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)

It can be defined as different languages spoken by different people in a particular Area. When many languages are spoken in an Area then it is said that the Area has vast linguistic Diversity.

In Pakistan:- Pakistan has a great and vast linguistic diversity as many languages are spoken in Pakistan such as Punjabi, Urdu, Pashto etc. It exists in Pakistan because it is home to many different people with different culture as well as different languages.

Q. No. 2 (ii) **Foreign policy is important for:-** سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

1- **Trade relations:-** It is important so that Trade relations with other nations can be smooth.

2- **Economy:-** It is important for economic growth and prosperity of a country.

3- **National security:-** It is important to maintain friendly relations with other nations so the country can be secured.

4- **Cultural exchanges:-** Without a foreign policy cultural exchanges cannot take place. So for cultural exchange foreign policy is important.

5- **Maintaining Peace:-** It is important for maintaining peace and stability.

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

1- By Birth:- If a person is born within the borders of a country he automatically get the citizenship. This is known as jus soli.

2- By Parents:- If a person is born to a couple that have citizenship of some country then he gets the citizenship. This called jus saguinius.

3- By Marriage:- If a person marries or gets engaged with another person of some other citizenship then he can acquire that citizenship too.

4- Naturalization:- By moving to a country, learning its language, lifestyle etc.

Q. No. 2 (iv) Salient features of 1956 constitution: سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

1- It was passed on 23 March 1956.

2- It had 234 articles.

3- It had unicameral legislature.

4- In it Direct elections happened.

5- It had 6 sessions.

6- The president of the state had to be Muslim.

7- Name of country was set to Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Q. No. 2 (v) Main Purpose of framing constitution: سوال نمبر 2 (v)

1- Law and order:- Purpose of framing the constitution was to run the country according to a set of rules laws and order.

2- Justice and equality:- The Purpose was to treat all the individuals of country equally and fairly regardless of race, income, language.

3- Fundamental Rights:- So that fundamental rights of the people can be ensured.

4- System:- So that the country could run according to some system and corruption and abuse of power can be cut down.

Q. No. 2 (vi) Common principles found in teaching of Mystical orders:- سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

1- Ishq-e-haqiqi:- It is the concept of showing divine love towards God and treating other beings well as means of serving god.

2- Purification:- It involves the purifying of soul through Tazkiyyah and Tasawuf.

3- Murshid:- It is the concept of Murshid and Mureed. Where Murshid is the one teaches and Mureed is the one who learns and listens.

4- One of most common principles is to show kindness and affection towards all living beings.

Q. No. 2 (vii) Ways through which citizenship can be lost:- سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

Criminal act:- If the government finds out that a person is involved in a criminal activity then government can take his citizenship

Fraud Activity:- If government finds out that someone has acquired citizenship by fraud then the government has right to take it back.

Dual citizenship:- Some countries don't allow dual citizenship so if someone acquires dual citizenship one of it will automatically be lost.

Q. No. 2 (viii) The rule of law is considered as a fundamental principle of democratic state because:- سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

1- It ensures everyone is treated equally.
2- It ensures that everyone is treated fairly.
3- It emphasizes that no one is superior then law and law is equal for everyone.
4- It ensures that the government treats all the individual equally regardless of their race, language, religion etc.
5- It ensures the fundamental prineiples and human rights are ~~avai~~ applicable on ereryone.
6- It stabilizes the country and make it run smoother.

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

Constitution of 1973

1- Implention:- It was implented on 14 August, 1947.

2- Articles:- It consisted of 280 Articles

3- Sessions:- It had 7 sessions.

4- **Objectives Resolution:-** The Guiding framework on the basis of which this constitution was made was objectives Resolution. This guiding framework was published by Liaquat Ali Khan in 1949. Also known as Qaradad-e-Maqasid.

5- **Bicameral legislature:-** In this constitution for the first time Bicameral legislature was introduced due to which democratic system strengthened. It consisted of Upper house and lower House (Serate and national assembly).

6- **Form of Government:-** In this constitution the form of goverment was chosen as Parliamentry

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) form, which directly and (2 صفحہ نمبر) 3 سوال نمبر
indirectly strengthened democratic system
7- **Islamic Adherence:** All the laws of this constitution were made according to Islam values which had positive impact on democracy.
8- **Form of election:-** Both direct and Indirect elections occured in this constitution. Which improved democracy.
9. **Qazi Courts:-** These courts were introduced which were law level courts that dealed with cases of Marriages and families.
10- **Definition of Muslim:-** In this constitution the definition of being a muslim was told.
11- **Head of state:-** It was made a law that both the President and Prime Minister should be Muslims which strengthened the democratic system of Pakistan.
12- **Urdu:-** Only Urdu was set as official language which improved overall democracy.

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

Justice and Equality

Justice:- It can be delined that every person should get his rights and values regardless of race, religion etc.

Equality:- It means that every individual of a country should be treated equal. The laws for one person are also the laws for other. so this means no one is superior then law.

Justice and equality importance:-

Both of these things are very important for a ~~got~~ country. If a country cannot proride these two things then it cannot developе.

1- Peace Maintaining:- Justice and equality both are very important for a country in order to maintain peace among the people of nation. If there will be no justice and equality then there will be no peace ~~re~~ which would

Q. No. 4 (Page 2) result in the سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 2)

collapse of the country.

2- Provision of Rights:-
For the provision of Rights of each individual justice and equality are very important.

3- Reducing Corruption:- The most important task for a country is to reduce or finish corruption and this task cannot be done without justice and equality.

4- Developement:- Justice and equality are the two most important key factors that leads to a developement. If every one in a country is treated fairly and equally the developement can be on Peak.

5- ~~Right~~ Fundamental Rights:- It is very important for a country to have well functioning courts that take decisions fairly without any personal Interest.

6 Minority Rights:- If a nation works on the concept of Justice and equality then not only Majorities will get rights but also Minorities. For a properous country Minority Right are important.