

PART II

Q:7: Population Growth is a major contributor to Global warming, given that human use fossil fuels to power their increasingly mechanized lifestyle. Critically evaluate:

Global warming: Global warming is the rise in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere. It is one of the important environmental issues trending globally. There is indirect relationship between average levels of CO₂ in the atmosphere and average global temperatures. Atmospheric CO₂ acts like a glass in a greenhouse allowing energy in the form of sunlight to enter but absorbing and holding that energy. Once it has been converted to heat. Several other greenhouse gases share this property, including methane and CFCs as well as water water vapour. Fossil fuels consumption and forest fires are the main cause of carbon dioxide build up and Global warming.

Scientists believe that the greenhouse effect is likely to cause a rise of 1.5°C to 4.5°C in the average global temperature by the end of the century. As the ice caps and glaciers melt in response to this atmospheric warming the sea level will rise, threatening coastal cities and flooding coastal wetlands. Another serious consequence of global warming is a shift in the global distribution of temperature and rainfall.

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A Reason for Global warming is also the depletion of ozone layer in the stratosphere, there are molecules of ozone (O_3) which form a layer. This layer filters out a lot of the sun's ultraviolet rays which are harmful to life on earth.

Increasing human population can lead to global warming impacting climate globally. The ever increase in human population growth requires an effective method for production of more food, which has resulted in extensive agriculture. Some of the bad effects of extensive agriculture are.

- a) More lands being brought under cultivation results in the destruction of habitats.
- b) Extensive agriculture requires supply of water and development of canals, which in turn causes water logging and salinity.
- c) Overuse of fertilizers has polluted the soil and water.
- d) Forests are destroyed to bring land under cultivation.
- e) Clearing land for agriculture caused soil erosion.
- f) Excessive irrigation can cause loss of top fertile soil.

With the increase in population urbanization accelerated dramatically with the advent of industrialization some 200 years ago, at that time, large number of people moved to cities in search of jobs, mostly in factories while less than one third of the world population lived in cities in 1950, about $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of humanity is expected to live in urban areas by 2030. Most of urbanization is taking place in Asia, Africa and

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Latin America.

The current level of urbanization of present Latin America is 40% which has uniformly increased over the decades. The ~~urban~~ cities have been the center for economic growth and technological advances. However, the rapid growth has also brought many negative effects with it for example violence, poverty, overcrowding, health problems and pollution. With the continuous increase of human population growth industrialization also increases to manage the life style of peoples. Many industries are installed who are using the consumption of fossil fuels leading to global warming. For example the combustion of fuel processes produces oxides of carbon like carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide that are contributing to global warming. The chemical factories are installed who are manufacturing chemical fertilizers and that is a major source of nitrogen oxide which is also global warming and air pollution contributor. With the overpopulation automobile industry is also boosted due to increase in demand of vehicles. These vehicles burn fossil fuels to work in result of burning fossil fuel like petrol, diesel etc. They produce sulphur dioxide which also plays a major role in global warming. due to increase in human population the construction

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demand of houses and buildings are also increased which uses bricks and cement for construction purposes. Bricks are made in Brick kilns which secrete a massive ~~gas~~ gas into the atmosphere which contain-
-ing sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide adversely affecting the environment. With the increase in human population and Global warming the weather of the world is changing subsequently. ~~increasing~~ ^{diverting} ~~the~~ ~~atmosphere~~ Climate from colder to hotter due to which a ~~rise~~ increase in temperature detected Globally. Due to this increase in temperature demands for Refrigerators and Air conditioners also increase. These Refrigerators and Air conditioners ~~also~~ emits Chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs) that are major reason for ozone depletion and Global warming. Some factories uses lead compounds that are responsible for air pollution and can cause brain damage. Oil spillage from industries into water cause water pollution which is directly affecting marine life due to suffocation. Some industrial waste contains a variety of toxic compounds like mercury, cadmium, lead, chromium and arsenic which are major contributors to water pollution indirectly increasing Global warming.

Human population growth adversely affected the Global temperature by using fossil fuels in response the Global temperature is increased and is

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moving forward. affecting the life of humans
birds, crops and animals and birds.

Currently we see a major rise in temper-
atures. ^{Recently in June} many deaths have been reported

from Karachi due to rise in temperatures
Heatwaves are also expected in some
areas of Sindh and Punjab, and KPK also.

The city of Lahore is on top of the list
of pollution and major contributors in
Global warming. Serious steps must be
taken to solve the issue otherwise

it will affect everything present on the earth
and life would become ~~impos~~ impossible on

the earth. Major steps are being taken
like COP 27, COP 28 etc to solve the
the problem of fossil fuels and air pollution
contributing to global warming.

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Q. 6: The elusive political stability is Pakistan's
real road block to growth. Discuss.

Ans: Politics are ~~the~~ playing a crucial
role in the development of a country.
There must need political stability
in a country to boost the growth
and development. Unfortunately, Pakistan
since its independence never seen
political stability. Many up and
downs are seen by the political parties.
Major contributor to political instability
in Pakistan is the ~~rule~~ ruling of

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military forces and martial laws. Since independence Pakistan faced many crises along with political crisis. For example the immediate death of the founder of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah left the country like an orphan. After this sad event the country faced another loss in the face of assassination of Liaqat Ali Khan which boosted the economic and political instability of the country. When the first constitution was made in 1956 for the first time in Pakistan, it is dismissed by martial law in 1958, after which slowed down the growth of the country and destroyed political stability in the country. In general election in 1965, Syed Qasim was blamed and election was won by Ayub Khan by rigging which increased political instability. In 1971 when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became prime minister of Pakistan. He introduced a new constitution for Pakistan and tried his best to bring political stability in the country but failed as he was also blamed as prime minister through a plan. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who won the election and was eligible for the seat of prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto from East Pakistan became prime minister that neglected the importance of West Pakistan. In the eyes of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto did not complete his

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tenure in the office due to political crisis in which all parties are united against him in 1977. The National Alliance movement was started against him. Firstly he was removed from office and secondly he was sentenced to hang till death in a murder case. After Zulfikar Ali Bhutto again martial law was imposed by Ziaulhaq. After ~~at least~~ 10 years till 1988 when martial law is removed the General election was held which is one by Pakistan ^{peoples} ~~party~~ ~~party~~ ~~party~~. During this time political ^{PPP} ~~party~~ Government was dismissed in 1990. The control of Prime minister's office was ~~then~~ ^{now} took by ~~PPP~~ ^{PPP} in 1990. The Government of Pakistan ^{Shahid} ~~PPP~~ ^{muslim league (n)} ~~party~~ was also dismissed in 1993 and again ~~PPP~~ ^{peoples party} ~~party~~ took the charge of the Government. The Government of ^{PPP} ~~party~~ was again dismissed in 1996 and Nawaz Sharif took the charge in 1997 till 1999. By 1999 a clash was started between Prime minister Nawaz Sharif and chief of army staff General ^{pervez} ~~pervez~~ Musharraf on the issue of Kargil war. The Government was ^{then} ~~then~~ took by military and imposed martial law in 1999. This continues till 2008. During this time political parties are far away from Government. The two major political parties PPP and PMLN presidents

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were outside from the country. They arranged a meeting ^{aimed} to unite and end military rule in the country. Both parties were agreed on the bill "charter of democracy" in which the military power is limited and certain other sanctions were imposed on military. In response to the bill Pakistan Peoples Party received a major loss in the form of Benazir Bhutto ~~or~~ when she was assassinated immediately after a rally in Liaquat Nagar Rawalpindi the incident again ~~was~~ fueled political instability in the country. When general elections were held in 2008 they are won by Pakistan Peoples Party and took the charge of Government. This was the first time in the history of Pakistan in which the Pakistan Peoples Party completed its tenure in the office. When Pakistan Peoples Party leave the charge of office in 2013 the charge was ~~was~~ again by Pakistan Muslim League for the third time and Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif became prime minister and faced the opposition of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf party lead by Imran Khan. In 2017 Panama leaks case was filed against prime minister Nawaz Sharif and he was dismissed from the seat of Prime Minister in ~~the~~ court decision in Panama case and certain

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Other cases. Change of the Government of Pakistan came into the hands of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf and Imran Khan became the prime minister of Pakistan by clean sweeping in the election of 2019 for the very first time in the history of Pakistan. But unfortunately the political instability was again on its peak which resulted in the form of no confidence vote due to which Imran Khan is removed from the office and arrested on 8 April 2023. The arrest of Imran Khan gave birth to many crisis in the country like many protests were started everywhere in the country. 9th May riot was happened in the country which resulted in the decline of the economy of Pakistan and increased inflation rate to 32% for the very first time in Pakistan's history. After the dismissal of PTI Government the charge was took again by PML-N who are trying to control the inflation and balance the economy of Pakistan but again Pakistan is facing political instability and major political parties are still not agreed and not recognized PML-N Government. So from 1947 till 2024 nothing has changed except the faces the political instability

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is still on its peak which blocked the road to development of Pakistan. In 70 years of independence Pakistan did not see a stable government which has decrease the reputation of the country internationally. As well the people of Pakistan is hit by big economical crisis and inflation due to which many skilled workers and professional are leaving home country Pakistan in search for the better future.

"Democracies may die at the hands not of generals but of elected leaders, presidents or prime ministers who subvert the very process that brought them to power". wrote by Steven Levitsky in his book "How Democracies die"

Q.5: Pakistan is confronted with protracted economic and financial crisis, high levels of government debt, an energy crisis and widespread inflation. Explain its causes and suggest the measures to address this.

Ans: Pakistan has faced a very huge economical crisis and financial crisis. The Government of Pakistan only rely on governmental debts, energy crisis

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have been increased and inflation is also on its peak. causes are

Causes of political economic and financial crisis:. Some causes of economic and financial crisis are

- (1) IMF, political instability in the country and the response of the market.
- (2) Depleting foreign reserves
- (3) Stock exchange dip
- (4) Pakistani Rupee reaching unprecedented lows.
- (5) Delay in IMF programs.
- (6) Economic layout before regime change.
- (7) Protesters rising.
- (8) Economic stability not possible without political stability.
- (9) Law and order situation is decreasing.
- (10) Corruption and terrorism
- (11) Only relying on foreign debt.
- (12) Low taxation
- (13) No policies of recovery for FBR.
- (14) Short term policies.
- (15) IPPF
- (16) Absence of long term solutions.
- (17) Powerful forces behind the mirror.
- (18) External and internal forces against Pakistan
- (19) Terrorist activities.
- (20) Market explosion.
- (21) Low foreign reserves.
- (22) Balance of deficits
- (23) Low GDP
- (24) Poor Governance

causes of Government debt: some causes of Governmental debt are.

- ① Long term policies with int.
- ② Major interest return on loans in a very short time.
- ③ Dependency on external loans.
- ④ Low proper tax reform in the country.
- ⑤ Low tax recovery from wealthiest businessmen.
- ⑥ Downfall ~~causing~~ of industrialization.
- ⑦ Low exports.
- ⑧ more imports.
- ⑨ Balance of deficit.
- ⑩ Political crisis
- ⑪ Transmission and distribution losses and theft.

Some major causes of energy crisis and inflation: some causes of energy crisis and inflation are given below.

- ① Failure of the last regime to increase electricity
- ② underutilization of the existing generating policy
- ③ Circular debts
- ④ Line losses
- ⑤ Large scale theft of electricity
- ⑥ Free electricity to government officials
- ⑦ wastage of energy by industrial sector
- ⑧ overuse of energy by transport sector
- ⑨ Domestic wastage
- ⑩ General wastage.
- ⑪ Corruption
- ⑫ Lack of political will in the concerned energy departments.