Q. No. 2 (i) Causes of Fall of Ayub's government سوال نمبر 2 (i)

Following were the causes of fall of Ayub's govern

① The defeat of Fatima Jinnah in the presidential elections was the one of reasons as public alleged him for rigging elections

② The "Tashkent Agreement" with India also created anger among people as they thought that Pakistan lost its won war.

③ Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto resigned from Ayub's cabinet due to differences in Tashkent Agreement and started massive protests against Ayub Khan.

Q. No. 2 (ii) Fundamental rights of 1973 Constitution سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

Following are the fundamental rights guaranteed under 1973 Constitution:

1) All citizens are equal before law without any discrimination.

2) No citizen could be deprived of life or liberty.

3) No citizen could be deprived of legal property.

Q. No. 2 (iii) | Renewable Resources | Non Renewable Resources | سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

→ Those resources which can be reused or recycled after consumption are called renewable energy resources.	Those energy resources which cannot be reused or recycled after consumption are called non-renewable energy resources.
→ These resources are eco-friendly and help the environment.	→ These resources are not eco-friendly and their consumption is harmful.
→ e.g solar energy, wind energy	→ e.g. fossil fuels i.e coal, oil, gas.

Q. No. 2 (iv) Reasons of water Pollution :- سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

Following are the reasons of water pollution;

(1) The waste materials releasing from factories, industries contaminate the water.

(2) The toxic and harmful emission of gases from factories and industries pollute the water because water (in lakes or rivers) absorb them thereby affecting aquatic life.

(3). Domestic waste materials and garbage which are put into water and also spilling oil on water also affects water thus increasing water pollution.

Q. No. 2 (v) Effect of Fossil Fuel Consumption سوال نمبر 2(v)

Following are the effects of consumption of fossil fuels on environment:

(1) Burning of fossil fuels cause environmental pollution (air, water, land) and heavily affects the environment.

(2) Due to burning of fossil fuels, our environment is facing serious consequences like climate change and global warming.

(3) The consumption of fossil fuels in factories, Industries, automobiles severely affect health and lives of many different species including humans

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Q. No. 2 (vi) Strategies To Improve Livestock Production سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

These are strategies to improve livestock production:

(1) Effective management of diseases in livestock by providing them with vaccines and medicines.

(2) Their diet should include all nutrients which are required thereby improving their feed and nutrition.

(3) Important steps should be taken in their accomodation where they are comfortable and free during movement thereby giving suitable

Q. No. 2 (vii) **Deforestration:-** The cutting down of trees in an area is called deforestration. سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

Reasons:-

(1) Trees are cut down for commercial uses. e.g construction of buildings.

(2) They are cut for urbanization purposes thereby reducing area of forests.

(3) They can be used for obtaining wood and timber for domestic purposes like cooking etc.

Q. No. 2 (viii) **Environmental Hazards by Floods** سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

The environmental hazards caused by floods are;

(1) They destroy habitat of many species including human beings. Flood destroy houses and residences causing habitat loss.

(2) Floods can kill people or can injure them thereby affecting livelihoods.

(3) Floods can also be the cause of destruction of trees which are crucial for us.

(4) Floods can cause infertility in soils thereby

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

Constraints preventing National Unity

There are many constraints and obstacles which prevent individual from contributin in national cohesion and integration. Some are given below;

① **Language Difference :-** The difference in languages of individuals in different regions of Pakistan lead to prevention of national unity as mother tongue of every individual is different.

② **Lack of Education :-**
The lack of education is another example which is preventing the individuals to foster national unity as less knowledge about unity and integrity keeps individual not contributing in national cohesion.

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

③ **Lack of Resources:-** Many individuals lack the resources through which they can contribute to national unity and integration hence they cannot bring national cohesion.

④ **Difference in Religions:-** The religious difference among individuals is one of the reasons which is preventing them to contribute in national unity and cohesion because every individual see their religion as better than others.

⑤ **Unequal Development:-** The unjust development across different regions of country affect the national cohesion and sense of unity among individuals because those whose areas are not developed enough remain angry and furious towards government and institutions and this prevents them to take part in national unity.

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

⑥ **Sectarian Difference :-**

The difference in sects among individuals is another obstacle in obtaining national unity and integrity as different individuals have different principles and thoughts in their respective sects which can harm the social unity and national integration.

⑦ **Extremism and Radicalization:-**

Social media is another reason in preventing social cohesion and national unity as different influencers and creators spark controversies and creates differences among public by promoting extremism and radicalism. So this is a big obstacle in national unity.

⑧ **External and Internal Threats :-** The enemies of Pakistan are constantly attempting different techniques to destabilize our country and funding different groups to create differences among individuals as much as possible.

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

IMF Program for Pakistan :-

IMF (International Monetary Fund) is an international organization which provide support and assistance to economically unstable and developing countries by providing loans. This institution also provides assistance to Pakistan through different programs. Some positive and negative aspects of IMF programs are:

Positive Impacts:-

(1) Debt Payment:- The IMF provide loans to Pakistan to assist it with its previous debt payment thereby providing help economically.

(2) Economic Development:- Through loan by IMF, Pakistan is able to undergo economic development and build infrastructure for the betterment of its people.

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

(3) Balance of Payment:-
Through IMF assistance programs, Pakistan achieved steady balance of payments thereby paying its debts and increasing production.

(4) Trade Defecit Overcome:- IMF programs also make Pakistan able to overcome its trade defecit thus Pakistan can survive in its economic struggle and also make future plans for progress and prosperity.

Negative Impacts :-

Some negative impacts are given as;

(01) Austerity Measures:- The IMF proposes some austerity measures to repay its loans thereby increasing pressure on government to take strict actions.

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

(2) High Taxes and Inflation:-
The IMF proposes different actions and measures and the government of Pakistan has to follow these measures and steps to satisfy the IMF. Resultantly, high taxes and high inflation occur which badly hamper lives of many people especially the poor and middle-class families suffer a lot.

(3) Sovereignty Issue:- The policies made externally by IMF poses a threat to sovereignty of the country because people feel that Pakistan's sovereignty is controlled by IMF and western powers which is a great threat.

(4) Currency Devaluation and Price Hike:-
Due to proposals made by IMF, our currency value is decreasing and prices of goods are increasing day by day. So this pose great threat to economy.