

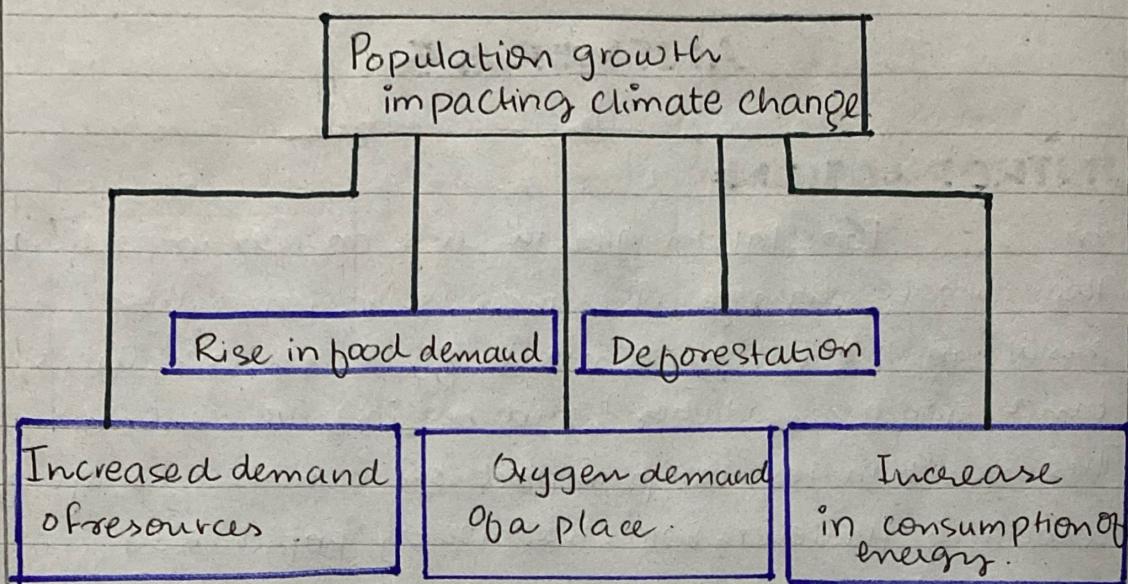
ANSWER # 5

1 INTRODUCTION:

Population growth has major impact on the climate change. The increase in population result in the rise in demand of energy resources, land for accommodation and rise in food demand. This result in the deep impact on climate change of a country. However, with the rise of population growth deep impact on climate change result in the major impacts on the resources and livelihoods of this population. The climate change issue deeply impact the food security in a country. In addition to it the climate change result in the rise in floods due to deforestation impacting the livelihoods of individuals. Moreover climate change also negatively impact the health of the population. This creates a cycle where the population growth impact the climate change and then climate change impact the population of a country.

2 WAYS POPULATION GROWTH IMPACT THE CLIMATE CHANGE:

The population growth has a deep impact on the climate change of a place. The rise in population result in the increased demands to accommodate and feed the population. This results in the climate change of a place.



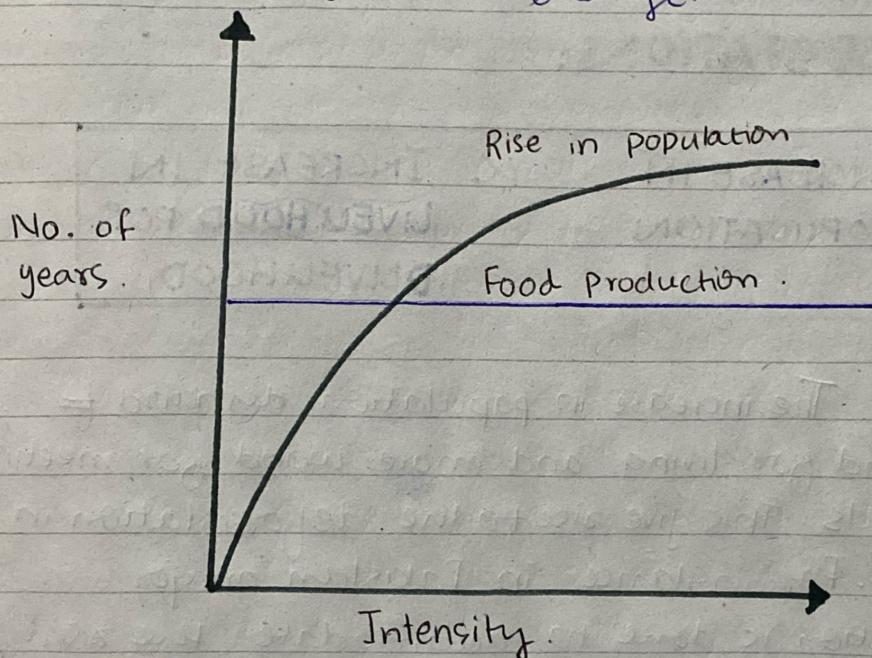
2.1 INCREASED DEMAND OF RESOURCES:

With the rise of the population, the demand of resources also increase. The increased population require more gas to make food, more energy for work and more resources for basic living of life. Due to this reason the climate of the area is affected as the rise in demand of resources is countered by depletion of resources in the earth's surface. The depletion of resources result in the burning of fossil fuels and major gaseous releases from mining which majorly impact the climate change of a place.

2.2 RISE IN FOOD DEMAND:

With the rise of the population of a country the food demand ~~are~~ also rise in the

country. In order to cater the rising population food demand & more use of natural resources as well as plants and water is done resulting in the climate change of the country. The rise in food demand impact the consumption of water. However as the food resources in the world is limited, as discussed in the malthusian trap, the major impact is seen on the climate change.



MALTHUSIAN TRAP SHOWING RELATION BETWEEN POPULATION GROWTH AND FOOD PRODUCTION

Therefore it can be seen that the food resources in the world are limited and with the rise of population ~~goes~~ the food resources pose major impact on climate change.

2.3 OXYGEN DEMAND OF A PLACE:

The rise in population of a country result in the increase in oxygen demand of the area. The more people live in a particular area, more oxygen is needed for their respiration and more carbon dioxide is released hence this impacts the climate of the area.

2.4 DEFORESTATION:

INCREASE IN POPULATION & INCREASE IN DEFORESTATION FOR LIVELIHOOD

The increase in population demand for more land for living and more wood for meeting their needs. This give rise to the deforestation in the area. For instance in Pakistan major deforestation is done to accommodate the rising population which negatively impact the climate change of the country.

In Pakistan, 9.53 kilo hectares of forest land is lost due to deforestation since its inception, which is roughly the size of Islamabad

— Global Forest Watch, Pakistan

2.5 INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY:

The rise in population require more energy resources for the daily use. In order to meet the need of population for electricity, transport and travel major fossil fuels are used for meeting their needs. When the non-renewable energy is used for the use of population, major impacts are seen on the climate change of the place.

3 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTING THE RESOURCES AND LIVELIHOOD:

Rise in food insecurity

Increase in floods due to deforestation

Depletion of resources due to demand of energy.

Impact on health of population.

3.1 RISE IN FOOD INSECURITY:

The rise in population require more food for their living. With the rise of food and climate change impact the food insecu-

sity in the country rise. The food insecurity majorly is the cause of climate change arising due to the increase in heat and floods. Therefore climate change has a major impact on the food insecurity of a country.

3.2 INCREASE IN FLOODS DUE TO DE FORESTATION:

INCREASE IN POPULATION	INCREASE IN DEFORESTATION	INCREASE IN FLOODS
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With the increase in population the deforestation also increases to accommodate the need population. This majorly impact the climate change of a country. As the climate change over, due to increase in heat and rains, floods increases in the area.

The floods can be prevented through the forests and trees however due to deforestation the flood also increase in intensity impacting the population.

3.3 DEPLETION OF RESOURCES DUE TO DEMAND OF ENERGY:

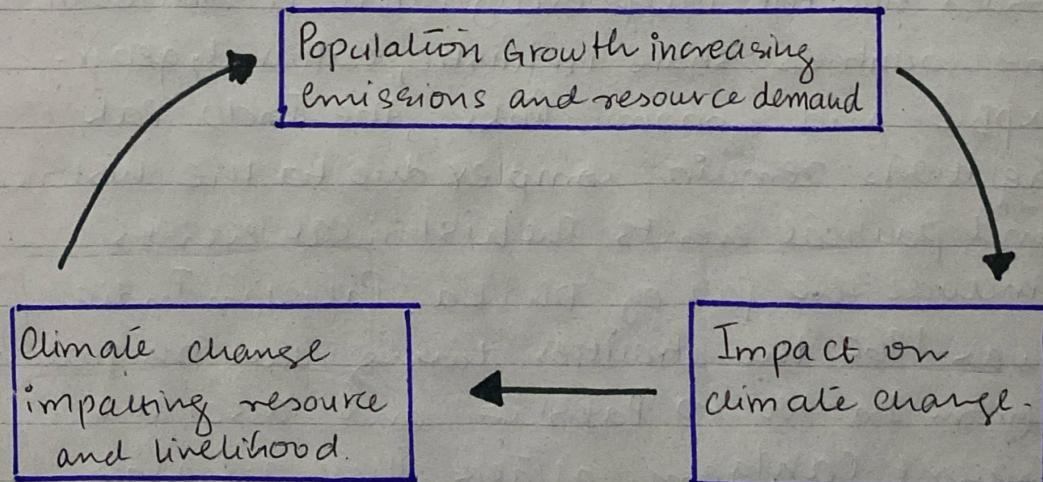
The rise in population result in the more requirement of energy generation for their livelihood which is majorly done through the resources present in earth.

due to the more requirement of resources the depletion of resources occur in the country resulting in climate change of the place.

3.4 IMPACT ON HEALTH OF POPULATION:

The climate change also impact the health of the population due to increase in heat and floods in the country. Moreover, the increase in population increasing the food insecurity also causes malnutrition among the population.

4 THE VICIOUS CYCLE OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND POPULATION GROWTH:



The increase in population result in the depletion of resources impacting the climate change of the place. The climate change impact the resources and livelihood of population forming a vicious cycle.

5. CONCLUSION:

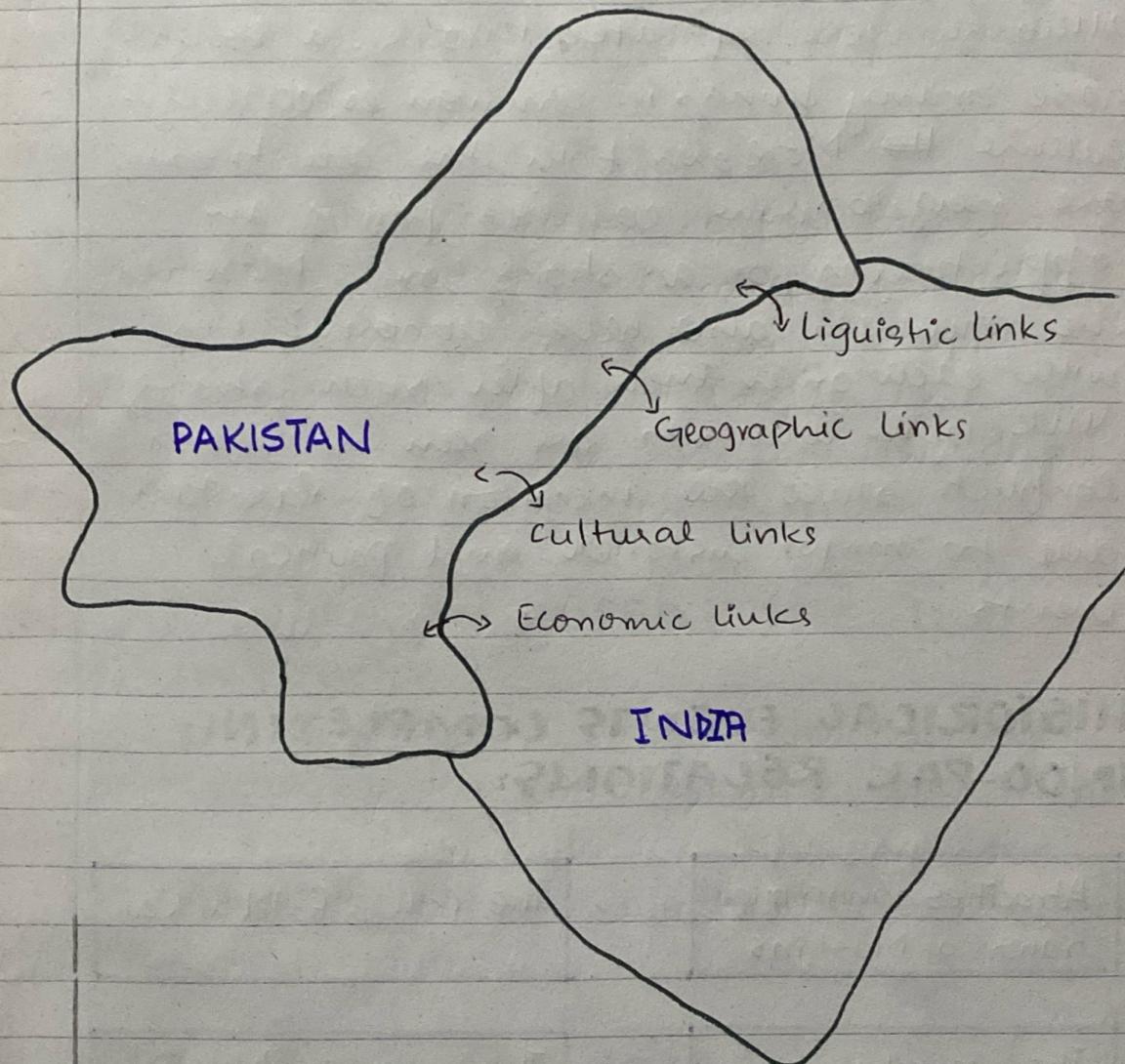
In conclusion, the population growth has a major impact on the climate change of a country. Due to population growth the deforestation, food demand and energy resource accumulation increase resulting in the climate change of the place resulting in skin issues, health issues and floods in the country.

ANSWER # 2

1. INTRODUCTION:

The Indo Pak relations remain in issues since the inception of Pakistan. Although the countries share linguistic, cultural, geographic and economic links, the Indo Pak relations remain complex due to the historical and political events. The historical events include the fall of Dhaka, Pakistan India war 1965, the atrocities during the migration from India to Pakistan and also the recent Pahlgam attack. There are also major political events that have resulted in the differences and conflicts between the two nations such as Indus Water Issue, construction of dams, Kashmir Issue and India's support to BLP and TCP resulting in terrorism in Pakistan.

2 INDIA AND PAKISTAN SHARING LINKS WITH EACH OTHER.



MAP OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN
SHOWING LINKS BETWEEN
THE TWO COUNTRIES

AS India and Pakistan used to be a single state before the independence of Pakistan, both the countries share cultural and linguistic similarities. The countries although were separated through a boundary have many things in common especially in culture. Moreover, both the countries are neighbouring countries posing an opportunity for a strong bond. Moreover, the countries also have economic ties with each other. Even after such strong link both countries are seen in major conflicts since the inception of Pakistan due to major historical and political events.

3 HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPLEXING INDO-PAK RELATIONS:

Atrocities during migration of Muslims

The fall of Dhaka

The wars between the two countries

The recent Pahlgam attacks

3.1 ATROCITIES DURING MIGRATION OF MUSLIMS.

During the migration of Muslims from India to Pakistan, major atrocities were done in the hatred of Muslim gaining a separate

state. The result was the loss of lives of hundreds of Muslims and their goods. After the independence, this remained the first historical event which became the hatred of Muslims for the Hindus living in India.

3.2 **THE FALL OF DHAKA:**

The separation of East Pakistan and West Pakistan is a major wound in the history of Pakistan. India supported the separation of East Pakistan causing hatred between the two countries despite having many links in common.

3.3 **THE WARS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES:**

India and Pakistan fought major wars during the history, the war resulted in the hatred in both the countries as hundreds of lives were lost in both countries due to the wars.

3.4 **THE PAHALGAM ATTACK:**

The recent Pahalgam attack also marks a history in the wars and conflicts between the two countries as many accusations were done by ~~the~~ India. This also resulted in the hatred between the two countries.

4 POLITICAL EVENTS IMPACTING THE RELATIONSHIP:

Kashmir Issue

Construction of dams by India.

Indus water Issue

India's support to BLP and TLP.

4.1 KASHMIR ISSUE:

Kashmir issue is also one of the major political issues between the two countries. The Kashmir issue started before the inception of Pakistan. The countries have continuously remained in conflict due to this issue with no proceedings to solve the issue.

4.2 INDUS WATER ISSUE:

Indus water issue is also a significant political issue between the

two countries India being the upper riparian has the power to stop the water of Indus river to enter in Pakistan. This issue remained as conflict in the history of relationship of Pakistan and India.

4.3

CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS:

India continuously threat Pakistan to construct dams on the Indus river which will result in the half of water in Pakistan. This conflict also remain as a political conflict between the two countries.

4.4

INDIA'S SUPPORT TO BLP AND TLP:

India has been supporting BLP and TLP terrorist organizations which are responsible for terrorist attacks in Pakistan. This also became a cause of the conflict between the two countries.

5

CONCLUSION:

Despite have many links between the two countries the relationship between Pakistan and India remain on the verge. The relationship between the countries got affected due to major political and historical events such as Kashmir Issue, Indus Water Issue and others. If countries remain successful to make friendly ties with each other

both countries can benefit from this relationship.

ANSWER # 7

1 INTRODUCTION:

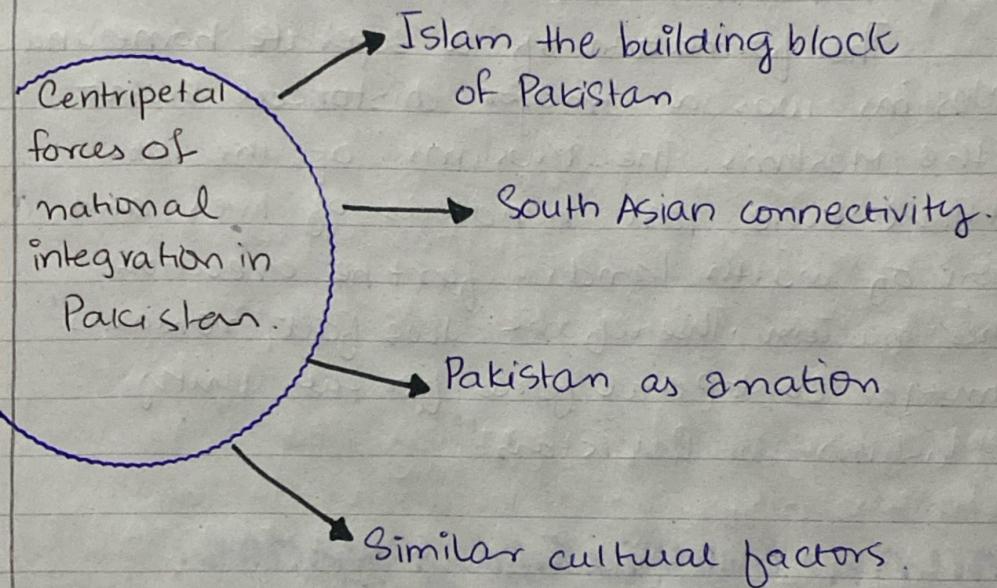
National integration is a significant need for the progress of the country. The centripetal forces of national integration in Pakistan include the religion, connection due to same cultural ties and being a Pakistani. Moreover there are also some centrifugal forces negatively impacting the national integration of the country which include Sectarianism, conflicts on Islam, ethnocism and language risks. The loss of national integration can be seen in many ways in Pakistan such as the separation of West and East Pakistan, rise in terrorism and brain drain in the country. There is a dire need to strengthen the national integration in Pakistan to make the country grow economically and politically.

2 NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND ITS NEED FOR A COUNTRY:

National integration has a major importance for a country. When the citizens are filled with national integration,

they work together collectively for the growth and progress of the country. Without national unity, the development of a country remain at halt. Hence national integration is a major need of the country.

3. CENTRIPETAL FORCES OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION IN PAKISTAN:



3.1 ISLAM THE BUILDING BLOCK OF PAKISTAN:

Islam is the major cause and the building block of the creation of Pakistan. Religion remains a major source of unity between the people of the country. The powerful notion of creation of Pakistan for creation of an Islamic state is a major cause of the strong national integration among the people.

of Pakistan.

3.2 **SOUTH ASIAN CONNECTIVITY:**

As most of the people of Pakistan migrated from India, the fact that they come from the same background is also a source of force of national integration in the country.

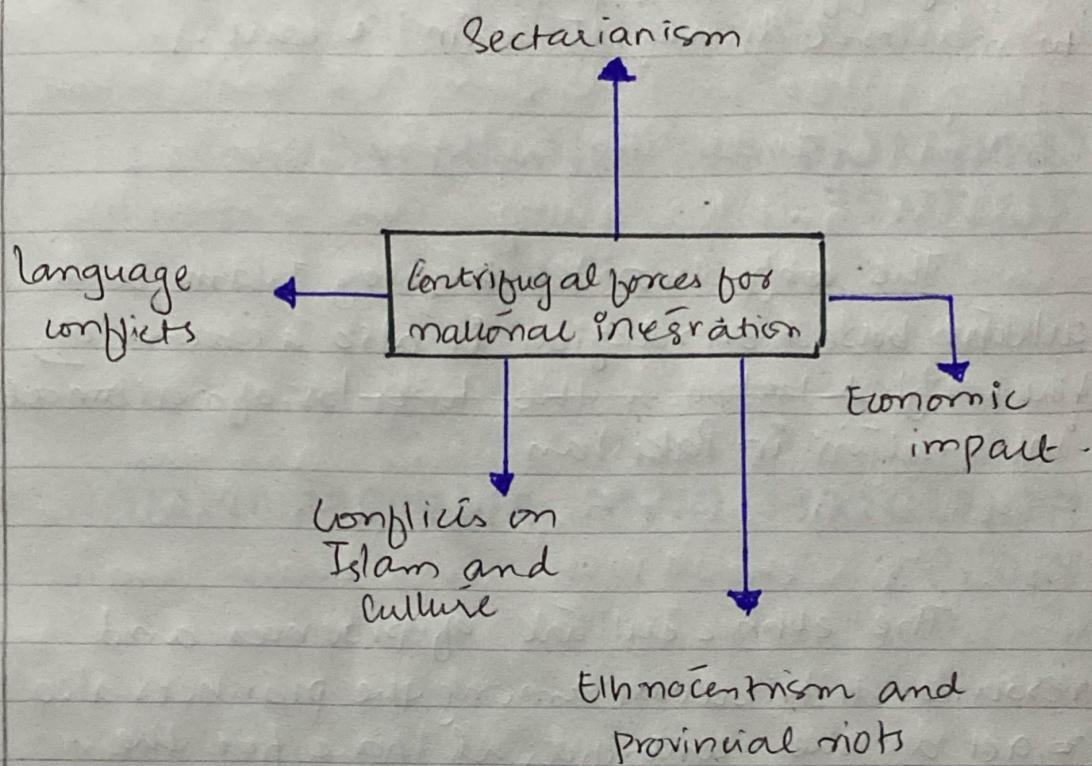
3.3 **PAKISTAN AS A NATION:**

The formation of a separate homeland for Muslims was a major historical event for the Muslims. The Muslims of the sub-continent have lost hundreds of lives and millions of worth lands for the creation of this nation. Therefore this fact remains a major centripetal force for the unity of Muslims in Pakistan.

3.4 **SIMILAR CULTURAL FACTORS:**

The similar culture of the people of Pakistan is also a main source of enhancement of national unity in the citizens of Pakistan. The citizens unite to make the similar aim to improve the country and feel proud of their culture acting as a centripetal force for the national integration of Pakistan.

4 CENTRIFUGAL FORCES FOR THE NATIONAL INTEGRATION IN PAKISTAN.



4.1 SECTARIANISM:

The sectarianism in Pakistan is a major centrifugal force of national integration in Pakistan. People are extremely divided on the basis of sectarianism which increasing disunity in country.

4.2 LANGUAGE CONFLICTS:

Language conflicts in Pakistan are seen among the people of Pakistan in many provincial areas. The language conflicts give rise to hatred for the other language people in the country. The East Pakistan separation is also an example where the language riots ignited the issues between the two major Pakistan.

4.3 ECONOMIC IMPACT:

The economic conditions of the country mainly affect the people emotions leading to national disintegration in the country.

4.4 CONFLICTS ON ISLAM AND CULTURE:

The conflicts on the basis of Islam and culture based on religion is also a cause of the conflict between the two loss of national integration in Pakistan.

4.5 ETHNOCENTRISM AND PROVINCIAL RIOTS:

The ethnic culture of provinces and resource distribution among the provinces also act as the centrifugal force for the national integration in the country.

5 EFFECTS OF FORCES ON NATIONAL INTEGRATION IN PAKISTAN

- Effects of centrifugal forces on national integration in Pakistan
- Conflicts among provinces
 - Rise in sectarianism
 - The fall of Bangladesh
 - Rise in terrorism in country
 - Brain drain in country

5.1 CONFLICTS AMONG PROVINCES

The conflicts among provinces significantly rise due to the loss of national integration as provinces ignore the collective benefit of the country and solely think about the provincial benefits only.

5.2 RISE IN SECTARIANISM:

The loss of national integration also gives rise to the sectarianism in the country, where the people are easily divided on the basis of sectarianism.

5.3 THE FALL OF BANGLADESH:

The separation of East and West Pakistan was also an effect of the centrifugal forces of the national disintegration where the division gave rise to the hatred between the two wings.

5.4 RISE IN TERRORISM:

The loss of national integration results in the rise of terrorism in country where people are easily convinced for terrorist activities due to internal divisions of the state.

5.5 BRAIN DRAIN IN COUNTRY:

The loss of national integration also causes brain drain in the country. The young potential minds leave the country without thinking about the benefit of their own homeland.

6. CONCLUSION:

The national integration is the major power for the growth of the country.

economically and politically. Moreover it is the force that keep the people united in the country. There are different centripetal and centrifugal forces for national integration in Pakistan. The centripetal forces include the religion, similar culture and the unity of the nation. The centrifugal force include the sectarianism, ethnocentrism, language riots and Provincial conflicts. The effects of these centrifugal forces in country are the Provincial conflicts, belt of East Pakistan rise in sectarianism and Brain drain in the country. If Pakistan remain successful in mitigation of the centrifugal forces of national integration, the country can surely grow economy and politically.