Q. No. 5 (i) سوال نمبر 5 (i)

Q. No. 5 (ii) سوال نمبر 5 (ii)

Q. No. 5 (iii) سوال نمبر 5 (iii)

Q. No. 6 سوال نمبر 6

Q. No. 2 (i) ★ **Linguistic Diversity:-** سوال نمبر 2 (i)

Linguistic diversity is basically referred to the languages diversity in a state, region or a country. It means how many different kind of languages are spoken in a region.

Pakistan is a land where there are more than 70 languages spoken. There are many languages like Punjabi, Balochi, Sindhi, Pashto, Siraiki etc are spoken which reflects the Pakistan's Linguistic diversity and promotes regional coorperation.

Urdu (National language) reflects the overall strength of diversity.

Q. No. 2 (ii) ★ **Importance of Foreign Policy:-** سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

Foreign Policy is important for any country because

It explains the relationship between the countries worldwide.

It allows the countries to share ideas, resources, trade and agricultural resources with other countries.

It allows the country to have economic and political stability and security issues to be solved due to proper and stable relations with other countries.

Q. No. 2 (iii) ★ **Methods of acquiring citizenship :-** سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

There are many methods to acquire citizenship :-

Jus Soli (By right of Soil) :- If a person is born in a country and his parents are not citizens of that country, he/she would automatically gain citizenship due to right of soil even if his parents are not citizens.

Naturalization (Immigration Method): If a person wants to shift to another country and wants its citizenship, he/she can immigrate and fulfill the requirements of the citizenship of country by and settle there.

Q. No. 2 (iv) ★ **Social Stratification :-** سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

Social Stratification refers to the process of hierachical arrangement of groups and people in the society according to their power, wealth and the resources. like education etc.

It imposes unjustice and inequality among people and people lose their rights.

Higher strata have more education, power and more resources provided to them as compared to lower strata. This way lower Strata people do not equal resources and opportunities.

Q. No. 2 (v) ★ **Geographical Importance of Pakistan:-** سوال نمبر 2 (v)

Pakistan is located at crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia and Middle East.

Pakistan is considered important in South Asia because

→ It connects the south asian countries to Pakistan to which they can reach Arabian Sea for resources.

→ Pakistan plays a major in the inter connection of the countries through which they a play a major role in trade, sharing resources and the economic trade reforms.

→ Pakistan helps in sharing resources like agricultural wealth and also provide water resource to land locked countries.

Q. No. 2 (vi) ★ **Common Principles in Mystical Orders:-** سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

The common principles found in teachings of mystical orders are:

→ The strict adherence to teachings of Islam and Sunnah.

→ Believe in silent prayers (Zikhr) ↑ and divine to God **(Ishq-e-Haqeeqi)** means love and devotion to Allah.

→ It allows them to show prosperity, love and tolerance towards teaching of Islam and the Sunnah related manners.

Q. No. 2 (vii) ***Ways of losing the citizenship:-** (vii) 2 سوال نمبر

There are many ways of losing the citizenship:-

Dual Citizenship: Many countries do not grant the right of dual citizenship. In this case, the person will have the second citizenship of that country where he is living and loses its previous citizenship.

Criminal Activity:- A person can lose its citizenship if the country finds out that he/she is involved in any case of the criminal activity and then the government orders him/her to leave the country immediately.

Q. No. 2 (viii) ***Rule of law as a fundamental principle:** (viii) 2 سوال نمبر

Rule of law is considered as the fundamental principle of a democratic state because it explains the relationship between the citizen and a state. It allows the people to know the difference and importance of democracy, equality, justic, social and economic disparity. Rule of law is the basic principle on which any state, religion, identity, nation or a country. Rule of law helps the people or citizens to have their rights and authorities to be gained.

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

★ 1973 Constitution:-

The 1973 constitution was promulagated by the Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto on 14th August, 1973.

★ Islamic Provisions:-

- **Preamble Document:** The Objective Resolution was considered as the Preamble document and later it beeame active part of constitution. Objective Resolution helped in strengthning democracy.
- **State of Religion:** Islam was considered as the official religion of the state.
- **Law Provision:** No law would be intacted against the Islamic law and Principles.
- **Head of the State:** It was compulsory for both Prime Minister and President to be Muslim
- **Islamic teachings and Sunnah:** It was compulsary to teach the principle of Islam & and Sunnah principles to everyone
- **Rights of Minorities:** The 1973 constitution confirmed that the rights of the minorities will be secured.
- **Name of Country:** Name of the country will be Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

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

Key Features:-

- **Structure Document:** 1973 constitution consisted of 280 articles and 7 schedules.
- **No of Subjects:** It contains only one subject i.e national assembly.
- **Mode of government:** 1973 constitution have the Parliamentary form of Government.
- **Mode of Legislature:** It have Bicameral legislature means two house i.e Senate and the National Assembly.
- **Form of Elections:** 1973 constitutions conducts both direct and indirect of elections.
- **Referrundum:-** PM can conduct referrundum if it is required any time.
- **Power of Presidentand PM:-** All powers rest with Prime Minister, he can chose president and conduct or abbograte assembly.
- **Rule of Law:-** 1973 constitution applied rule of law as its main part.

Conclusion resting with strengthening of democracy:-

This constitution is valid till now and this constitution have greatly strengthened the democracy and regional stability in the whole state of the Patristan.

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

★ DRAMA DEVELOPMENT:-

Introduction:-

Drama is a collection of relatives ideas, stories, myths and actions that are held together to form particullary roleplay which is either performed on stage or set.

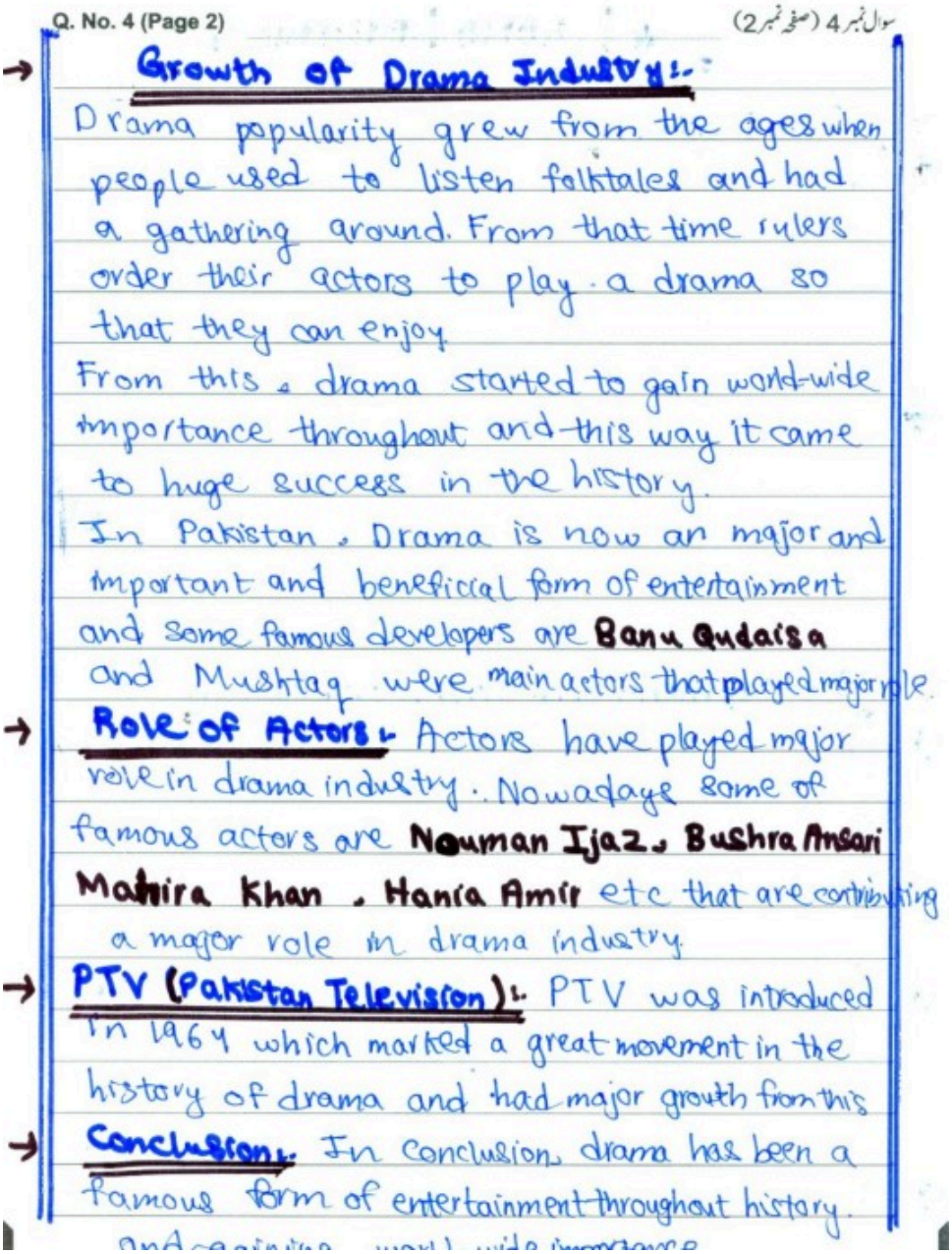
These roleplays are performed by the characters, heroes, ammendments and these plays are then presented on the screens and perfomances are then viewed by the audience in large or small amount.

Development and Origin of Drama:-

Drama is originated in the industry from date back centuries where people used to perform plays in order to satisfy and create happiness and joyful moments for their kings and rulers.

These plays then gained importance and value from these points and from then it has gained a huge amount of popularity throughout the centuries

People come and enjoy these plays in their



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

Growth of Drama Industry:-

Drama popularity grew from the ages when people used to listen folktales and had a gathering around. From that time rulers order their actors to play a drama so that they can enjoy.

From this, drama started to gain world-wide importance throughout and this way it came to huge success in the history.

In Pakistan, Drama is now an major and important and beneficial form of entertainment and some famous developers are **Bano Qudaisa** and Mushtaq were main actors that played major role.

Role of Actors:- Actors have played major role in drama industry. Nowadays some of famous actors are **Nouman Ijaz, Bushra Ansari Mahira Khan, Hania Amir** etc that are contributing a major role in drama industry.

PTV (Pakistan Television):- PTV was introduced in 1964 which marked a great movement in the history of drama and had major grouth from this

Conclusion:- In conclusion, drama has been a famous form of entertainment throughout history.