Q. No. 2 (i) سوال نمبر 2 (I)

Economic Importance Of Tourism

1) Revenue Generation

- Tourism generates significant revenue for Pakistan. It earns us foreign exchange and strengthens economy. It contributed 1 Billion dollars to GDP in 2019. According to WTTC, it earned 7.9 Billion dollars through Souvenier sales, food and beverages.

2) Job Creation

- Many people are employed as tourist guides; in hotels, transportation, boarding and lodging. This leads to poverty alleviation in remote areas. Millions are employed in tourism industry.

Q. No. 2 (ii) سوال نمبر 2 (II)

Fundamental Rights In 1973 Constitution

1) All citizens are equal before the law. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex.
2) Everyone has the right to freely profess, practice and propagate his religion.
3) Slavery, forced labour, torture, cruel and inhumane treatment is illegal.

Q. No. 2 (iii) **WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR** سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

- According to Article 3 of International Labour Organization Convention no. 190, worst forms of child labour are.

1) Slavery, forced labour, sale and trafficking of children and recuirtment in armed conflict.
2) Offering a child for prostitution.
3) Work that harms health, safety or morals of children.

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Q. No. 2 (iv) **REASONS OF WATER POLLUTION** سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

1) **PESTICIDES & FERTILIZERS:** Excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers leads to their runoff in lakes, rivers and streams which pollutes them.
2) **DOMESTIC WASTE:** Improper disposal of domestic wastes such as household garbage in water bodies causes their contamination and impurity.
3) **INDUSTRIAL WASTE:** When industries release effluents and toxic chemicals in water bodies, that water becomes unfit for drinking and reduces the fresh water content.

Q. No. 2 (v) **IMPACTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AT MICRO LEVEL** سوال نمبر 2 (v)

1) EDUCATION: Unemployment is the main cause of families not sending their children to school. 26.2 million children are out of school in Pakistan.

2) HEALTHCARE: Access to healthcare becomes difficult causing child and maternal death, disease prevalance.

3) FINANCIAL PRESSURE ON FAMILIES: Families are unable to afford basic necessities of life such as food, water, sanitation, transport.

Q. No. 2 (vi) **IMPROVING LIVE STOCK PRODUCTION** سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

1) SELECTIVE BREEDING: Useful characters of parents are passed on to their offsprings such as increased milk, meat, egg and wool production.

2) VETERINARY SERVICES: Providing regular vaccinations, healthcare programs and disease detection protects animals from diseases and keeps them healthy.

3) FOOD AND WATER MANAGEMENT: Animals constantly require healthy food and water to relidibly give more produce.

Q. No. 2 (vii) **DEFORESTATION** سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

- Deforestation is the cutting of trees and forests on large scale for commercial purposes such as:-

1) URBANIZATION: The increasing population constantly requires more land for houses and roads. This leads to the cutting down of trees in villages and green areas.

2) WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES: Trees are cut down to provide wood for sports, furniture, veneer, chipboard, paper industry.

Q. No. 2 (viii) **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS OF FLOODS** سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

1) SOIL EROSION: Floods cause soil erosion, washing away fertile layer of soil leading to desertification.

2) POLLUTION: Floods wash away lands and deposit silt and wastes everywhere causing water and land pollution. This causes diseases in humans.

3) DEFORESTATION: Floods wash away trees and plantation. Land becomes barren and agricultural productivity and animal habitats are affected badly.

Q. No. 3 (Page 1) سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 1)

IMPROVEMENTS IN TELECOMMUNICATION SECTOR

In recent years, Pakistan has witnessed a rapid improvement in telecommunication sector which is discussed below:-

1) INCREASED INVESTMENT

- Many international companies have invested in ~~the~~ Pakistan due to its large telecom base and rising user base.
- These investments are focused on collaborations with government focusing on innovation and design of fibre optic networks and modern satellite communication system.

2) UNPRECEDENTED SURGE IN USERS

- Pakistan has witnessed a **25%** increase in the last **5 years** in telecom users with now **192.3 million users**.
- Cellular mobile services are accessible to **90% of people** and 3G and 4G

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) services to 80% of people. (2 سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر

3) AFFORDABLE CELLULAR PACKAGES

- Pakistan has one of the most affordable telecommunication services and cellular packages worldwide. Thus, a large segment of the population can easily afford.

4) EXPANSION OF E-COMMERCE AND DIGITAL SERVICES

- The e-commerce and services has been one of the sectors to witness expansion in fields such as mobile transactions, digital banking and online shopping.
- This has resulted in the digitilization of the economy and has modernized the industrial and business sectors.

5) DIGITAL CLASSROOMS

- Telecommunication innovations have led to the creation of digital classrooms where students are provided with modern technologies

Q. No. 3 (Page 3) Such as projectors, (3 صفحہ نمبر) 3 سوال نمبر

smart boards and visualization apps. This interactive learning results in the development of critical thinking amongst the children.

6) E-LEARNING

- Modern classrooms are being replaced by e-learning platforms such as **Coursera and Khan Academy**. Children can access study material at the comfort of their homes.
- many online degree programs are available and students may earn diplomas of international universities online.

7) EXPANSION OF INTERNET CONNECTIONS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- Educational institutions, especially in remote areas, have been modernized due to expansion of internet services all over Pakistan.

Q. No. 4 (Page 1) سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 1)

IMF ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR PAKISTAN

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN

- Pakistan has always faced financial problems due to high inflation, heavy debt burdens and large fisal deficits.
- These problems are further exacerbated by tax evasion, low tax revenues, ineffiencies in power production and corruption.

IMF's INVOLVEMENT IN PAKISTAN

- Pakistan has been a part of the IMF since **July 1950**. It went to IMF for first bailout program in **1958**.

IMPACTS OF IMF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

●- POSITIVE IMPACTS

1) Economic Stabilization

- The IMF has provided Pakistan with substantial monetary support. This has stabilized Pakistan's

Q. No. 4 (Page 2) economy, helped (2 صفحہ نمبر) 4 سوال نمبر

us regain market confidance and has supported economic growth.

2) FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND LOANS

- The IMF has consistently provided us with loans which has helped to control our high inflation rate.

3) DEBT RELIEF

- The IMF programs have helped to resolved our debt issues and have provided us debt relief. This has removed our economic constraints.

4) POLICY GUIDANCE

- The IMF has helped us in designing fiscal policies, monetary policies and economic management.
- These policies have proved crucial in our economic uplift.

●— NEGATIVE IMPACTS

1) AUSTERITY MEASURES

- The IMF often imposes austerity measures in its programs. This causes

Q. No. 4 (Page 3) social unrest, (3 سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر

political issues, enhanced social welfare costs and increased taxes.

2) INEQUALITY

- Many people oppose IMF programs as they may appear to benefit the rich class and harm the poor.

3) IMPLEMENTATION RISKS

- Sometimes, the implementation of IMF's policies may be hindered by bureaucratic incompetance, political issues and institutional deficiencies.

4) SOVEREIGNTY CONCERNS

- Many people raise sovereignty concerns due to its policies arising from external sources.
- Thus, these IMF programs may face backlash and resentment from the common people.