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

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

Linguistic Diversity refers to the variation and diversity of spoken languages in a country or region. **Pakistan** is a multilingual country with more than 70 languages spoken. Different **ethnic** groups speak different languages like pas Pashto, Punjabi, Sindhi, and Balochi. Moreover many **regional** languages like Saraiki, Brahui, and Pahari also exists. Urdu acts as the National language and lingua franca.

Q. No. 2 (ii) **Foreign Policy** سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

Foreign Policy refers to how a country behaves in its interactions with other countries. It has following importances:

1- **Defence & Security:** Countries make specific alliances with other countries for their security and territorial integrity.

2- **Economic Development:** Countries make trade deals with other nations and work on their infrastructure to improve their economy, which in turn improves their security.

3- **Diplomatic Ties:** It helps countries create diplomatic ties with other countries, which can help resolve conflicts peacefully and encourage regional stability.

Q. No. 2 (iii) **Acquiring Citizenship** سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

Citizenship defines the relationships between a person and the state. It can be acquired through the following ways.

1- **By Birth:** Certain countries like the **USA** give their citizenship to anyone born on their land, even if their parents aren't American. This is called **jus soli**. (right of soil)

2- **Through Parents:** Certain countries like Pakistan give their citizenship to people born to Pakistanis even if they aren't born in Pakistan. This is called jus sanguinis. (right of blood)

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

Social Stratification refers to the creation of a socio-economic hierarchy which consists of different strata (groups). Your position on the socio-economic hierarchy **explains** your educational and healthcare opportunities, and your way of life. It is determined by various **factors** like education, money, political power, and social standing. Social stratification allows **economic mobility** by **defining** the **boundaries** between different strata. Non physical factors like attractiveness and education can affect your social mobility.

Q. No. 2 (v) **Geographic Importance** سوال نمبر 2 (v)

Pakistan has many geographic importances in South Asia including:

1- **Security and Stability:** Pakistan's proximity to conflict zones like Afghanistan and conflict routes like the Arabian sea signify its importance. Furthermore, Pakistan is a nuclear power which influences stability in the region.

2- **Connectivity:** Pakistan lies at the crossroads of central Asia, The Middle East, and ~~the~~ South East Asia which signify its importance in connecting the region.

3- **Economy and Trade:** The Gawadar Port in Pakistan formed by CPEC improves trade prospects for the countries in the region through its numerous highways and railways.

Q. No. 2 (vi) **Mystical Orders** سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

Mystical Orders on 'tariqas' greatly shape and influence local culture. They have following common principals:

1- **Ishq-e-Haqiqi:** Mystical teachings emphasize devotion to god and creating a direct relation with him through prayers, meditations, duas, and Dhikr.

2- **Tazkiya:** Mystical teachings emphasize self-purification or purification of the soul through fasting, giving charity, praying, and seeking forgiveness from Allah. This process is called, Tazkiya.

Q. No. 2 (vii) **Loss of Citizenship** سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

Citizenship defines the relationship between a person and the state. It can be lost through the following methods:

1- **Serious Crimes:** Some countries may revoke your citizenship if you commit serious crimes like terrorism which threaten national security. It involves legal proceeding and government actions.

2- **Dual Citizenship:** If a citizen of a country gains the citizenship of another country which doesn't allow dual citizenship then that person automatically loses the citizenship of the first country.

Q. No. 2 (viii) **Challenges to Peace in Afghanistan** سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

Following are the challenges the UN faces in bringing peace to Afghanistan:

1- **Presence of External Actors:** The Afghanistan has been a battlefield for many different external players, backing different agendas and factions in Afghanistan. Pakistan also supported the Taliban in Afghanistan for its own personal gains.

2- **Corruption and Instability:** Corruption is common in Afghanistan's government. This erodes trust in the people and creates instability among the masses. This instability and corruption makes it very difficult for the UN to engage with Afghanistan and bring peace.

Q. No. 3 (Page 1) 1973 Constitution سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 1)

The 1973 constitution, implemented during the time of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto strengthened democracy in the following ways:

1. **Rule of Law:**
The 1973 constitution introduced the rule of law which refers to the supremacy of regular law over all subjects of the country.

2. **High Treason:**
The constitution declared abrogating or suspending the constitution as an act of high treason.

3. **Refrednum:**
The constitution enabled the president to hold a refrendnum on any matter in the country.

4. **Direct Elections:**
The people of Pakistan will be able to elect representatives of the national and provincial assemblies who would then be able to elect members of the Senate, and the President.

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

3- Economic Developm:

5- **Bicameral Legislature:**
The constitution introduced a bicameral legislature called the Majlis-e-Shura which consisted of the National Assembly (lower house) and Senate (upper house)

6- **Fundamental Human Rights:**
The constitution of 1973 gaurnteed fundamental human rights like freedom of speech and expression for everyone including minorities.

7- **Striving For National Progress:**
The constitution gave provisions regarding aspiring for national progress and maintaind national sovereignity through democracy.

8- **Independence of Judiciary:**
There was job security for judges. They could only be removed by president upon the advice of the supreme judicial council.

9- **Citizenship:** It stated that everyone living in Pakistan is a citizen and must abide by the law.

Conclusion: The 1973 constitution strengthened through many ways as discussed above.

Q. No. 4 (Page 1) Justice and Equality سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 1)

Justice and Equality are the two important ideals for a just and progressive society. It has the following Importances for a prosperous country:

1- Equal Opportunities for Progress and Development:

When everybody has equal rights then anybody can progress in society. Equality and justice provide people with all the different things that they needs to progres in life, such as financial capital, educational opportunities, social services, and legal protection.

2- Social Cohesion:

Equal rights and justice can help maintain social integrity when people believe that the laws of their country will provide them with fair judgement and treatement. This encourages people to settle their disputes themselves and maintain social integrity.

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

3- Economic Development:

Justice and Equality foster economic development in a society by providing every person with equal financial opportunities. Moreover, a just and fair society improves investor confidence and encourages businesses. This increases investments and job creations in that area, further improving economic conditions.

4- Protection of Human Rights:

A just and fair society protects and upholds fundamental human rights by providing ~~them~~ citizens with legal protection and fair allocation of resources, regardless of race, gender, ethnicity, color, or religion. It also holds those people accountable who violate human rights.

Conclusion: In conclusion justice and equality provides economic development, protects human rights, maintains social cohesion, and provide opportunities for progress.