Q. No. 2 (i) **Economic Importance of Tourism;** سوال نمبر 2 (I)

i) **Revenue Generation;** Tourism directly effects the GDP of Pakistan. Every year large number of tourists visits Pakistan sites, which contribute to revenue generation.

ii) **Employment Oppurtunities;** Tourism also create employment oppurtunities. About 6.3% is employment rate is by tourism.

iii) **Infrastructure Development;** Sites which are located in remote areas, it's transport is made acessible. Also differents hotels, halls and roads are maintained.

Q. No. 2 (ii) **Fundamental rights (1973);** سوال نمبر 2 (II)

Human fundamental rights granted under 1973 are following;

1) All citizens are equal before Law.
2) No discrimination based on race, religion and sex should be practised.
3) Everyone has right of freedom and thought.
4) Everyone has right of movement and residence in country.
5) Everyone has right of personal property.

Q. No. 2 (iii) سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

Renewable energy resources	Non-renewable energy resource.
1) Renewable energy resource can be renew and sustainable.	1) Non-renewable energy resource can't renew and not sustainable.
2) Renewable energy resource not contribute to pollution.	2) These energy resources contribute to pollution.
3) It is non-limiting resource.	3) It is limiting energy resource.
4) Solar energy, wind & hydroelectric energy are renewable energy resource.	Coal, natural gas and oil are non renewable energy resource.

Q. No. 2 (iv) سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

Reasons of Water Pollution;

i) **Industrial waste;** Sewage or industrial waste directly throughing into water system leads to water pollution.

ii) **Non-biodegradable products;** Non biodegradable plastics and detergents in water also lead to water pollution.

iii) **Oil leakage;** Oil leakage of ships in rivers also lead to water pollution.

iv) **Waste disposal;** Waste and garbage in canals leads to water pollution.

v) **Minning activities;** Contaminated water from minning activities also reason.

Q. No. 2 (v) **Unemployment affect at micro level;** سوال نمبر 2 (v)

i) **Financial stress to families;** Unemployment increase the stress, anxiety to families of financial instability. Families face poor situations and poverty.

ii) **Decreased Quality of Life;** Social anxiety, financial instability stress has decreased quality of life. People do suicides and involved in crimes.

iii) **Acess to Education;** (Limited) Due to unemployment and financial instability children acess to education become limited.

Q. No. 2 (vi) **Strategies to improve live stock;** سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

i) **Resource Management;** Resource management of feeding can improve live stock production

ii) **Modern technology;** Live stock production can improve by using modern techniques also for agriculture purpose.

iii) **Disease Management;** Live stock production can improve by managing and treating diseases i.e, providing vaccines and medicines.

iv) **Waste Management;** Using manure as source of energy leads to improve live stock production.

Q. No. 2 (vii) **Deforestion;** Deforestation is the cutting of trees for different purposes. سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

Reasons;

i) Cutting of trees for fuel purposes.
ii) Urbanization; Cutting of trees for urbanization is another reason.
iii) Industrial expansion; Industrial expansion with development of country's economy is another reason.
iv) Agricultural expansion like livestock, farming also leads to deforestation.
v) Cutting woods for handicrafts and embroidery.

Q. No. 2 (viii) **Telecommunication;** Telecommunication is the transforming of information or data over distances. It involves products like fax machines, mobile, radio etc سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

Importance;

i) **Real life communication;** It provides real life communication by reducing distances
ii) **Businesses;** It can play vital roles in business strategy.
iii) **Digital economy;** It improves digital economy by innovation and new ideas.
iv) **Eduecation Purpose;** Telecommunication has made education acessible.

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

Telecommunication; Telecommunication is the transfering of information or data over long distances. Telecommunication can be wired or wireless system. It involves machines like fax machine, phone and radio.

Importance;

Telecommunication foster digital economy, innovation. It makes education acessible by e-learning, radio & telvesion usuage. It also play vital role in improving business matters like shoppings, transcition etc.

Improvements in Pakistan telecommunication;

Pakistan has made many improvements in telecommunication sector. Pakistan is developing country & by making success in telecommunication it can improve its economy. Followings are improvements in Pakistan telecommunication sector;

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 2)

1) Investment;

The vulnerable improvement Pakistan has made in telecommunication sector is investing money and resources. As we know, telecommunication has made world as global village. A country can improve it's economy on large scale by investing in this sector. In recent years, Investment in telecommunication sector has increased largely by Pakistan and also foreign investment.

2) Surge in Users; With the advancement in technology, People also take advantage of new technology. About 90 percent of Pakistan people are using mobile phones. About 80 percent of people are taking advantage of 3G and 4G services.

3) Reforms and Policies;

Different companies with policies and objectives are now

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

working in Pakistan country. It also improve telecommunication sector.

4) **Affordibility;** Pakistan's telecommunication has low prices & high affordibility. Internet and wifi can easily afford by every person.

5) **Growth in Services;** Pakistan telecommunication sector is continuously working to improve services of telecommunication. It is also leading to economic growth and development.

6) **Foreign Projects;** Foreign projects like import of fiber optic from China also enhancing and powering telecommunication sector in Pakistan.

Conclusion;

Pakistan has made many improvements in telecommunication sector by taking effective steps.

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

IMF; IMF stands for "International Monitory Fund." IMF is an organisation which work for countries economy betterment by guiding and providing loans.

Importance;

i) **Financial Assistance;** It helps country by providing financial assistance to country whose economy is in crisis.

ii) **Policy and guidance;** IMF also give policies to combat economy crisis and guide for future.

Impacts of Assistance Program;

Pakistan joined IMF program in 1950 and IMF gave 23rd time bailout to Pakistan in 2024. There are positive and negative impacts of IMF assistance program for Pakistan.

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

Positive Impacts;

i) **Economic Stability;** IMF provides financial assistance, which lead to economic stability of country.

ii) **Policy Implementation;** IMF ensures policies implementation to grow economy.

iii) **Capacity Building;** Due to assistance, different institutions and buildings made, which increase capacity building.

iv) **Finance support and Loan;** IMF provides financial support and loans to deal with crisis like poverty etc.

v) **Debt Relief;** IMF also support in debt relief by ensuring policies and giving financial support.

Q. No. 4 (Page 3) **Negative Impacts;** سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 3)

i) **Debt sustainbility;** Continuous financial support from IMF leads to debt sustainbility. Country economy depends on IMF loans and support.

ii) **Inequality;** IMF assistance also leads to inequality. Authorities corrupt money and poor survive in poverty.

iii) **Economy Dependence;** The economy of country does not progress and depends on IMF assistance.

iv) **Austerity Measures;** Austerity measures like inflation increase in the country.

v) **Social Instability;** Corruption, poverty and inflation increased in country by IMF assistance.

vi) **Debt Load;** Debt load increased in country by which economy effects.