

Attempt on lined loose sheets for better practice

Q7:-

Ans: Human population growth indeed contributes to global warming, but it is not the only factor. The relationship between population growth and global warming is multifaceted, involving many elements. Here is a critical evaluation.

Direct Contribution

Use elaborate, self explanatory and relevant headings

- ① Increased Energy Demand: The demand for energy increases with the growing population. A major portion of this energy comes from burning fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas), which releases large amounts of (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.
- ② Industrialization: Growing populations often lead to greater industrial activity and mechanization. Factories, transportation systems and other mechanical processes rely on fossil fuels, increasing greenhouse gas emissions.
- ③ Urbanization: Population growth often leads to urbanization, involving increased construction, transportation infrastructure and higher energy consumption. Urban areas tend to have higher emissions compared to rural areas.

Add and highlight references/examples against these arguments

- (1) Resource Consumption: Population growth means higher consumption of resources and more vehicles. The production and transportation of these resources often involves significant greenhouse gas emissions. Eg, modern agriculture relies on fossil fuel-based fertilisers, machinery and transport.
- (2) Deforestation: Because of growing populations, forests are often cleared for agriculture, housing and infrastructure. Deforestation reduces the planet's capacity to absorb CO₂, exacerbating the (GHE).
- (3) Waste Generation: A large population produces more waste including methane-emitting landfill sites and increased pollution from waste management processes.

Solutions

① Technological Advances -

Advances in technology can mitigate some of the negative impacts of population growth. Renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydroelectric) can reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

③ Policy and Regulation: Government can
polices to curb emissions, promote green
encourage the use of clean energy. ~~the~~
~~system~~ carbon pricing, carbon trading
systems and subsidies for green technology
are some suggestions.

④ Behavioral Changes: Individual and
changes in behavior can also play a
significant role. Sustainable lifestyle
needs to be adopted, the per capita
emissions can be reduced even among
population.

⑤ Demographic Transition: In many countries,
population growth rates are slowing as countries
undergo demographic transitions. As societies
become wealthier and more educated, birth
rates tend to decrease, which can stabilize or
reduce the population size.

Conclusion Human Population growth is a major
contributor to global warming, as it increases
energy demand, industrial activity and resource
consumption. However it is not the sole factor
and to address global warming effectively require
a comprehensive approach like policy making,
technological innovation and behavioral
change -

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A 20 marks answer should
have around 15
subheadings and be on 7-8
pages

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In the period from 1937 to 1947, under circumstances
in British India played a significant role in the
evolution of India. In 1947 was the

Historical Context - After the Government of
India Act 1935, provincial elections were
held in 1937. The (INC) was victorious in
several provinces, while (AIML) struggled
to gain significant representation - Congress
formed governments in 8 out of 11 provinces,
while the Muslim League was largely marginaliz-
ed.

Key factors contributing to the demand
for a separate state

- The Congress governments were perceived as
promoting Hindu majoritarian policies which
made Muslims angry. By introducing Hindu
as the official language in some provinces,
caste protection policies, propagation of Hindu
cultural symbols and practices in
public spaces.

- Despite promises of inclusive governance, Muslims felt excluded from significant positions of power and decision-making processes. This reinforced the perception that a Hindu-dominated Congress couldn't protect Muslim interests.

Muslim League's Reorganization

- Under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the Muslim League redefined its strategy and narrative. Jinnah gave the "Two-Nation Theory" and cleaved that Muslims need their own state to protect their rights and identity.

- The Muslim League's performance in the 1937 elections was bad, but Jinnah used this period to consolidate Muslim opinion against Congress rule, arguing that Muslims couldn't trust the Congress to safeguard their interests.

1939 Resignation of Congress Ministries

- When WW2 broke out, the British government declared Congress as aggressive without consulting Indian leaders. The Congress ministries resigned in protest in 1939.
- The resignation of Congress ministries provided the Muslim League an opportunity to step into politics - Jinnah declared a "Day of Deliverance" to celebrate the end of Congress rule.

"Impacts on the Demand for Not readable"

- The policies and actions of Congress governments during 1937-39 reinforced Jinnah's statement that Muslims constitute a nation, that they have different interests. The period was solid to boost the idea of a separate state.
- The grievances under Congress helped the Muslim League to mobilize support among Muslims, especially where they were in the minority. This laid the path for the Lahore Resolution of 1940s which formally called for separate state for Muslims in India.
- The period intensified political polarization between Hindus and Muslims. The Congress's refusal to share power with the Muslim League and its perceived insensitivity to Muslim concerns led to increasing communal tensions.

Controversies

Some historians argue that Muslim League exaggerated the threat to Muslim interests to gain political leverage.

* Not all Muslims supported the idea of Separate ~~State~~ State. Many prominent Muslim leaders and Organisations initially opposed partition and believed in a united India with adequate safeguards for minority rights.

Q6:

Political stability is crucial for a country's economic growth and development. In Pakistan, the lack of political stability has been a barrier to its progress.

Here are several reasons of Political instability being barrier in growth of Pakistan.

① Policy continuity and implementation.

- Frequent changes in government result in inconsistent policies. Each new administration often reverses the decisions of its predecessor, leading to a lack of long-term planning and implementation.
- Politicians often focus on short-term gains to win immediate support rather than passing long-term developmental policies that require sustained effort and investment.

② Investor Confidence.

- Political instability creates an environment of uncertainty, discouraging both domestic and foreign investors. Investors prefer stable environments where they can predict and plan for the future.

- Instability can lead to investors to withdraw their investments from the country due to perceived risks, further reducing the capital available for economic growth.

③ Economic Policies

- Political instability leads to frequent changes in economic policies, disrupting economic activities and growth. Business struggle to plan for the future when economic policies are unpredictable.
- Political instability often results in poor economic management, including inefficient allocation of resources, corruption and mismanagement of public funds.

④ Social and Infrastructure Development

- Governments surviving in political instability often neglect public services and infrastructure development. This neglect hampers human capital development and reduces the quality of life.
- Political instability leads to interruptions in development projects, causing delays and cost overruns, which in turn affect economic growth.

⑤ Law and Order. - Political instability often leads to a breakdown in law and order, increasing crime rates and insecurity. In this environment businesses cannot operate efficiently.

- Political instability can lead to internal conflicts, protests and violence, further disrupting economic activities and causing damage to infrastructure.

⑥ International Relations. - It can strain diplomatic relations with other countries, affecting trade and foreign aid. Stable governments are better positioned to negotiate favorable trade deals and attract foreign aid.

• A country perceived as politically unstable may face difficulties in establishing itself as a reliable partner in international business and politics.

References??

⑦ Human Capital Flight

• Political instability often leads to a brain drain, where educated and skilled individuals leave the country for better opportunities abroad. This deprives the country of the talent needed for development and innovation.

Migration: Political instability can lead to increased migration, both internally and externally, disrupting social structures and economic activities -

Conclusion

Political stability is essential for creating an environment conducive to economic growth - For Pakistan achieving political stability is crucial to address the economic challenges and unlock its potential for growth - Stable governance allows for consistent policy implementation, investor confidence, effective economic management, and social development, all of which are necessary for sustainable economic growth -

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Both systems have their pros and cons, and their effectiveness can vary on how well they are implemented and adapted to local conditions.

Advantages of Presidential System

1. Separation of Powers
 - The clear separation between the executive and legislative branches can prevent excessive concentration of power and promote checks and balances.
 - The president elected separately from the legislature can provide stable and decisive leadership.
2. Stability
 - Fixed term of president can lead to more political stability, reducing the frequency of government changes that are common in parliamentary systems.

- A stable executive branch can focus on long-term policy implementation without the constant threat of losing a parliamentary majority -

③ Strong leadership:

- A presidential system can provide strong, centralized leadership, which might be effective in managing crises and implementing reforms.
- The president can act swiftly in situations requiring immediate attention without needing parliamentary approval.

Disadvantages

① Risk of Authoritarianism -

- Concentration of power in a single executive can lead to authoritarian tendencies, especially in countries with weak democratic institutions.
- The president may undermine the legislature, reducing accountability and democratic oversight.

Political Gridlock:

- If the president and the legislature come from different parties, it can lead to political gridlock, where little or no legislation gets passed. This can be particularly problematic in a politically fragmented country like Pakistan.

Parliamentary System

Advantages

① Accountability

- The executive is directly accountable to the legislature, promoting greater transparency and responsiveness to public needs.

- Frequent parliamentary sessions ensure continuous oversight of the executive's actions.

② Flexibility and Responsiveness

- The government can be more responsive to changing political dynamics and public opinion.
- The ability to call for early elections can resolve political impasses and restore public confidence.

Disadvantages:

- Coalition government administrative parliamentary system can provide power sharing and an acute accountability process political class and government in power.

Disadvantages:

- ① Federal Instability: frequent changes in government can lead to political instability.

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- Coalition governments may struggle to maintain coherence and implement consistent policies.

② Weak leadership:

- Prime Ministers may have less authority and be more dependent on parliamentary support which can limit decisive leadership.

- Intra-party and inter-party conflicts can hinder effective governance.

Contextual Analysis for Pakistan

- Pakistan's federal structure with significant provincial autonomy requires that can manage and balance the the interests of diverse regions and ethnic groups.

• The strength of democratic institutions and the rule of law are crucial factors - weak institutions may struggle to support a presidential system without risking authoritarianism.

• A parliamentary system might better accommodate the diverse interests of Pakistan's provinces and ethnic groups through power-sharing and coalition-building.

• Stable and consistent policies are essential for economic growth. A presidential system might provide stability, but only if checks and balances are maintained.

Conclusion:

This all debate concludes that for Pakistan, parliamentary system is more suitable. It provides accountability, inclusivity, and flexibility, which are essential for managing a diverse and complex country like Pakistan. However, for a parliamentary system to succeed, strengthening democratic institutions, ensuring political stability and ensuring effective governance are critical. While a presidential form of government offers strong and stable leadership.