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Q No 1

Ans Locusts Pose a Bigger Economic Threat to Pakistan than Virus

Swarms of locusts spreading across Pakistan are emerging as a bigger threat to the economy than the coronavirus pandemic, with the pests threatening farm output, livelihoods and food security.

The locust-invasion now covers an area of 57 million hectares in a country with a total crop area of 23 million hectares, said Falak Naz, director general of crop protection at the Ministry of Food Security and Research. While not all the areas infested now are crop lands, the insects are moving fast, he said. Agriculture is the second biggest sector in the economy contributing

about 20% to gross domestic product - and provides a livelihood to half of the nation's work force. Faced with devastating losses, authorities are now being forced to divert money set aside to fight the coronavirus to help combat the locust scourge instead.

"This is a bigger problem than the coronavirus for Pakistan," said Ahmad Jawad, a fruits exporter and an adviser to the Federation of Pakistan chambers of commerce and industry, the nation's main business lobby group. "You can save yourself from coronavirus by maintaining social distance, but there's no escaping a hunger crisis if the locusts attack."

From wheat to pulses and oil seeds to mangoes, crops have

already been damaged. The nation's new cotton crop is seen as the most vulnerable to pest attacks - and with cotton-based products making up about half of Pakistan's exports, the damage will further worsen the outlook for an economy forecast to shrink for the first time in 68 years.

Pakistan had a locust attack last year that arrived from Iran, but this year's one is the most severe in three decades. Swarms of desert locusts occur irregularly in North Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, usually when drought is followed by heavy rain.

The threat comes just as Pakistan exits a lockdown that was imposed to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, with authorities now

having to step up support for agriculture.

Murad Ali Shah, the chief minister of Sindh province - Pakistan's second largest crop producing region - ordered the release of 132 million rupees (\$807,000) his government had earlier kept for coronavirus emergency measures. He also approved another 286 million rupees for purchase of chemicals and 25 pesticide spraying vehicles.

In Sindh, locusts have damaged wheat, oil seeds, pulses, fodder and vegetables in an area of more than 166,701 hectares or 13.8% of province's total cropping area. Also at risk are cotton, sugarcane and other crops sown cover more than 1.75 million hectares.

The government is using four aircraft and half a dozen army helicopters for crop dusting, and is planning to buy six planes from Air Tractor Inc. Food ministry's Naz said.

Farmers are using methods like beating drums and reversing tractors to scare away the locusts that move about 90 miles an hour and eat any produce in their sight.

The infestation is capable of wiping out 40% of Pakistan major crops, according to Ahsan Mehanji, chief executive officer at Arif Habib Commodities part of the fertilizers to Financial Services Cong Commerce Arif Habib Corp. Ltd.

Q. Write down a period of August than?

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Ans Period of Ayub Khan:-

Mohammad Ayub Khan born May 14, 1924, Hazara, India - died April 19, 1974, near Islamabad (Pak) President of Pakistan from 1958 to 1969, whose rule marked a critical period in the modern development of his nation

After several years of Political turmoil in Pakistan, in 1958 President Iskander Mirza with army support, abrogated the constitution and appointed Ayub as Chief martial law administrator. Soon after, Ayub had himself declared president and Mirza was exiled. Ayub reorganized the administration and acted to restrain the economy through agrarian reforms and stimulation of industry. Foreign investment

was also encouraged.

Ayub introduced the system of basic democracies in 1960. It consisted of a network of local self governing bodies to provide a link b/w the government and the people. Primary governing units were setup to conduct local affairs, their members were elected by constituencies of 800-1000 adults. A national referendum among all those elected confirmed Ayub as president. He was reelected under this system in 1965, against a strong challenge from an opposition unit led behind Fatima Jinnah, the sister of Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the creator of Pakistan.

When the United States began to rear India after China's

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invasion of northern India in 1962, Ayub established close relations with China and received substantial military aid from it. In meantime, Pakistan's dispute with India over Jammu and Kashmir worsened culminating in the outbreak of war in 1965. After two weeks of fighting, both sides agreed to a UN-called cease fire and came to boundary settlement.

The failure to gain Kashmir combined with students unrest over suffrage restrictions so intensified internal turmoil that at the end of 1968 Ayub announced he would not stand for reelection. Riots continued, and he resigned his office on March 26, 1969 to be succeeded by

General. Yahya Khan,
Commander in Chief of army

Ques Write a note on role of
Pakistan in Organization of
Islamic Conference (OIC)

Ans The Organisation of Islamic
Co-operation (OIC) has
completed 50 years of its
existence. Pakistan was one
of its founding members in
1969 and is taking part in
the celebrations in Jeddah
through a high level delegation
led by the Prime Minister
advisor on information, Firdaus
Ashiq Awan.

Although the need for cooperation
among Islamic nations has been
felt for a long time, it was
the despicable arson attack
on Al Aqsa mosque in
1969 that proved catalytic

For the birth of this international organization which is now the (Second largest) intergovernmental body after the United Nations with 57 member states Pakistan has played an active role all these fifty years in espousing co-operation among member states and supporting the just causes of Palestinians and Kashmiris.

Conflict resolution between member states is the core task the OIC has performed, but with mixed results. Soon after its inception, the OIC, along with the Arab League, was tasked with resolving the conflict between the Pakistan Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz and President Jammal

Abdul Nasir led a joint mission to Amman 1970 and successfully resolved the issue 19 1974. The OIC played a yeoman role in bringing Sheikh Mujib ur Rehman from Dhaka to participate in Lahore Islamic Summit, which implied the first recognition of Bangladesh in Pakistan.

Pakistan was the Chairman of OIC Peace Committee that tried to bring peace b/w Iraq and Iran during the first Gulf War. The Committee, under President Zia ul Haque, made several shuttles b/w Tehran and Baghdad. It even toyed with the idea of posting a military contingent, drawn from the member states along the Iran Iraq border. However Iran kept insisting that the Peace

Committee should first spell out the aggressor. Later Iran boycotted an OIC Foreign Minister meeting held in Baghdad. After that, the Peace Committee was become irrelevant as its neutral status as a mediator was questioned by a party to conflict.

In 1985, Syed Sharif Ud Din Pizzada, an eminent Pakistani lawyer, was unanimously elected as Secretary General of OIC. Before that, Mr. Pizzada had been Law Minister under President Ayub Khan and Attorney General under President Zia ul Haque. Much of his tenure was consumed in efforts to stop the disastrous war between them. This was an onerous job as Pakistan was also the chairman of OIC.

Peace Committee and it was during his tenure that activities of organization in the field of science and technology were strengthened through the COMSTECH Secretariat in Islamabad.

The 11th Islamic Summit, held in Dakar in 2008, adopted an amended OIC Charter, which included the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms as one of its objectives. The amended charter had been drafted by a panel of eminent persons, especially selected from member countries. Pakistan participated actively in drafting the amended charter.

Palestine and Kashmir are two core issues of Islamic World. Pakistan played a leading role in enabling the PLO to get observer status.

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UN. The OIC decided to appoint its own contact group on Kashmir, at a ministerial held in Tehran in 1994. Pakistan has always looked at OIC as an important forum for Political Support on Kashmir.

Q4 What is Constitution? and which Constitution is running in Pakistan now a day?

Ans Constitution:

- Constitution is a set of laws / principles may be written or unwritten on which a country is acknowledged to be governed.

- The System of fundamental laws and principles that prescribes the nature, functions

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and limits of a government or another institution.

• Constitution is the fundamental law of the land and it is from this source that all the laws spring.

• body of rules which regulates the system of government within a state.

The text of the Constitution has been updated to reflect changes made by the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Amendment Acts and is current as of this date. Constitution

(Twenty-first Amendment) Act, 2015 is now in effect after presidential assent.

Ques

Ans Foreign Policy :-

• Foreign Policy can be defined as

Relations between Sovereign States. It is a reflection of domestic politics and an interaction among Sovereign States. It indicates the principles and preferences on which a country wants to establish relations with another country.

Pakistan is an important third World Country, in its developmental stage. It also has formulated her foreign policy keeping in mind its geography, politics and economics.

Importance of Foreign Policy of Pakistan

1 Protection of Freedom and Sovereignty

Pakistan came into being after great sacrifices of million of Muslims. Like any other country, she also considers with deep regard the need for preservation of its independence and does not allow any country to harm its freedom. Therefore the principle of protection of independence and sovereignty is corner stone of Pakistan Foreign policy.

2. Cordial Relation with Muslim Countries

Pakistan always tries to establish cordial and friendly relation with muslim countries. it has always moved its concern against Israel india and US. USSR capturing Palestine Kashmir and Afghanistan respectively

she has shouldered high safeguarding the rights of Muslims of Pakistan is also a native member of Islamic Conference.

3. Non Interference in Internal Affairs of Other Countries

Pakistan has sought to establish normal and friendly relations with all countries especially in neighbouring countries. On the basis of universally acknowledged the principal of nation sovereignty, non use of force, non interference in the internal affairs of states.

4. Implementation of U.N charter

Pakistan's policy is to act upon UN charter and to support all moves by the UN to implement it. Pakistan

has been the member of
UN since the year of birth
5 Promotion of world Peace

Pakistan's policy is to promote
peace among nations. It has
no aggressive designs against
any country. Neither does it
support any such action.
Pakistan has always held that
the international disputes should
be settled through negotiations
rather than on a battle field.

6 Non-Alignment

Pakistan follows the policy of
Non-Alignment i.e. to keep
away from alignment with
any big power bloc, and
avoids taking sides in the
cold war. It has also given
up its association with
SEATO and CENTO and was

included in NAM in 1979.

7 Member of International Organization.

Pakistan had become the member of British Commonwealth with the time of its establishment. In addition it is member of United Nations, U.N. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), Association of South East Asian Nation (ASEAN) and D-8. Being a member of international Organization the objectives of Pakistan are to struggle for world peace, to unify the muslim countries and to promote regional cooperation.

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