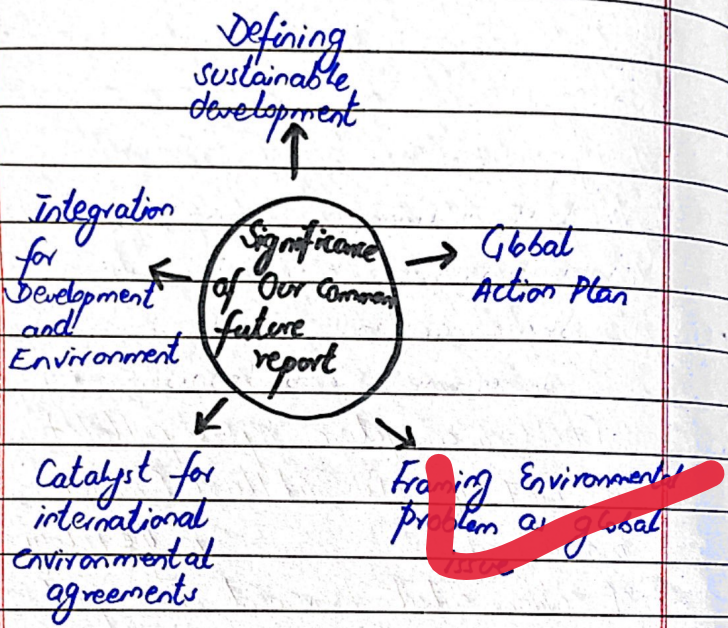




2/ Our Common Future Report -  
A Watershed moment in the  
history of Environmental movement



(2A) Defining Sustainable development

Our Common future reports provided widely accepted definition of the sustainable development



Development that meets the needs of present without compromising ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

### (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.

### (39) Framing Environmental issues as global

It emphasized that environmental degradation transcends national borders and requires international cooperation.

### (30) Catalyst for global environmental agreements

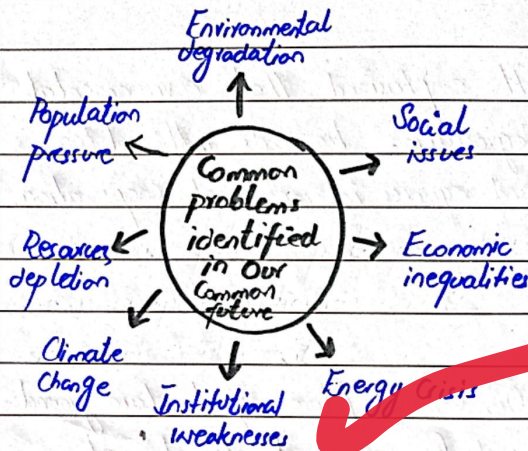
Our Common future report laid ground-work for subsequent international

agreements and summits like Rio Summit 1992, Kyoto Protocol 1997 and Paris Agreement 2015.

(3E) Integration of Development and Environment

Unlike earlier approaches, that viewed development and environmental protection as conflicting goals, the report demonstrated their interdependence.

3/ Common threats identified in Our Common Future Report







### (3E) Resources Depletion

Overexploitation of natural resources including fossil fuels, forests and water leading to shortages of these resources.

### (3E) Population Pressure

The overpopulation causing stress on natural resources and ecosystem.

### (3A) Economic disparities

Global disparities in wealth and development leading to unequal resources distribution and vulnerability.

### (3G) Energy Crisis

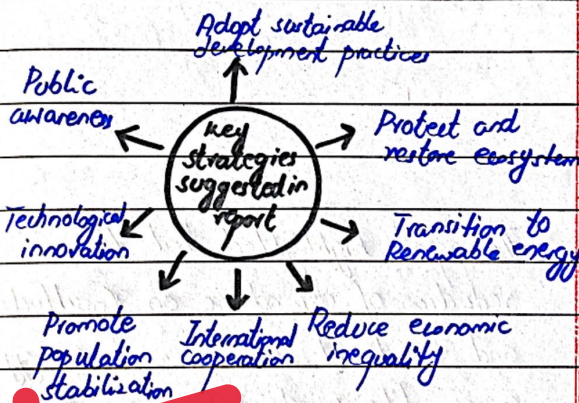
Dependence on <sup>non renewable</sup> natural resources causing depletion as well as pollution and environmental harm.



### (34) Institutional Weakness

Weak governance systems failing to address climate related issues and environmental challenges effectively.

### 4/ Key strategies suggested by our common future report



### (4A) Adopt sustainable development practices

The report suggested promotion of economic growth that respect ecological limits. It also emphasized on keeping environmental consideration in view

While making development plans

### (13) Protect and restore ecosystem

Our Common future report laid stress on promotion of reforestation, conservation of biodiversity and prevention of habitat loss.

### (14) Transition to Renewable energy

The report highlighted that the reduction of dependence on fossil fuels and investment in renewable energy sources like wind, solar can reduce environmental degradation.

### (15) Reduce Poverty and Economic inequality

The report suggested to reduce poverty and making resources accessible to all.



#### (4E) Promote Population Stabilization

The report encouraged policies for population control such as education and access to family planning.

#### (4F) International Cooperation

The report stressed to strengthen the global governance and collaboration to address cross border environmental issues.

#### (4G) Technological Innovations

The report encouraged development and adaptation of technologies to reduce pollution and improve efficiency.

#### (4H) Public Awareness

The report suggested to foster global awareness about environmental challenges.

## 5/ Conclusion

Our Common future report is a major point in the history of environmental movement. It not only highlighted common threats such as environmental degradation, economic inequalities and resources depletion, but also suggested key strategies to combat these issues. These include, shift to renewables, sustainable development, international cooperation and awareness.

**Concise your conclusion**

**Add follow-up reports, and flowcharts**

**You have got potential**

**Good luck!**

**Upload one question at a time**



Discuss and comment on the social and economic dimensions of Agenda 21? (8 Marks)

### 1/ Introduction

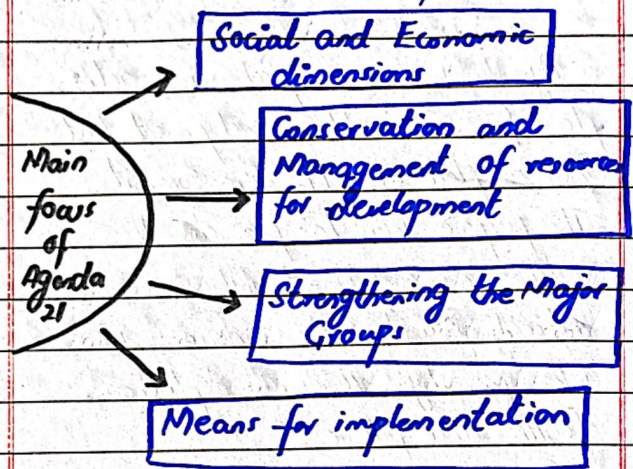
Agenda 21 is a comprehensive action plan for sustainable development that was adopted at 1992 Rio Summit.

Its purpose was to promote the sustainable development while addressing critical social and economic issues like poverty, resources depletion, health, and future.

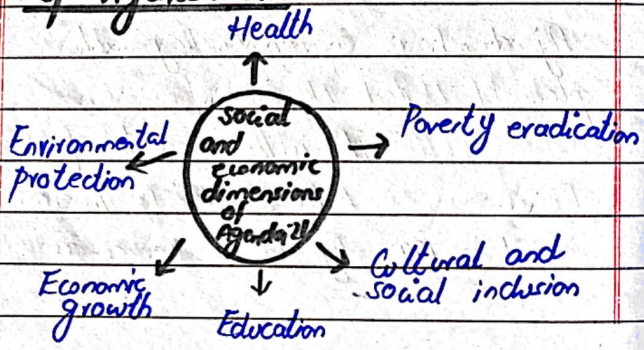
### 2/ Brief of Agenda 21 - An Action plan for sustainable development

Agenda 21 is a non binding action plan of United Nations for Sustainable development. It is the product of Earth Summit held in Rio De Janeiro Brazil in 1992. Agenda 21 serves as

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.



### 3/ Social and Economic Dimensions of Agenda 21





### (3A) Poverty Eradication and Agenda 21

Agenda 21 emphasized on the eradication of poverty and advocates for country's wealth including resources and land.

### (3B) Format for economic growth

Agenda 21 provides a format for creating a detailed plan for economic growth and sustainable development.

### (3C) Promotion of Health

Agenda 21 includes programs to meet primary health care, needs, control communicable diseases and reduce health risks from environmental pollution.

### (3D) Culture and Social inclusion

Agenda 21 provides access to culture all stages of life and recognizes 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 sustainable development.

#### 4/ Conclusion

Agenda 21 advocates for poverty eradication, health, economic growth, awareness and access to resources.



What is green Revolution? Give a brief account of green revolution in Pakistan? (10 Marks)

## 1/ Introduction

The Green Revolution was a landmark period in history of agriculture, spanning from 1940s to 1970, aiming at combating global hunger through technological advancements in farming. In Pakistan, Green revolution was introduced in 1960s, transforming agricultural sector and making country self sufficient in agriculture. However, alongside 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 privileged world than those in the developing nations of forgotten world."

Norman Borlaug



## 2/ Green Revolution - A Watershed 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 crop yields, particularly in developing countries.

### (2B) Father of Green Revolution

'Norman Borlaug' is called 'Father of Green Revolution' for developing disease resistant high yield varieties of wheat.

### (2C) Key features of Green Revolution

The key features of Green Revolution included:

## (ii) High yielding varieties

Introduction of new crop strains such as rice, wheat, maize with high productivity.

## (iii) Chemical inputs

Use of synthetic fertilizer and pesticides to boost agricultural production.

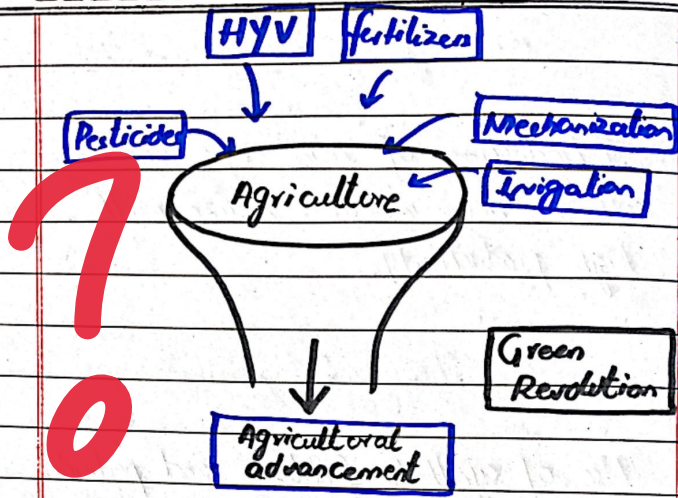
## (iii) Mechanization

Adoption of tractors, harvesters and other machinery to improve efficiency.

## (iv) Irrigation

Expansion of irrigation network to provide reliable water supplies.





(20) Global impacts of Green Revolution

<u>Positive impacts of GR</u>	<u>Negative impacts of GR</u>
1) Increased agricultural productivity	1) Environmental degradation due to higher use of fertilizers and pesticides
2) Reduced dependency on imports	2) Wealthy farmers benefitted more
3) Higher income for farmers	3) Loss of biodiversity due to monoculture farming practices
4) Reduced hunger and food insecurity	



### 3/ Green Revolution in Pakistan

#### (3a) Overview of Green Revolution in Pakistan

The Green Revolution was introduced in Pakistan in 1960, under the leadership of General Ayub Khan. It significantly transformed agricultural sector focusing on wheat and rice.

#### (3b) Key features of Green Revolution in Pakistan

##### 1/ Introduction of HYV seeds

Wheat e.g. Mexi-Pak variety and rice e.g. IRRI rice were widely cultivated, which had shorter growing cycles and higher yield.

##### 2/ Expansion of irrigation

Development of Barrages, Canals and tube wells to ensure water availability.

3) Fertilizers and pesticides The wide variety of fertilizers and pesticides was used to make crops resistant of diseases.

4) Mechanization Machines like tractors, harvesters were used to increase the yield and efficiency.

5) Policy Support Research in the institutions was introduced.

(3c) Impacts of Green Revolution on Pakistan

Positive Impacts

Negative impacts

1) In wheat and rice production surged making Pakistan self sufficient in staple crops.

1) Benefits were concentrated in Punjab and Sindh leaving Balochistan and KPK behind.

2) Agricultural sector contributed to GDP.

2) Inequality for farmers who could afford.



growth. According to PIDE, during green revolution, Pakistan's GDP grew at rate of **more than 6%** and per capita income by **27%**.

technology were benefited more than marginal farmers  
3/ Overuse of fertilizers and pesticide caused pollution.

#### 4/ Conclusion

The Green Revolution led to the technological advancement in agriculture sector during period of 1940s-1970s.

The Green Revolution in Pakistan was introduced in 1960 causing growth of major staple crops like rice and wheat.

Pakistan is currently facing food insecurity  
Try and add something about that too