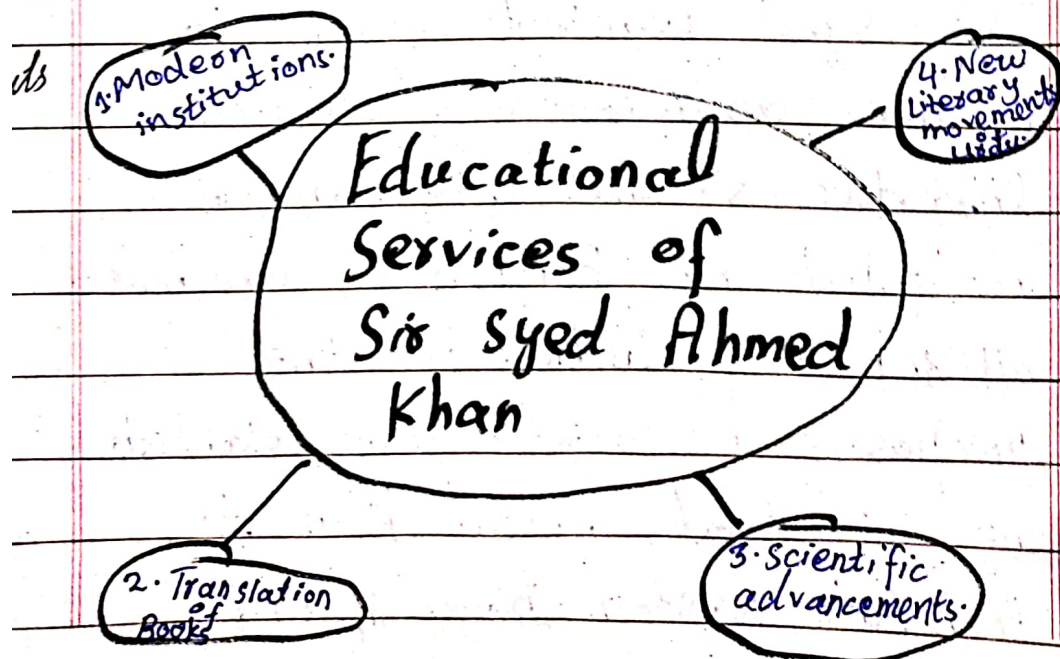


Q.2.

Introduction:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan realized importance of change through education. His educational services include modern institutions for muslims, translation of western books, scientific advancements and amendment in literary movements of udu. Through these services, muslims established separate political platform, produced rationalised leadership, injected muslim nationalism through new literary movements and politically engaged with British to secure Pakistan in future.



(i) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established modern institutions for Muslims:

After British occupation of India in 1857, Hindus embraced modern education for progress. To augment this divide, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a modern Medrasah in Gazipur in 1859, Victoria College in 1862 and M.A.O. College in 1875, where Islamic and western education was reconciled.

(ii) Sir Syed established society in 1869 to translate western literature:

Sir Syed wanted Muslims to become oblivious of western literature, so that they can be accepted by British as valuable citizens of India. For this purpose, a society was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to translate western books in Urdu.

This society translated 800 books into urdu, which is remarkable service for Indian Muslims.

(iii) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established scientific society to promote scientific advancement in Islamic society.

Muslims in India lack ijtihad to promote science and technology.

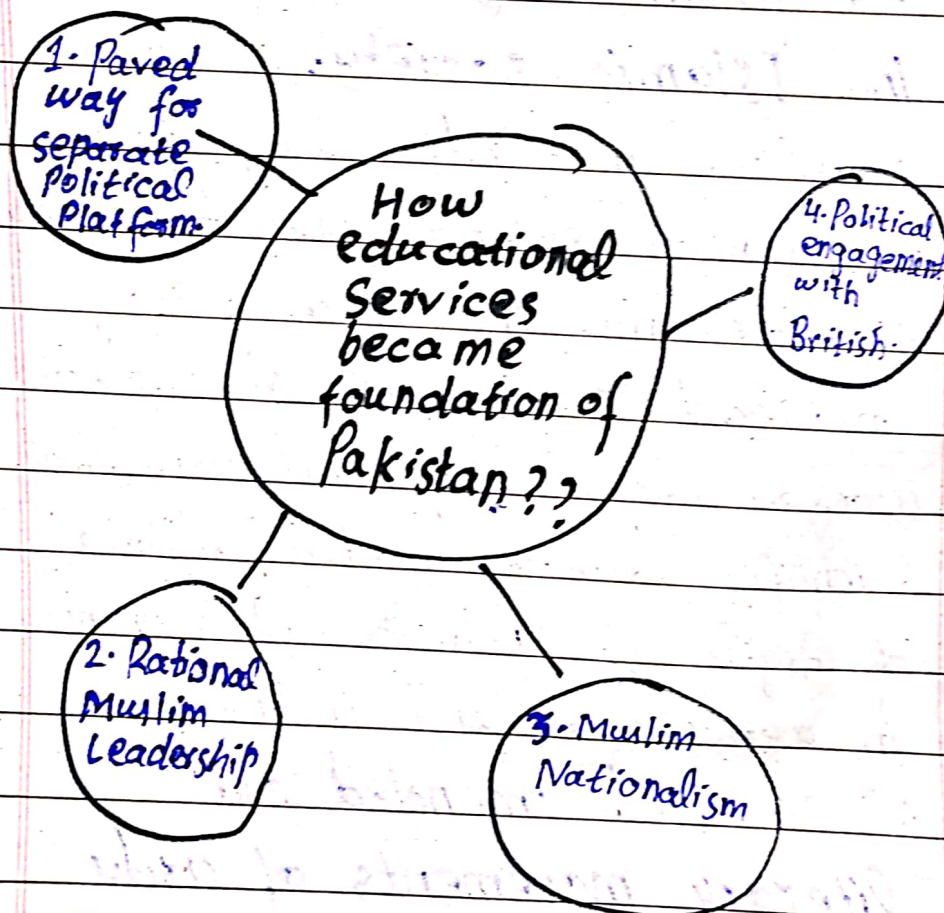
Therefore, muslims were being considered uncivilised in modern world. Therefore, Sir Syed established Scientific society, headed by Duke of Argle to promote advancements in agriculture and industry.

(iv) Sir Syed amended old literary movements of urdu to favour muslim according to new realities:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan introduced prose in urdu literature. He urged urdu poets to include revolutionary ideas into literature.

He injected rationalism into literary movements in order to educate Muslims.

(S.M. Akram: Cultural Heritage of Pakistan).



① Sir Syed Ahmed Khan paved way for separate political platform through educational platforms:

In 1888, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established Muhammad Educational

Date: _____

M T W T F S

conference for educational purposes. It was also being used to discuss political problems of India. In 1906, grounds of Aligarh and platform of this conference were transformed into Muslim League, which was base of Pakistan Movement. (Stanley Wolpert: Aligarh and Muslim League).

(ii) Educational Services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan provided rational muslim leadership:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan taught rational ideas in his educational institutions. In this way, product of Aligarh had leadership capabilities mixed with rationalism.

This leadership include Sir Agha Khan, Nawab Saleem Ullah, Johar Brothers, who paved way for foundation of Pakistan.

(iii) Educational Services promoted Muslim Nationalism

Date: _____

M T W T F S

in India:

New literary movement of Urdu, which was generated Ali Garh inspired a number of Muslim poets. These literary works include hexagon of Hali, separate identity columns in Al-Hilal and poems of Allama Iqbal which convinced Muslims that they are a separate nation. It leads to demand for separate homeland.

(iv) Educational Services promoted political engagement with British:

Although Sir Syed Ahmed Khan promoted independence struggle, he urged Muslims to strategize this struggle through constructive engagement with British. This constructive engagement with British provided Muslims right of separate electorate and separate homeland in future.

Conclusion:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan rendered innumerable educational services to Muslims. He aimed to promote political renaissance of Muslims through quality education. This political renaissance ultimately resulted into Pakistan in 1947.

Q.4.

Introduction.

How Economic Security is threatened	Economic security of Pakistan is at stake due to climate change. It is due to loss of revenue generated from agriculture, loss of revenue due to carbon border adjustment mechanism, threat to tourism industry etc. Moreover, population boom can worsen water security, constrain resources for green transition and increase carbon emission. Lack of proper mitigation strategies will increase deforestation, enhanced smog problems and snow melting in Northern	Population ii i) High water security. (w.B. Pak) ii) Constrained resources for develop iii) More Carbon emission. Proper nuclei i) Deforestation ii) Smog-induced (AIC). iii) Global Smog melting.
i) CBAMs textile		
ii) DAMs damage		
iii) loss of livestock		
iv) Threat to Tourism Industry		
v) Loss of crops		

areas. In order to combat climate threat, Pakistan need to implement nationally determined contribution (NDCs), introduce water conservation strategy and attract climate finance.

Economic Security of Pakistan and climate change.

(i) Pakistan can lose revenue generated from agriculture.

Agriculture is contributing 24% to GDP of Pakistan and employing 38% of labours (Pakistan

Bureau of Statistics: census 2023). Due to heat waves and floods, crops yield has been declining. In this way, Pakistan can lose enormous amount of GDP owing to climate-induced disasters.

(ii) Pakistan can lose revenue from textiles due to European

Date: _____

M T W T F S

imposed ~~restri~~ carbon restrictions:

Due to high carbon emissions, Europe has enacted law to implement Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on carbon products from 2025. As European Union is primary location of Pakistan's textiles. due to ~~ed~~ GSP+ status, Pakistan can loose revenue generated from carbon-based textiles. In this way, ~~ed~~ economic security of Pakistan is at stake due to climate change.

(iii) climate change is threat to tourism industry of Pakistan.

According to World Economic Forum (W.E.F) Report on tourism, Pakistan is 25th most visited place in 2025. However, climate change is engulfing lush forests through wild fires in June 2025 and glaciers through snow-melt

Date: _____

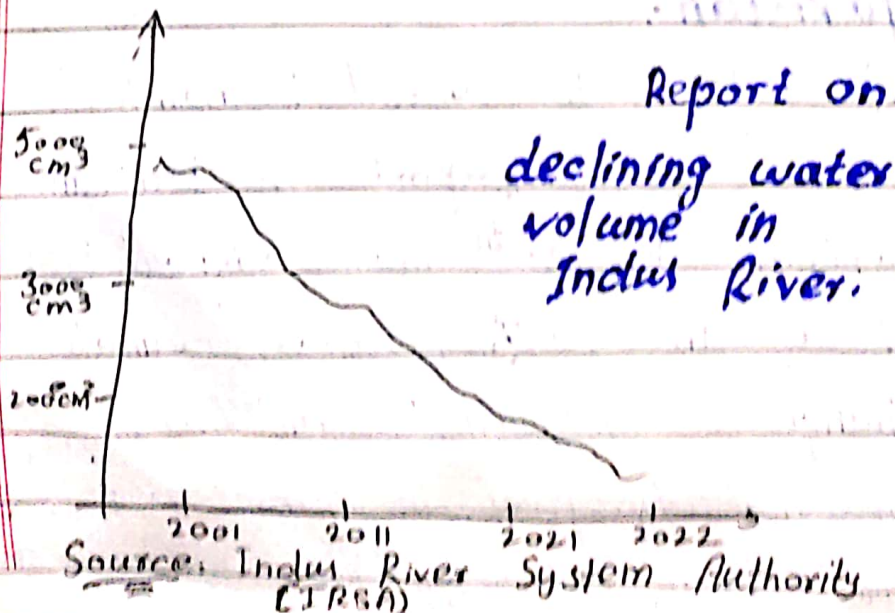
(M) (T) (W) (T) (F) (S)

Therefore, Pakistan can lose tourism revenue due to climate change.

Population boom can worsen climate-induced problems in Pakistan

(i) Population boom can create issue of water security in Pakistan:

Due to increase in population, demand of water is continuously on increase in 5th most populous nation of the world. Thus, water reserves are continuously on the decline.



Date: _____

M T W T F S

(ii) Population increase is decreasing resources for green transition:

Green transition is vital to minimize the impact of climate-induced disasters. Due to increase in population, demand for resources are on persistent rise. It leaves little budget to implement for green transition, which is worsening climate change in Pakistan.

(iii) Population increase in increasing carbon emissions in Pakistan:

Carbon emissions are continuously hiking in previous decade according to environmental protection Agency (EPA). It is because of the reason increase in number of people is leading to increase in transport, industries and resultant emissions.

Date: _____

M T W T F S

Lack of mitigation strategies and climate change in Pakistan.

(i) Lack of mitigation strategies is increasing deforestation:

Due to low mitigation strategies, carbon emissions are high. These carbon emissions induce wildfires, which engulf large part of forests. Thus, lack of mitigation strategies are only worsening human-induced deforestation.

(ii) Lack of mitigation strategies is increasing smog in Pakistan.

According to International Watchdog for climate change (IPCC).

Air Quality Index (AQI) in Pakistan has declined to 20% in 2024.

It is because of the reason, Pakistan does not have apparatus which can absorb pollutants in

Date: _____

(M)(T)(W)(T)(F)(S)

Smog.

(iii) Lack of mitigation strategies is melting snow in Northern Areas of Pakistan.

Due to flawed mitigation strategies, snow caps in the north are melting due to pile up of carbon. It is proven from report of Integrated Mountain Development that Himalyan Snow in Pakistan is fifth below normal.

Recommended way forward to address climate change:

(i) Implementation of NDCs:-

In 2023, Pakistan government implemented a strategy to electrify transport by 30% and decrease industrial carbons by 40% upto 2030. However, government has achieved just 5% of the defined Nationally Determined

contributions (NDCs). Thus, a robust strategy to achieve NDC can mitigate impact of climate change.

(ii) Introduction of water conservation strategies:

According to Indus River System Authority (IRSA), water levels are declining in Indus. As Indus River is a lifeline of Pakistan, there is urgent need to introduce water management strategies through awareness of people and technological solution in agriculture.

(iii) Attraction of climate finance to materialise transition goals:

Pakistan needs to chart out transparency framework for attracting climate investments.

Climate funds are urgently needed to buy technology for climate adaptation.

Date: _____

M T W T F S

Conclusion:

Although Pakistan is in dire straits of climate crisis, effective strategies can save Pakistan. Introduction of climate strategies can ensure economic security of Pakistan.

Q.6.

Introduction

Economic train of Pakistan is in dire straits. It is due to political instability and dearth of cohesion in economic policies. Moreover, Pakistan has structural problems of red-tapism, corruption in institutions and outdated economic practices. Additionally, Pakistan is inflicted by taxation injustice, government footprints in business and lack of investor's trust in Pakistan which needs to be reformed.

- Lack of political stability.
- Lack of cohesive effective policies.
- Bureaucratic red-tapism.
- Taxation in justice.
- Government footprints in business.

Economic problems of Pakistan due to instability:-

(i) Political instability is major plight of Pakistan's economy:

Nowadays, politics cannot be segregated from economy. Therefore, political instability leads to economic instability in Pakistan.

According to State Bank of Pakistan, Economic growth rate of Pakistan was 6% in 2021, which declined to 1% in 2022 due to political instability.

(ii) Pakistan lacks cohesion in economic policies:

Pakistan's economy has passed through turbulent phases of flawed policy. From 1960-70, Pakistan ushered in era of liberalisation. In 1970-80, Pakistan experienced wrath of socialism. From 1980-2000,

Pakistan was a loan-dependent economy, which continues until today. In this way, lack of stable economic policies is threat to the economy of Pakistan.

Structural Problems in economy of Pakistan.

(i) Red-tapism is biggest economic plight in Pakistan:

Red-tape bureaucratic hurdles are biggest obstacle to economy of Pakistan. Investors have to wait for long hours to approve access to credit, which undermines their confidence. According to

Pakistan Institute of Developmental Economic (PIDE), red tapism is causing 39% loss to GDP of Pakistan.

(ii) Corruption in institutions is antagonistic to economy:

Corruption is the abuse of taxpayer money for personal gains. It

Date: _____

M T W T F S

shatters will of people to invest in economy due to fear of vulnerability to corruption. According to Transparency International Corruption perception Index, 2024, Pakistan stands at 133 out of 140 countries in corruption.

(iii) **Outdated economic practices is blow to economic growth in Pakistan:**

Pakistan is reliant on outdated methods to promote its economy. Agriculture of Pakistan is practiced by outdated methods and industries do not have value-addition to compete globally. Moreover, Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) is still partially digitalised, leaving economy on mercy of officers.

Problems in Economic Reformation in Pakistan:

(i) Taxation injustice is hindrance to economic reforms.

In Pakistan, taxation is tilted in favour of elite class.

According to FBR Tax Returns 2023, out of 241 million people, only 100 million people pay taxes, which include middle class salaried people. Thus, large giants escape of tax net. It is hindrance to economic reformation in Pakistan.

(ii) Government footprints in economy are a hurdle to privatisation.

Economic reforms in Pakistan are linked with liberalisation and privatisation. However, Government artificially manipulates market.

It is evident from report of PIDE in 2023 that government footprints are costing 67% to GDP.

(iii) Lack of investor's trust in Pakistan's economy hinders

reformation:

Investors lack trust on government due to inconsistent policies. It is evident from bidding process of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA), where major aviation giants did not participated for buying stakes. It is grim reminder of shattered investor's confidence in Pakistan.

Conclusion

Economic plight of Pakistan has put into final end to the never ending story of economic ~~tragedy~~ tragedy. It is because of structural problems and hindrances to economic reformation plans in Pakistan, which needs immediate attention.

Q.7.Introduction:-

Pakistan is a semi-industrialised country, whose majority chunk of economy is dependent upon agriculture.

✓ Outdated

✓ Lack of value-addition

✓ R&D.

Industries

✓ Tech-based

✓ Exports Problems.

✓ Industrial Investment.

Agriculture sector in Pakistan is marred by outdated farming practices, lack of value-addition and lack of Research and Development. It is leading to reluctance of tech-based industries in Pakistan. Moreover, lack of value addition is impacting exports-based industrialization and deterring investments in field of industrialisation due to lack of research and development.

Problems in agricultureSector of Pakistan:-

Th. Although, agriculture contributes 24% to GDP of Pakistan, it is facing numerous problems which are mentioned below:

(i) Outdated farming practices is set back to agriculture sector of Pakistan:

In Pakistan, agriculture is only modernised in terms of tractors.

Rest of the practices are like those, which were practiced in 1960s.

Seeds, being used, are unauthorized and old. In this way, agriculture of Pakistan is facing setback due to outdated farming practices.

(ii) Lack of value-addition is another setback to agriculture sector:

Agriculture of Pakistan yields products, which do not carry worth in international market.

Although Pakistan is 3rd largest producer of milk globally, its ~~pro~~ share in butter and yogurt industry is visible nowhere. It indicates that lack of value-addition is another

Date: _____

M T W T F S

setback to agricultural sector of Pakistan.

(iii) Shortage of Research and Development in agriculture is prominent issue for Pakistan:-

Agriculture of Pakistan is void of Research and Development.

There is lack of indigenous produced seeds, which can offer innovative solutions to agriculture.

According to Pakistan Science Council, there are only 2 research and development centers in Pakistan, which are fully operational.

How Problems in agriculture are effecting Industries:

(i) Reluctance of tech-based industries to invest in Pakistan:

Agriculture is a major target of

Date: _____

M T W T F S

Artificial intelligence (AI) due to food security. In this way, Pakistan should have been a lucrative site for tech-giants. However, outdated farming practices subverts this prospect.

(ii) Exports-based industrialisation are not established due to agriculture sector:

It is true that Pakistan is an agrarian society. However, agriculture does not yield quality products to be exported. It is the reason 5th largest producer of wheat, has shortage of wheat in horizons of exports.

(iii) Lack of Research and Development deters industrial investments.

Research and development attracts industries to invest for collaboration with academia. Because of only 2 research and development centres in Pakistan, these investments

Date: _____

M T W T F S

in form of industries is undermined.
conclusion.

Pakistan's agriculture sector is facing innumerable problems. Owing to lack of revenue from agriculture, industries are being badly impacted, which needs immediate attention.