

Q2: Indus Water Treaty, 1960:

The Indus Water Treaty was a landmark treaty of bilateral cooperation between Pakistan and India for a fair distribution of river waters which is flowing mainly from India into Pakistan.

major contours of INT

- ① The treaty distributed the river water and divided it into two parts. Three eastern rivers were given to Pakistan (Sutlej, ~~Ravi~~, ~~Beas~~ ^{Jhelum} Chenab), while three ~~western~~ western rivers were given to India.

- ② India will not divert the flow of rivers which belong to Pakistan.
- ③ Further, India will not make any dam on Pakistan's share of water.
- ④ It is only allowed to India to make hydroelectricity from the water of Pakistan.
- ⑤ No party to the treaty ~~can~~ can unilaterally denounce the treaty and can only be modified by the consent of both the parties.
- ⑥ Any contention over the waters between the two countries will

Indus river commission
formed under the treaty
or through the world
Bank under which the
treaty is signed.

⑦ If India intends to built
any dam on the waters
of Pakistan for the
purpose of generating
electricity, ~~the~~ the
design, shape and size
of the project should
be shared with Pakistan.

⑧ Pakistan should be allowed
for the inspection of any time
of any project on those
waters belong to it.

⑨ India is bound to share
flood and draught alerts
with Pakistan. It has

to inform Pakistan before releasing any waters from dams, so Pakistan would take precautionary measures for any hazard.

Remifification of the treaty in abeyance for Pakistan

- ① ~~Ind~~ With the abeyance of the treaty India is relieved from any principle or terms it signed in the Indus Water Treaty, 1960.
- ② Secondly, it will be able to build dams on the waters of Pakistan and blocking its reach.

India was already violating the IWT by making dams such as Bughlar and Ishanganga on Pakistan's waters.

③ Third, India will divert the flow of water in its territories creating water scarcity in Pakistan.

④ The absence of treaty will put Pakistan's agriculture in acute danger because 80% of its agriculture depends on these waters.

⑤ Agriculture forms a substantial part of Pakistan's exports, however it will decrease if water were

increase the trade deficit for the country.

⑥ Food insecurity and draught would be another challenge amid the absence of the treaty. Pakistan's agriculture is responsible for the country's own needs which will be endangered. Further, the water scarcity has already created a draught conditions which will further worsen.

⑦ 40% of Pakistan's industries depends on these water. They also account for much of the country's exports which will be endangered.

Remunification for India

① A statement by Ex foreign minister, Birendra Bhutto Zardari aggressively stated to an interviewer, "If water does not flow, the blood of India would". This indicate a tense situation between two nuclear armed countries pushing the world to the edge of World War Three.

② Pakistan would also drag India to International Court of Justice to show the adversarial face of "Hindutva" India to the whole world which call itself

a democratic state.

③ International globalized world stands on mutually stable partnership. The unilaterally sidelining of treaty would compel the world that India is not a reliable partner and not worth of trust. This will shove off India's international standing.

④ India does not have any infrastructure to store or block such large amount of water. If it does so, it will be catastrophic for India itself in terms of economic cost to build such infrastructure. India will also be affected badly.

by floods in times of
unexpected heavy
raining.



Q3:-

Q3:- The role of sheikh
Ahmed Sirhind :-

Sheikh Ahmed was
born in Sirhind and
is often called Mujadid
Alf Sani. He was a great
renaissance muslim scholar
of the subcontinent who
stood for the reformation
and revival of muslims.

- ① At that time muslims were
riddled in unislamic
principles and had

developed unislamic believes
contradictory to Islam.
Sheikh Ahmed purged
the muslim society
of such things and
compelled the muslim
to obey the authentic
Islam and sharia.

- ② Sufi's and mystics had
developed magical ways
which were unauthentic.
They also denounced the
sharia and did not referred
to it in their practice
and considered jurispruden-
ce the only source of
guidance. Sheikh Ahmed
denounced these falacies
and established the
sharia as the main
source of guidance for
muslims.

③ He also negated the concept of wahdatul wajood and introduced the concept of wahdat ul shuhud (God and the Created are two different entities)

④ He called out Akbar's Din-Ilahi as bida and unislamic. He openly negated this alien religion and after the death of Akbar Jahangir ended this religion

⑤ He also wrote letters to muslim leaders and scholars to emphasize on the Itikat-e-sunnah.

Shah Wali Ullah and His efforts for muslim revivalism

Shah Wali Ullah was born to Shah Abdur Rahim in Delhi 1703. He was also a great muslim renaissance scholar and reformer. He revived the muslim rule in subcontinent and created unity among muslims.

after the death of Aurangzeb.

- ① Muslims were downfalling.
~~and~~ Sikhs and Marhattas were gaining foothold. Shah Wali Ullah compelled the muslim chieftains to raise forces against them and wrote letter to Ahmad Shah Abdali who came and

defeated those forces
and restored the inghols
on the throne.

② At that time, there was
great disunity between
muslims pertaining
the shia and sunni
controversy. Shah Wali
Ullah presented a
more liberal approach
which created a
unity among the
muslims.

③ Shah Wali Ullah was the
first to translate the
Quran into persian.
He also wrote around
50 books which ~~were~~^{are}
a great ^{source} for muslim
intellect.

④ Shah Wali Ullah stressed the muslims to practice islam sincerely and established the obligations enjoined upon them by Quah (Shari) -

||=====||

Q5%

~ External causes of the climate change in Pakistan ~

Climate change is a global phenomenon triggered by carbon emission which caused the depletion and disruption of the

earth's climate - Despite that Pakistan accounts for only 1% of global carbon emission, the country is categorized as the fifth most climate vulnerable country.

Below are the internal factors for Pakistan being climate change worst affected.

① Global Industrialization

Industrialization is the main cause of climate change as they are responsible for great quantity of carbon emission. They pollute the climate by two ways; one, the

①
energy required for industries
mainly come from burning
of fossil fuel and two,
they ~~products~~ pollute the
climate by their production.
eg: There are huge companies
that are responsible
for this such as, Apple,
Tesla, BYD etc.

② Pakistan sandwiched between two major hydrocarbon burners

Pakistan share
geography with two
of the world's largest
populated countries and
the most industrialized.
China and India are
the first and second
respectively which burn
hydrocarbons.

(H)

③ Airline and vehicular pollution:

Airline and vehicles are mainly run through fuel. They emit great amount of pollution into the atmosphere which causes carbon climate change.

④ Deforestation is another major external cause for the climate change in Pakistan. Forests regulate the quantity of carbon dioxide in the environment. That is why Amazon forest is also called the "lungs of the Earth". Unfortunately, deforestation has worsened. People

③

cut down forest for commercial purposes while disrupting the eco-system.

⑤ COP21 and non completion of its tasks :

(a) The global world pledged carbon reduction which they did not achieved.

(b) Bonn challenge, a plantation drive, was launched, however only Pakistan and Argentina fulfilled its obligation.

(c) Climate fund was established and 100bn dollars were to be collected for climate repatriation, plantation

Q78

Phenomenon of National Integration

National integration was a natural phenomenon which was employed by indigenous tribe staying in a contiguous territory to protect themselves. They created principles and shared values to integrate with one another to protect themselves against inevitable invading forces. That is how this concept was born. Later on, it was artificially employed by different countries to create a unified

for unified goals and thriving together. There are many countries with such synthetic national integrations such as the United States, Pakistan and India. These countries have people residing from different race, colour, ethnicity and religion but together as a unified nation under a single flag.

main principles of national integration

- ① Territory : Territory is the main component for national integration. The integration of different territories together form

a unified nation.

eg: US was born by the
the integration of
13 colonies forming a
confederation.

② Language:

Language is
another important aspect
of national integration.

This give a sense of
understanding and
belonging to one another.

③ culture and values

Integration:

National integration
is mainly possible through
a similar ground of
shared values.

Strengthening national integration in Pakistan.

① Pakistan needs to cultivate an environment of political inclusivity where everyone has an equal representation. This could be achieved by creating new provinces.

② Economic inclusivity can surely strengthen national integration. US is a great example of this. All residing inside Pakistan must have equal economic benefits.

③ A full enforcement of all the terms of 18th amendment

is necessary for
national integration

④ Cultural promotion of
every Pakistani
community should
be priority and
not cultural
suppression by the
government.
So suppression only
disunite people.

⑤ Each community should
be given an
adequate share
to the resources
of its territory.