

: AAMIR KHAN:
: 384
: 36531

PART: 1 MCQs

- 1 (A) Hakeem Ilam ud din Ansari
- 2 (B) April 30, 2002
- 3 (A) October 1932
- 4 (C) Sanghar
- 5 (A) 1909
- 6 (e) Molana M. Ali Jauhar
- 7 (B) Taslem Aslam.
- 8 (B) Begum Ashraf Abbasi
- 9 (C) Allama Iqbal
- 10 (C) Ayesha Jalal
- 11 (A) 234
- 12 (C) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- 13 (D) 22 December 1939
- 14 (A) Nawab Salimullah Khan.
- 15 (C) Ayesha Farooqui.
- 16 (A) The Five Es
- 17 (C) Aleksandar Lukashenko
- 18 (D) Baba Guru Nanak
- 19 (D) 27 Octobe 2024
- 20 (D) 40%

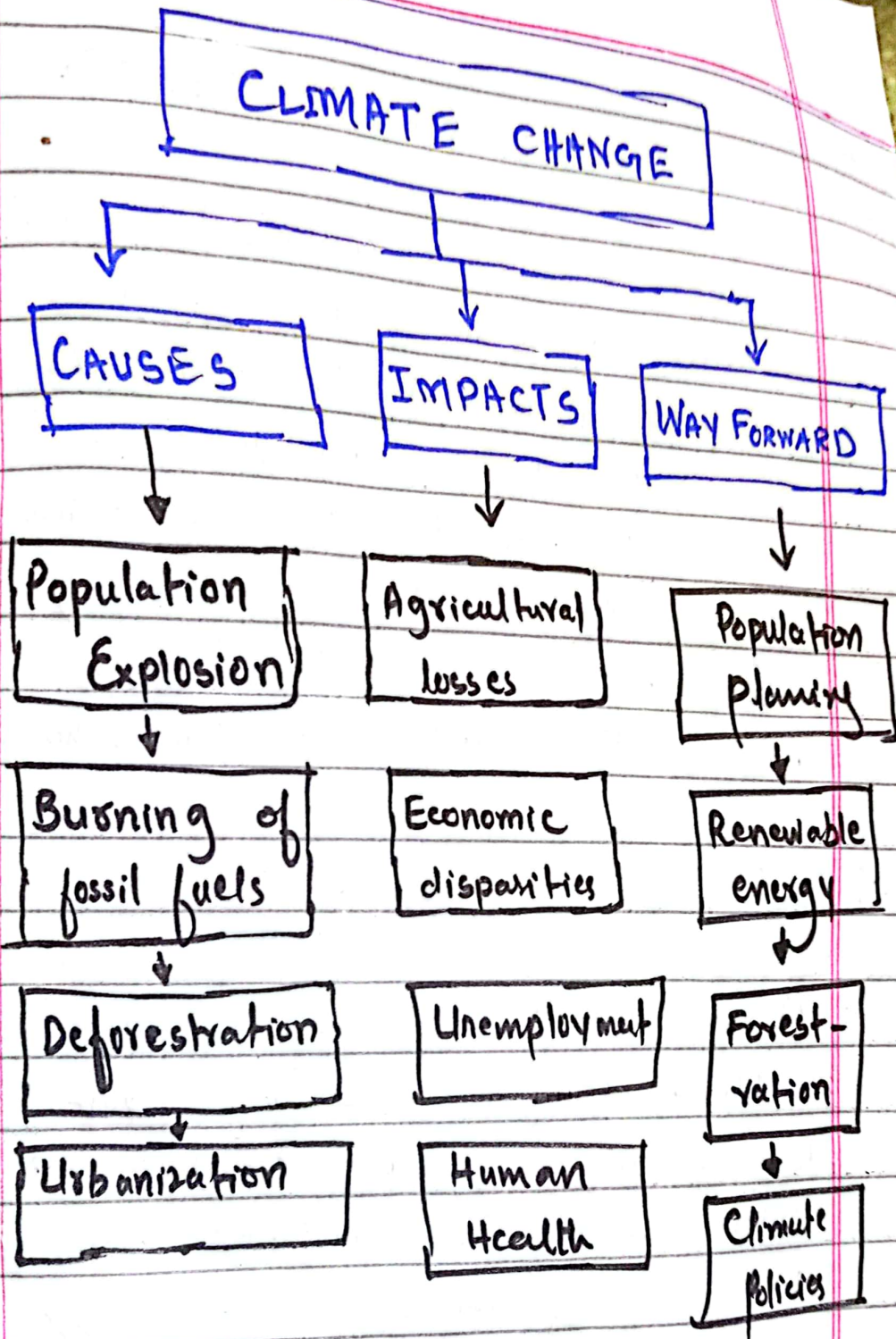
~~Q#4~~

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Q#4: CLIMATE CHANGE: CHALLENGE TO ECONOMIC SECURITY OF PAKISTAN

1. INTRODUCTION:

Climate changes is referred as the change in weather patterns. This has badly impacted the social political as well as economic sector. But climate change is not only extended to Pakistan's borders but in broader sense it has hiten global economy. Although, it impacted the developed world also, but the under-developed countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka are most vulnerable countries of climate change conditions. However, without proper population management planning and pragmatic measures it will become more intensive situation. Climate induced disasters in Pakistan would become more intense.



2 CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE:

Climate change is caused by human activities. It is not by nature, divine rules. Massive industrialization have eased the human workload in significant contribution. However it has changed the climate conditions of universe. Here are the few causes predominantly leading to climate change

2.1 Population Explosion:

Pakistan is 6th most populous country in the world. According to a survey report Pakistan increasing population is 6.3 million annually. This exploded population has caused multiple socio-economic issues. The more population, the more consumption of resources, and the more consumption leads to more production, which ultimately leads to massive industrial productions.

Industries which are prime contributor in green house gas emissions. At the last it leads to climate change issues.

2.2

Burning of fossil fuels:

Pakistan

newly rely on non-renewable energy sources. Energy sector of Pakistan is completely dependent on fossil fuels. According to a research report 30% of contributor in climate change related issues is energy sector. Therefore, this excessive reliance on fossil fuels seriously hitting the country.

2.3

Excessive Deforestation.

Forests

are considered as the sink of carbon. Unfortunately, in Pakistan to settle down the urban population it leads to deforestation which causing the excessive amount of carbon emit in our atmosphere.

2.4.

Unplanned Urbanization.

Urbanization is not itself a threat, but unplanned urbanization in developing countries like Pakistan is threatening the global climate. Urbanization causing massive land pollution. It intensify the solid waste management a critical issue. Ultimately it further enhance the green house gas emissions in atmosphere.

3: IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN PAKISTAN.

Climate change is not a limited phenomenon, rather it has severely impacted Pakistan in all sectors. Here are a few impacts highlighted in this paper.

3.1

Agricultural losses:

Pakistan is a agriculture economy. As the

The economy of Pakistan is majorly relied on agriculture production. According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2020-21, Agriculture sector contributes almost 45% to the national economy. Changing weather pattern are leading to scarcity in agricultural production which ultimately threatening Pakistan economy.

3.2

Economic disparities:

Climate changed reduced the agri production in Pakistan. Over population made the government in trouble to manage the scarcity of sources. This has resulted in the economic disparities in the society. Farmers are highly reliable on their agri crops, decline in production pushed them into trouble.

3.3

Unemployment: Youth of Pakistan as liable rather an asset.

Pakistan population consisted of

60% of youth. The scarcity of sources pushed the massive youth to a liability rather than a national asset. Increasing rate of unemployment threatening the economy of Pakistan.

3.4

Human Health: Threat to Life:

Climate change impacts are not only limited to country's economy but it is beyond them. A research report reveals that the average life of a Pakistani people decreased from 60 to 55 years. Another report reveals that, person living in Lahore, city of Pakistan, faces the 10 year decline in health.

4: WAY FORWARD:

Once Barack Obama said, "We are the first nation to affect from climate change, but last nation to do something for it"

4.1

Population Planning:

Pakistan can not afford plenty of more population ahead of these heinous impacts of climate change. Without proper population planning Pakistan can not tackle this disastrous situation. Through religious clergies Pakistan can launch awareness campaigns.

4.2

Transition to renewable energy.

Although, renewable energy use not the complete solution. As of saying "There is no one size, fits for all". So this does not means that a single solution for all climate issues. However, Pakistan can significantly, minimize the impacts of fossil fuels burning by transitioning to renewable energy.

4.3:

Forestation:

Forestation is a key contributor towards sinking of carbons in a atmosphere. Billion tree tsunami type programs should be launched to tackle these climate related issues.

4.4:

Strengthening Environmental Policies.

Last but not the least, with properly implementing and strengthening environmental policies. It is quite difficult to tackle this disastrous climate situation.

5:

CONCLUSION!

Pakistan is a developing country, It is most vulnerable from climate change issues. without taking proper measures Pakistan can not achieve this significant milestone. Forestation, Population Planning and energy transition can minimize the effects of climate change.

Q#7:

PAKISTAN AGRICULTURE SECTOR: PROBLEMS TO THE FORMERS.

1:

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is a semi-industrialized society, it heavily relies on agriculture production. Meanwhile, the agriculture sector is modernized in the world but Pakistani farmers are still lack these innovations. Overall agriculture sector of Pakistan is facing massive challenges at present which ultimately affect the farmers in later stages.

2: PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN PAKISTAN.

Agriculture Sector in Pakistan is still backward as of the world agriculture sector innovated in post industrialization era. Here are the few challenges agriculture sector facing at the moment.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR OF PAKISTAN

CHALLENGES

• WATER SCARCITY

• HIGH COST
FUELS

• LACK OF
MODERN TECHNIQUES.

• LACK OF AGRI-
LITERACY.

IMPACTS ON FARMERS

FOOD
SECURITY

SOCIAL
INEQUALITY

DECLINE IN
PRODUCTION

2.1

WATER SCARCITY:

Pakistan heavily rely on Indus water. The climate change impacts, changed weather pattern and uninformal blockade or release of water by India has impacted agriculture sector of Pakistan. Violation of "Indus water Treaty" of ten claimed by Pakistan. Underground water cycle also at verge of ending in Pakistan.

2.2

HIGH COST FUELS:

It is often reported that energy prices are also causing the production decline of agriculture sector. Technologically backward agriculture sector further pushed back to traditional methods. Modern machinery are requires power necessity, which ultimately on fuels dependent and high prices are discouraging factor in agri production.

2.3

LACK OF MODERN TECHNIQUES:

The global agriculture sector fully transformed the technology into agri sector. But, Pakistan still lacks those advancements. With heavy reliance, but lagging in advancements has put up a great challenge to Pakistan economy as well as the guardian of agri sector, - the farmers. - lack of technology declined the production of agri crops as compare to world agri sector.

2.4

LACK OF LITERACY AMONG FARMERS.

Literacy is the key for any development. But, the majority of farmers in Pakistan are unaware of these modern tools. Due to which, agri sector lags behind. This is not the fault of farmers, rather it is mismanagement of Government officials.

3: IMPACTS ON FARMERS:

Farmers are the guardians of agriculture sector. Challenges to agriculture are ultimate challenges to farmers. Similarly, like this, the impacts will also hit the farmers. Here are the few impacts highlighted on farmers.

3.1

FOOD INSECURITY:

As it seems a universal impact among all stakeholders, but, serious affectees are farmers. Most of the farmers rely heavily on their agri crops. The decline in production will enhance their concerns on food security.

3.2

SOCIAL INEQUALITIES:

Dependent on agri crop sector will much badly affected due to agriculture sector backwardness. It will promote the culture of uneven development.

3.3:

Economic disparities: Decline in production and Price

Challenges to agri sector will pose a threat to agri production. Farmers faces the challenge of high cost fuels which ultimately discourage them ahead of declined production. The low production may be dealt as high demand and high prices for farmers. But, unfortunately, they do not get the desired cost.

4. CONCLUSION:

Pakistan is not an industrial society, rather it is a semi-industrial society. It heavily rely on agriculture economy as economic survey reports reflects. However, currently, agriculture sector facing huge challenges ahead of modern innovation. Meanwhile this impacted the farmer. Therefore pragmatic measures are needed to acquire solution.

Q#02

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF RELIGION BASED NATIONALISM IN INDIA

INTRODUCTION:

Religion based nationalism emerged in India on basis of historical narrative of "Two nations theory". Muslims ruled the sub-continent for many centuries. However, after the downfall of Mughal Raj (Era), the British occupied India. In 1858, the British Raj was implemented officially. Muslim reformists, Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan, Shah Waliullah and Mujahid Ali-e-Saami, along with other great leaders led the Muslims and base the ideology of Pakistan. From Urdu-Hindi controversy to Allahabad address Muslim leaders convinced by time that Muslims and Hindus are separate nations in India they can not live together.

2 HISTORICAL NARRATIVE: NAVIGATION OF RELIGION BASED NATIONALISM

Despite living centuries together muslims and hindus remain a separate nation in India. However, there are multiple events in the history, which suggests Hindu-Muslim unity in sub continent. Here are few important events which intensified the concept of nationalism based on religion.

2.1 REFORMIST MOVEMENTS BY MUSLIM LEADERS:

Reformist movements by muslim leaders in India gave a sense of nationalism to muslims. From Shah Waliullah, to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan along with many prominent leaders led the muslims towards sense of identity. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, gave his prominent services, which includes educational services on top of the list. From Ali Gush School to Mohammadism

Educational conferences. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emphasised on Muslims' modern education.

2.2 Hindi-Urdu Controversy:

Although, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, was not in favour of two nation theory but, in 1867, at Banaras Hindus launched campaign against Urdu as official language. They pressured it to administrators to erase Urdu from official language. This convinced Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to accept two nations theory. Along with that, this controversy gave the Muslims a sense of separate nation.

2.3 Congress Ministries:

Despite joint efforts, Congress always pushed joint interests back over self interest. After, successful efforts in 1937, the elections were held under 1935 Act of Government of India. In

Which the congress and muslim league both got unpredictable results.

Total Seats:	Congress Won:
1711	750

Congress claimed to win 95% seats but failed to achieve. However, Muslim league secured only 106 from 491 seats.

Muslim seats	AJML won
491	106

After delay of 4 months demanding self government, congress ministries announced on 1937 which intensified the religion based nationalism in India.

(a) Anti muslim policies:

Congress ministries uprised the anti muslim rules. Congress flag was declared as national flag, Bande matram as national anthem and Hindi as national language declared.

(b) Education policies: WARDHA TALEMI SCHEME:

Education reforms were totally against Muslims. Madras education necessitated, and construction of new mosques banned. Career opportunities were closed for Muslims.

(c) Nationalism: Religion based.

This all led to nationalism based on religion in India. Hindus, plannned for revenge of Muslim's dominy rule and Muslims also felt the sense of nationalism ahead of bitter policies of Hindus.

(3) CONCLUSION:

India is consistig of many nations, Muslims and Hindus were two of them. Historical events promoted the sense of nationalism based on religion in India.