4E) Promote Population Stabilization The report encouraged policies for population control such as education and access to family planning (4F) International Cooperation The report strused to strengthen the global governance and collaboration to address cross border environme (44) Technological Imovations The report encouraged development and adaptation of technologies to reduce pollution and improve efficiency. (4H) Public Amareness The report suggested to foster global anareness about environmental challenges



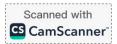
5/	Conclusion	
1	Our common future report is a major	
	point in the history of environmental	
	movement. It not only highlighted	
	Common threats such as environmental	
19. 3 	degradation, economic inequalities and	
	resources depletion, but also suggested	
	Key strategies to combat these issues.	
	These include, shift to renewables,	1.14
	Sustainable development, international	
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MIWIFS CSS 2017 Discuss and comment on the Social and economic dimensions of Agenda 21? (8 Marks) Introduction Agenda 21 is a comprehensive action plan for sustainable development that was adopted at 1992 Rio Summit. Its purpose was to promote the surtainable development while oddressing critical social and economic issues like poverty, resources depletion, health, and fulture Brief of Agenda 21 - An Action plan for sustainable development Agenda 21 is a non binding action olan of United Nations for Sustainable development. It is the product of Earth Summit held in Rio De Jinero Blazil in 1992. Agenda 21 serves as



1_:215 MIWTES blue print for global, national and local efforts to address environmental and development challenges in 21st century It is divided into Four main sections and 40 chapters Social and Economic dimensions Conservation and of recom Main Manggement for development foars goda rengthering the Means for implementation Social and Economic Dimensions 3/ Agenda 21 Health Social Poverty eradication Environmental and economic protection dimensions Cultural and social inclusion Economic growt Education



1_:2:5 MTWTFS (3A) Proverty Endication and Agenda 21 Hgenda 21 emphasized on the eradication of society and advocated for country's wealth including resources and land. (3B) Format for Economic Agenda 21 provides a format for Grating a detailed plan for econor growth and sustainable development (30) Promotion of Health 16434 85 Agenda 21 includes programs to health care, needs meet primary Control Commonicable diseaser and reduce health risks from environmental pollution. 1.6.1116 Corner C Private adverter



1_:5,5 MTWTES (30) Culture and Social inclusion Agenda 21 provides access to culture all stages of life and vecognizes culture as a factor in economic and sustainable development. (3E) Environmental pollution Agenda 21 provides ways to combat land, air and water pollution and aims to conserve biodiversity. (3F) Education Agenda 21 emphasizes on role of education, public awareness and training in achieving sostainable development. 4 Condision But Truth Wichs Th Agenda 21 advocates for poverty eradication, health, economic growth, awareness and access to resources.



MIWIFS :5,5 CSS 2020 What is green Revolution? Give a brief account of green verdution in Pakistan? (10 Marks) Introduction The Green Revolution was a land mark period in history of agriculture, spanning from 1940s to 1970, aiming at combating global hunger through technological advancements in forming. In Pakistan Green revolution was introduced 1960s, transforming agricultural sector and making country self sufficient in agriculture. However, along de its success; Green Revolution also brought challenges such as environmental degradation regional disparities and social inequalities The Green Revolution has an entirely different meaning to the most people in affluent nation of privilged would than those in the ions of forgotten develop Borlo Scanned with

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MIWDES -: 5.1 Green Revolution - A Matershed moment in history of Agriculture (2A) An Overview of Green Revolution Green Revolution is the period (1940-1970) during which significant advancements in agricultural practices led to increased Grop yields, particularly in developin Countr (2B) Father of Green Revolution Norman Borloug is called Father of Green Revolution' for developing disease resistant high yield varifies of wheat. (20) Key features of Green The key features of Green Revolution included . Harring Portena

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MTWTFS 1_:5.5 (i) High yielding varieties Introduction of new crops strains such as vice, wheat, maize with high productivity (ii) Chemical inputs Use of synthetic fertilizer and pesticider to boost agricultural production. (iii) Mechanization Adoption of tractors, havesters and other machinery to improve efficiency In (iv) Inigation Expansion of irrigation network to provide reliable water supplies Standy give a more allow Lord Frieldord



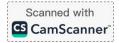
:315 MTWTES festilizen HYV Mechanizali Perticide Agriculture Green Revolution Agricultoral advancement (20) Global impacts of Green Revolution Pasitive impacts of Negative impacts Increased agricultural I Environmen productivity degradation due to 2 Red depender higher use of fertilize on imports and perticides Higher in come 2 Inca for farmers benefitted Reduced hunger 3 Loss of biodiversity and food insecurity to monoculture farming practices



تاريخ:___ MTWTFS Green Revolution in Pakistan 13a) Overview of Green Revolution in Pakistan The Green Revolution was introduced in Pakiston in 1960, under the Leadership of General Ayub Khan. It significantly transformed agricultural sector focusing on wheat and vice. (36) Key features of Green Revolution in Pakistan Introduction Wheat e.g. Meriof HYV seeds Pak variety and vice e.g. IRRI vice were inidely cultivated, which had showter growing cycles and higher yield Expansion of inigation Development of Barrages, 2/ Canals and tube in ensure water availability



MTWTFS 1_1_:21 Ferlilizes The wide variety of 3 and perticider fertilizers and pesticides was used to make Crops resistant of des Mechanization 4] Machines like tractors, harvesters were used to increase the yield and efficiency Policy 5 Research in the institutions Support. was introduced (30) Impacts of Green Revolution on Pakistan Positive Impacts Negalive inpacts 1 Wheat and vice 1 Benefits were production surged concentrated in making Pakiston Pinjab and Sindh self sufficient in Leaving Balochistan staple crops: 1 and KPK behind Agricultural sector 2/ Weallbrer farmers 2 contributed to GDP who could afford



1_1_:2: MTWTFS growth. According to technology were PIDE, during green revolution, Paliston's benefited more than marginal GDP grew at rate farmers of more than 6%. 31 Overuse of and per capita fortilizers and income by 27% perficide caused pollution. 41 Conclusion The Green Revolution Led to technological advocument in griculture sector de ing period of 1940s-1970s. Green Revolution in Pakistan introduced in 1960 causing oth of major staple crops like and wheat YI Pakistan is currently facing food insecurity Try and add someth about that too CamScanner