Objective Part

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. A
11. D
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. B
16. A
17. A
18. B
19. A
20. B

Part-II

Question 23.

Answer

Introduction

Being the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

Aligarh Movement And The Pakistan Theory

- **Urdu-Hindi Controversy**

In 1867, the Hindus started a movement by the name "Save the Urdu" which was aimed at replacing Urdu with Hindi as the official language of the Hindus. Urdu was considered to be a Muslim language and work made in Urdu language.

- **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan - Theory Book**

Sir Syed was an Indian Muslim reformer of Muslim thought and a pioneer in promoting the "Two Nation Theory". He was acknowledged by Muslims and Hindus as two separate nations and thus was the forerunner of the Pakistan Movement.

Aligarh Movement

Sir Syed started Aligarh Movement

In the Madras of India in order to spread more education in them. We believed that education can bring society in improvement of the Madras.

For this purpose, we found many educational institutions and made more work and

- Mahamandram Educational Conference

[illegible] and Mahamandram Educational Conference in order to the Madras. The first conference was held in Mahamandram Agro Oriental College in 1920 on the whole. We proposed themselves to give opportunity to students for Madras and to show interest of work among students.

- Literary Society — [illegible] 1920 literary societies found in order to develop students talk and write and know for the Madras

• Reference Tableau and
I said we'd refer to
Tableau a lot in this
section.

• Start of Muslim Nationalism
Aga Khan tries to
educate and mobilize the
Muslim masses and (Modern Educated)
Muslim leaders are (Modern Educated)
to form Secular coalitions with
Muslim nationalism instead. Nationalism
recognized that they are a minority
rather than form a separate identity
and rally against Hindu nationalism
but it did not do the trick
Muslim Hindu unity

Demand of a separate state
emerges

INT gives a sense of
separate identity to the Muslims
of the subcontinent
and a sense of
Muslim
unity

Gets jolted the concept

And say should a stage is put a space is created.

- **Separate Electorate:**

In 1906 when Morley-Minto reforms were brought in the Muslimes were given a separate electorate. Age then onwards Muslimes were given a separate electorate. In 1909 a change introduced in reforms. Separate electorate was granted to Muslimes.

- **All India Muslim League Role:**

All India Muslim League was also founded by Aga Khan and Sir Sulaiman Qureshi. Main aims of the League were for the Muslim community to be loyal to the British Raj. The political party was started to represent for a separate homeland.

Tongue in Special Mizoram is mother tongue of Mizoram. Mizoram is a state in India. Mizoram is bounded by Bangladesh, Tripura, Assam, Manipur and Myanmar. Mizoram is a hilly state. Mizoram is known as the land of the Lushai hills. Mizoram is known as the land of the bamboo. Mizoram is known as the land of the Mizos.

Separate Homeland - Mizoram is a separate homeland for Mizos. Mizos are a separate homeland for Mizoram. Mizoram is a separate homeland for Mizos. Mizoram is a separate homeland for Mizos. Mizoram is a separate homeland for Mizos

Government of Maharashtra and you have a doubt of different affiliations, the university prescribes a 5 marks question.

Question 8)

Introduction:

Sec. The constitution of Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Act, 1976 was made requiring of a role of power of municipal authorities. Political trends, after the change of Government 1956 and 1960 in 1973 Bombay formulated the Act of Maharashtra Land Revenue Code. Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 and Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 and Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 and

judicial independence the constitutional privilege that appeared in cases of doubts, but rather, to maintain a balance between following social preferences, it is indeed, to conclude that Amendment can be constitutional principle and basic.

What is 39th Amendment

39th Amendment is 'constitutional privilege' and the amendment was made during the Parliament of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, constituted exclusively for the Prime Minister. The 39th Amendment deals with judicial pronouncements and appeal of the President, Vice President, Speaker, and Prime Minister.

Constitutional Amendment of 39th Amendment is a debate about the judicial independence and human rights

- United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies Task and Work, i.e. for international law, cross-cutting flexibility and which based debate and "duration".

How the Secretariat has strengthen the balance and flow in contacts in the institutional Principles?

- Appointment of Judges Justice

Ministry to be the 3rd member for the Judge Justice of Supreme Court is appointed by the President. The President appoint committee consists of 7 members: Chief Justice, Minister of Justice, President, Attorney and 3 members appointed by President.

According to the Constitution 15-20 Supreme Judges Justice are appointed by President. Article 105 has provisions for judges appointment. Article 106 has provisions for judges tenure. Article 107 has provisions for the Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice. Selected from the top three judges and such is to be

Parliament by whatever

It is there in India. Attempt to balance between judiciary and Parliament sovereignty. According to the opinions of judiciary, Parliament will endure the judiciary binding and political opinions. Because the written law signed that Parliament is overstepping. It has no law. Judiciary is not the appointment. Judicial Parliament is signing judiciary. Judiciary is not a [illegible] is impossible to [illegible] or be constitutional [illegible] the constitutional [illegible] judicial [illegible] judicial [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

• Sao Mello Porto

He considered how also entitled to the main part of his Spouse and, but that he ability to be entitled to be entitled to the Spouse's Pension. According to the estate's Pension. For Central Tribunal you to dispose full justice of a case as it has received to which Pension according to which Spouse can no longer exists from right to be Alimony. Which is a Right of an ancient deal of the Family. Ref. Case

Pension

Pension

Pension

of money he has in trust and yet based decisions on non-rational. that is what we mean by restricted will be free of prejudice and your assets have to be deployed for the proper functioning of the state. In [illegible] of you should be involved. The time has come for [illegible] publishing annual reports for every ministry or agency. So media can, should and be encouraged to be [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible]

Restricted Schools:

Restricted Schools tends to create a clash with constitutional rights. Unless office supervised and [illegible] good study on [illegible] of [illegible] & cases and diplomas. Hardly [illegible]

Q. Dana Masuku, asks, "If set up such people to get bloody [illegible]"

above, it is important to accumulate majority support and perhaps in the constitutional breaks. In order to ensure political representation and limit the influence of temporary Parliament in political matters.

Conclusion:

In short, the Amendment has been regressive and positive effect on the country. However, in order to eliminate the dark side and cause blessing in pure. It is important to shield and ultimately protect the constitutional principles.

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Question 01

Climate change — causes and target years

Answer

Introduction

Climate change is one of the most critical threats to not only Pakistan but to humanity as a whole. Pakistan's economy, security, and overall well-being are deeply intertwined with the impacts of climate change. Pakistan's vulnerability stems from its geographical location, reliance on agriculture, and limited resources to adapt to these changes. The country's diverse ecosystems and growing population further exacerbate the challenges posed by climate change. Understanding the causes and implications of climate change in Pakistan is crucial for developing effective strategies to mitigate its impacts and ensure sustainable development for future generations.

Causes of climate change in Pakistan

Several factors contribute to climate change in Pakistan, including natural and human-induced factors. Natural factors include global and non-anthropogenic factors, such as natural variations in Pakistan's geographical topography, climate and weather patterns.

Clients - Indexed Bonds in Pakistan

- **Economic Inclusivity**

  Stock market decision have profoundly influenced the economy of the country. One [illegible] factor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Note: In new England farm land has reduced to under half and 1/3 in the south of new land and farm. They need fertilizer & need farm hands, which is expensive as work & people then drifted and you just had to remain where all the work was required for economy.

- **Agriculture set-back 1 (Land Fertility)**

Best land population & [illegible] of [illegible] & [illegible] land [illegible] day [illegible] change to [illegible] also causes [illegible] land depletion. Crop rotation recommend to prevent climate change. Bad weather affected farmers as selling crops on time wasted. But was affected their family. Farming is also very dirt & hard deficit.

Population Planning & Population Composition

This is population from rural to urban areas. Pollution is facing rapid urbanization. According to the World Bank Report - 2014 - 2.4 billion people will be living in cities upto 2030.

Population Planning is a set of policies to stabilize the population of a country. Population Planning is a set of policies to stabilize the population of a country. Population Planning is a set of policies to stabilize the population of a country.

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Why Kyoto

- Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

The government need to build Climate-Resilient Infrastructure to reduce the effects of climate change. Roads, bridges and buildings should be built with proper drainage and planning. And also efforts should be made for underground wires.

Kyoto funding from World Organization

Developed nations need to provide financial support and technical assistance to developing nations to help them adapt to climate change impacts. This includes funding for infrastructure projects, capacity building, and technology transfer.

- Dam construction:

Dam Construction can play an important role in mitigating climate impacts. Dams that are well-designed and managed can provide water for irrigation and hydroelectric power, while also helping to control floods and provide a reliable water supply for communities.

Pakistan Economy has related to the major and critical issues which hinder the growth.

- **Pakistan Economy**

Pakistan economy is a good step to [illegible] effect from the pattern of the [illegible] Economy.

Question 63

Pakistan Economic Plight

- **Reason behind Pakistan Economic Plight.**

1. The Evolution of [illegible]
2. Political [illegible]
3. Corruption
4. Lack [illegible] and [illegible]

Place and Strategy to Stabilize Economy

So far literature has focused on implications of money. Little focus on place-based policy approach. Why? The Bank and Treasury have taken some steps already.

Natural Economic Tools: Mon 10-10-13

not making sub. in the particular CLEC is made by the government and using efforts to attract large investment also lack of proper implementation. Mention research on relative to market, need to focus due to lack of proper planning strategies as well as lack of output and results data we can find.

Distribution of abdominal adiposity (waist circumference) and proportion of overweight and obesity in a central Indian population: Cross sectional study

Background: Central adiposity is considered to be a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease and diabetes. Cut points for waist circumference (WC) to define central adiposity have been proposed for different populations. However, there are few data on WC distributions in Indian populations. We aim to describe the distribution of WC and the prevalence of central adiposity in a central Indian population.

Methods: We conducted a cross sectional study among 1000 men and 1000 women aged 35-70 years in a central Indian population. Participants underwent a standardized interview and anthropometric measurements. We calculated means and percentiles of WC and prevalence of central adiposity using different cut points.

Results: Mean WC was 85.2 cm (SD 12.1) in men and 81.4 cm (SD 13.2) in women. The 90th percentile of WC was 95 cm in men and 92 cm in women. Prevalence of central adiposity was 18% using the WHO Asian cut points, 22% using the IDF cut points, and 31% using the NCEP ATP III cut points. Prevalence of overweight and obesity was 24% and 6.5%, respectively.

Conclusions: The distribution of WC and prevalence of central adiposity in this central Indian population are comparable to other Asian populations. The proportion of overweight and obesity is low compared to urban populations. Further studies are needed to define cut points for central adiposity in Indian populations and to assess its relationship with cardiovascular disease and diabetes.