



COMSATS University Islamabad

HUM111 Pakistan Studies

Second Sessional Examinations

FA20 Hybrid Course

Time: 1 Hour

Total Marks: 30

Student Name: _____ **Waqar Ahmad**

Registration Number: SP18-BCS-061_____ **Campus:** _____ **WAH**

Date: 03/12/2020 **Moderator Name:** _____

Instructions to Students

- Write your Name, Registration Number, Campus, Date and Moderator's Name.
- Mobile phone, digital diaries or any other digital storage medium is not allowed.
- Type your answers on the same document provided as question paper.
- Submit the answer sheet via CU Online Console in the given time. No submissions are allowed via email.
- Attempt all questions.

Declaration: It is here by informed to all examinee that use of unfair means as defined by rules and regulations is considered as an academic offense of highest nature there is. All examinees found guilty shall be dealt with in accordance to the statutory rules pertaining to student conduct, discipline and examination. The University's decision in all such matters shall be the final binding on all parties.

For Faculty Use Only							
Questions	Q1	Q. 2	Q. 3	Q. 4	Q. 5	Q. 6	Total



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Short Question

Question 1 (10 marks, CLO2-A3)

What measures should be taken to control water pollution in Pakistan?

Answer:

Polluted water poses a serious threat to the environment, human life and even the economy.

Polluted natural resources, the broader economy and the climate have a negative effect on their customers. Water is an important ingredient for life and is facing severe pollution challenges. The Water Pollution refers to the depletion of the quality of water in rivers, lakes, streams, groundwater, etc. Several there are sources of pollution which impair the quality of water. Municipal and municipal untreated waste Both water and farm run-off lead greatly to the contamination of water. Pollutants from water Heavy metals, fecal coliform bacteria, phosphorus, sodium, nitrogen, and sediments are included as well as Bacteria and viruses that are pathogenic. Severe health conditions arise from such water pollution. Approximate 20-40 per cent of Pakistan's total hospital beds are shared by water-borne patients. Illnesses (Worldwide Fund for Nature [WWF] 2007). Owing to the shortage of clean drinking water and the impact of sanitation services are seen not only on human health, but also on the economy. Ecological Degradation, borne by the poor, costs Pakistan Rs 365 billion a year. Approximately one third of that is the number goes against health-related expenses due to insufficient water quality and supply. Hygiene (Mughal 2016).

The leading cause of death is water contamination. Every day, it causes many deaths. There are many sources of water contamination, the most severe being city sewage and industrial waste dumped into rivers. In any city in Pakistan, treatment offices for squandering water are not adequate. As of now, just a small portion of the wastewater is being dealt with. The remainder is released into our bodies of water. Contamination, inferable from this, reaches groundwater, waterways, and other bodies of water. Such water, which inevitably ends up in our family units, is exceptionally sullied on a regular basis and transmits disease causing microorganisms. Another essential water poison, as it includes manures and pesticides, is agricultural overflow, or the water from the fields that channels into streams.

Measures to Control Water Pollution:

With some efforts, water pollution can be decreased, such as:



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1. Identify industrial units that are the largest river water polluters. If NEQS were strictly applied with respect to wastewater, these industries would have to minimize and manage their wastewater prior to disposal.
2. A frequent qualitative and quantitative monitoring of the resources of fresh water.
3. Develop proper sites for sanitary landfills.
4. Investigate the consistency of ground water.
5. Provide government support from businesses for waste management.
6. Toss the garbage into the trash containers. On a regular basis, visitors who throw litter into pools, streams, wetlands, and even along the beaches pollute recreational sites. This not only contaminates the water, but also marks the site's beauty.
7. Carefully dispose of undesirable paints or oils. Drains or sewers should not be thrown into them.
8. Participate in events that increase awareness. In this regard, students can be a great help.
9. Conserve water rather than wasting it at home and in the workplace.
10. To kill disease-causing bacteria, boil, or philter potable water.
11. Conducting epidemiological experiments in areas near contaminated bodies of water can help to determine the health impact of dirty water on customers.
12. When you are washing laundry or dishes, use the minimum amount of detergent and/or bleach. Using only soaps and detergents which are phosphate free.
13. Stop the use of trash disposal. Keep solid garbage solid. Create a compost pile out of scraps of vegetables.
14. DO NOT pour cooking fat or any other sort of fat, oil or grease into the sink. Hold a "fat jar" under the sink to collect the fat and when finished, recycle the solid waste.
15. As a wastebasket, stop using the toilet. In a wastebasket, most tissues, wrappers, dust cloths, and other paper items should be correctly discarded. In the toilet, the fiber-reinforced cleaning items that have become popular should never be discarded.
16. The government should build proper sanitary landfill sites.



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17. Provide government support to waste entities from the board.
18. In the territories near polluted water sources, leading epidemiological examination will help determine the effect of contaminated water on shoppers' soundness.

Long Question

Question 3 (20marks, CLO1-A1)

Kashmir was the princely state, how half of the Kashmir was occupied by the Hindus? How the future of the Kashmir should be decided?

Answer:

The state's Jammu division got caught up in the violence of the Partition. In March 1947, large numbers of Hindus and Sikhs from Rawalpindi and Sialkot began to arrive, bringing "harrowing storeys of Muslim atrocities." This sparked counter-violence against Jammu Muslims, according to Ilyas Chattha, which had many parallels with that in Sialkot."[46] The violence that began in September in the eastern districts of Jammu grew into a widespread "massacre" of Muslims. In several cases, the Maharaja himself was implicated. They killed a large number of Muslims. Others fled to West Pakistan, some of whom found their way to the rebellion-driven western districts of Poonch and Mirpur.

Future Of Kashmir:

On the Kashmir issue, there is nothing intractable. It is a simple issue that includes the right to self-determination.

1. Status quo (Kashmir's division along the current control line with or without some local modifications to promote the local population,
2. Total or partial autonomy (creation of independent Muslim-majority tehsils of Rajauri, Poonch and Uri, with Hindu-majority areas merged in India),
3. The plebiscite will take place in five to 10 years after the UN trusteeship of Kashmir (Trieste-like solution),



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4. joint control,
5. A solution associated with the Indus-basin,
6. an Andorra island
7. Aland island-like solution and
8. Permutations and variations of the choices discussed above.

The tentative solutions include the tentative solutions

Another option is to grant independence to disputed areas under their control to Pakistan and India and let Kashmir emerge as a neutral country. As a neutral country, independent Kashmir was Sheikh Abdullah's favourite choice. Sheikh Abdullah supported "protection of autonomy" to the fullest extent possible from the early 1950s (Report of the State Autonomy Committee, Jammu, p. 41).

Nehru was so irked by Abdullah that he had to put him behind bars. Bhabani Sen Gupta and Prem Shankar Jha argue that if New Delhi sincerely wishes to break the Kashmir deadlock, there is no alternative except to accept and implement what is referred to as the formula of 'Autonomy Plus, Independence Minus,' or to grant autonomy to the state to the point where independence is indistinguishable." (Shri Prakash and Ghulam Mohammad Shah (ed.), Towards the Kashmir Crisis Interpretation, p.226).

Good Luck