Q. No. 2 (i) **Importance of Tourism:-** سوال نمبر 2 (i)

Tourism as an industry plays an important role in the economy of Pakistan. Following are some of its impacts;

1, **Revenue Generation:** Tourism helps to generate revenue by both domestic and foreign visitors. In the report published by statistics bureau, in 2019 tourism has bought $ 1 billion in the country

2, **Employment Opportunities:** Tourism has generated several job opportunities, tourism provides employment to 3.8 million people, making 6.3% of total employment.

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Q. No. 2 (ii) **Fundamental Human Rights:-** سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

1973 Consitution of Pakistan, which was promulgated on 14 August, 1947, gusantes fundamental human rights. Some of them are;

1, **Equality:** All persons are equal before the law

2, **Movement:** Every citizen shall has the freedom of movement throughout Pakistan.

3, **Slavery:** No one should be in the slavery or Solitude

4, **Illegal Assest:** No one should be illegally assested

5, **Free Education** for children aged between 5 and 16

Q. No. 2 (iii) سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

| Renewable Energy | Non-Renewable Energy |
|---|---|
| **1. Replace** | |
| They can be quickly replaced by the environment after they are used | It can not quickly replaced, and take longes time than human life |
| **2. Environmental Impact** | |
| Theis use often have no environmental impact | They have significant envisomental impact |
| **3. Examples** | |
| Solar, Wind, Hydropower, etc | Coal, Oil, Natural Gas |

Q. No. 2 (iv) سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

## Water Pollution:-

Water pollution refers to the contamination of water, which is dangerous for both aquatic life and humans. Following are some of its causes;

1. **From Industries;** Chemicals and hazardous liquid waste from industries and chemicals, when added to water bodies, untreated, cause pollution
2. **Solid Waste;** Solid waste especially plastic, when dumped in water, causes pollution
3. **Oil Spills;** Oil spills during transportation -

Q. No. 2 (v) **Unemployment:-** سوال نمبر 2(v)

The effects of unemployment at micro level (on individuals) are;

1. **Financial Pressure on Families;** Due to unemployment or financial crisis due underemployment, increases financial pressure on families - They get difficulties in buying daily essentials.
2. **Diminished Quality of Life;** Due to financial crisis, quality of life is diminished, which causes stress, depression and anxiety
3. **Access to Education;** Access to education becomes limited, leading towards more difficulties

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Q. No. 2 (vi) **Sustainable Strategies:-** سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

Following are some sustainable strategies to improve livestock production in Pakistan;

1. **Agro-Ecological Policies;** Implementation of agro-ecological policies (such as rotational grazing) help to reduce burden on environment
2. **Use of Renewable Energy;** Renewable energy instead of non-renewable should be used to reduce carbon footprint
3. **Organic Food;** Use of organic food helps to reduce cost and also promotes the waste recycling
4. **Education of Farmers** to inform them about

Q. No. 2 (vii) **Deforestation:-** (vii) 2 سوال نمبر

Deforestation refers to the cutting or clearing of large amount of trees for commercial or domestic purpose. In simple words, it is clearing of forests.

**Reasons of Deforestation:** Following are the main reasons of deforestation;

1. **Urbanization;** Due to increasing population, demand for land is increased, so trees are cut for housing societies.
2. **Wood Fuel;** Wood acts as fuel in rural areas
3. **Timber;** To get timbers for furniture, industries, etc

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Q. No. 2 (viii) **Telecommunication:-** (viii) 2 سوال نمبر

Telecommunication refers to the transfer of information or data through larger distances with the help of electronic devices such as computer, mobile phone, etc.

**Importance:-** Telecommunication is playing vital role in different sectors;

1. **Education:** E-learning and online platforms are made because of advancements in telecommunication
2. **E-Commerce:** Through telecommunication, businesses have changed significantly
3. **Social media** helps people informed about

Q. No. 3 (Page 1) Effects made by (سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 1

## Improvements in Telecommunication :-

Telecommunication sector has experienced advancements and betterment. These advancements had contributed to the significant change in the Pakistan. Some recent improvements are;

**1. Increased Investments:** Investors both domestically and foreign investors have invested in Pakistan's Telecommunication sector. By the cooperation of goverment with private sectors, advancements are made, which will further leads to more foreign investment.

**2. Unprecedent Surge in Users:** majority of the population has the access to the internet. Telecommunication users in Pakistan are 182.3 million, which had increased by 25%. in last five years. 80% of the population has access to 4g and 90% has access to 3g

**3. Affordability:** Pakistan is included in those countries where telecommunication services is least expensive, making them available for majority of the population

**4. Regulatory Reforms:** Different new policies and reforms are passed by

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) the goverment to motivate سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 2)
private sectors to invest and relax them.

## 5. Role in Trade and E-commerce:-

Telecommunication advancements have played important role in the trade and e-commerce. It has encouraged the development of applications which allow sale and purchase of goods not only domestically but also internationally. Online payements, credit cards have further encouraged them. Competition in the market has also increased.

## 6. Role in Educational Sectos:-

Educational sector has also seen advancements due to telecommunication. This includes; digital classrooms, online platforms distance learning, virtual labs, etc.

## 7 In Educational Insitutions:

Telecommunication have transformed educational insitutions, especially in urban areas. Classrooms are equiped with smart boards, computes and projectors. Internet facility has made the research possible, access to every book, helps in research. Virtual labs help to increase understanding with minimal

Q. No. 3 (Page 3) cost and equipments- (3 صفحہ نمبر) 3 سوال نمبر

**8- In E-learning :-** Several e-learning platforms such as Coursera, Khan Academy offers online courses with papers certification- Furthermore, many universities in Pakistan have launched several degree programs, which allows the students in rural areas to get degree online-

**9- In Distance learning :-** Telecommunication advancements have allowed distant learning, more useful in rural areas as in the case of epidemic- During Covid-19, when other traditional classes failed to teach, several programs on television and radio continued teaching with animated videos and pre-recorded lectures-

**10. Artificial Intelligence :-** Artificial intelligence (AI) has transformed educational sector by providing 24/7 virtual teacher bots and also helps teacher in assessing student's abilities- It has also brought revolution in bussinesses by providing better customer support- AI has also helped telecommunication companies to customize their services

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

## Pak-India 1965 War :-

It was the second war that Pakistan fought with India after the war of 1948 - This was was also fought on the Kashmir Issue - War was fought in the tenure of Ayub Khan -

**1. Rann of Kutch:** When Indian forces occupied the disputed area of Rann of Kutch in April 1965, the fighting flared up - Due to the territorial sovereignity, Pakistan Army also fought and took the place from which they can capture all the enemies - But Ayub Khan showed generosity and agreed on ceasefire -

**2. Kashmir Muslim Leadership:-** Insulted from the Rann of Kutch, Indian opened a new adventure in Kashmir by arresting Muslim leadership in May 1965 - This annoyed Pakistan, instead of peaceful means, India started oppresion - This was political issue.

**3. Pakistan Response:-** Pakistani Army also reacted on this issue to support their Kashmiri brothers. Indian forces crossed line of control and alleged Pakistan for motivating Kashmiri people for independence

Q. No. 4 (Page 2) سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 2)

**4. Start of war:-** Resultant full scale war started between India and Pakistan on 6th September, 1965 - Pakistani Army fought with courage and enemy could not take those parts which they claimed to be captured in twenty-four hours.

**5. BRB Canal:-** Army troop under the leadership of Major Aziz Bhatti fought with courage and halted the army at BRB canal, Lahore.

**6. Biggest Tank Fight:-** In this war, biggest tank fight occured after WWII, near Chawanda - Indian forces also faced severe loss in this tank fight.

**7. Airforce:-** Pakistan Airforce performed very well in the war by destroying seventy-five aircrafts of enemy by the loss of seventeen own aircrafts - M.M. Alam, made the record by shoting down five aircrafts in shortest time possible.

**8. Area Captured:-** Pakistan also captured the 650 km of area of Indian territory, which was retrived after ceasefire - Many Indian soldiers were also

Q. No. 4 (Page 3) captured. (3 سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر

**9. Ceasefire:-** Finally after fourteen days, ceasefire was offered on 20th September, 1965 and accepted by both countries on 22nd September, 1965.

**10. Tashkent Declaration:-** USSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, which remained neutral in war, offered for the sound of talks. After several meetings, both countries agreed on some points. USSR act as mediator. Tashkent Declaration was signed in January, 1966 in Tashkent.

**11. Impact of Tashkent Declaration:-** Both countries retrieved the areas which they captured during the war and also released prisoners of war. But the public generally did not liked this act, because it did not solved the Kashmir issue, on which war was fought. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was foreign minister in Ayub's government, further fueled the situation.

**12. Resignation of Ayub Khan:-** Due to public pressure and protests, Ayub Khan resigned in 1969 and transferred powers to Yahya Khan.