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) **Traditional Sports:** سوال نمبر 2 (i)

Traditional sports are played extensively in the rural areas of Pakistan. Combines concepts of non-traditional sports, played in the regions of Sindh, Punjab etc. Forexample Kabaiddi, Malakhra, Pehlwani etc.

**Non-Traditional Sports:**

Non-Traditional sports are played extensively in urban areas of Pakistan. Introduced mostly during British colonial era, played globally and throughout Pakistan. For example:- Cricket, Football, Hockey etc.

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

i) Maintaining Territorial Sovereignty;
ii) Economic Development.
iii) Improving Trade Relations.
iv) Cultural Exchanges.

Foreign policy is important for all of the following reasons to maintain territorial sovereignty, to boost economy, to improve trade relations, and cultural exchanges for diversity. Foreign policy is the guide of how to interact with other countries to benefit our own country.

Q. No. 2 (iii) Methods of Acquiring Citizenship سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

i) Birthright:

Individuals gain citizenship by being born to citizens of a country, also known as jus sanguinis (right of blood). Some countries allow individuals to gain citizenship like this, not all countries.

ii) Naturalization:

This the process by which immigrants gain citizenship but must first meet certain conditions such as living their for a specific period, learning the language and passing the citizenship test.

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

Social Stratification is the hierarchical arrangement of people into different groups called strata's on the basis of factors like wealth, knowledge, power etc. There are usually 3 levels of social stratification, higher strata where individuals with high knowledge, power and wealth are and then middle strata where individuals having enough or sufficient resources to survive are at and then lower strata where individuals not having enough resources to survive are located. In a society opportunities are provided based on these social strata's.

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

i) Located at intersection of SA, ME and Central Asia:
Located at one of the most busiest intersections the South Asia, the Central Asia and Middle East giving great appurtunities for economic development.

ii) Arabian Sea:
Connected to the Arabian sea Pakistan benefits greatly having a large water body, ~~Ex~~ with large amount of marine life.

iii) Tourism: Attractive tourist destinations.

iv) Gwadar Port:
Providing SA, CA and ME a direct trade route to oil rich Gulf states.

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**Q. No. 2 (vi)** i) Sufi teachings emphasize intense سوال نمبر 2 (vi)
love and devotion to God, often known as Ishq-e-Haqiqi. This focuses on a straight direct and personel connection to the Divine through meditation and remembrance of name of God.

ii) Sufism focuses on purifying of heart and soul by seperating it from worldly desires. A process known as Tazkiyah, involves rigorous self discipline and training, by charity, fasting and remembering of God or Dhikr.

**Q. No. 2 (vii)** Methods of losing Citizenship: سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

i) Renunciation:
Citizenship can be willingly lost by a formal process such as a letter etc.

ii) Revoked due to Criminal Activity:
Individuals can lose citizenship if they are found involved in criminal activity etc.

iii) Dual Citizenship:
Some countries don't allow dual citizenship so if a person gets citizenship in a second country and the first country does not allow dual citizenship then he will automatically lose citizenship in first country.

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**Q. No. 2 (viii)** Rule of Law: سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

The rule of law is considered a fundamental principle of a democratic state as a democratic state focuses on everything being chosen by people of the state and the laws ensure absolute freedom of people to do so and without the laws people would not have freedom of anything (For example Article 19A of constitution of Pakistan provides absolute freedom of speech and press) and if people werent given freedom of speech, nothing would be done as the people want so it would not be a democratic state.

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

The constitution of 1973 made and passed on 14 August 1973 and still currently being used introduced the following points.

1. Introduced a federal system of governance granting provincial autonomy to all provinces.
2. Introduced Bicameral legislature consisting of both the Senate and the National Assembly.
3. Introduced both direct and indirect elections ensuring legitimacy of this new and genuine federal system.
4. Made the Prime Minister all powerful having power to deal with members of all assemblies and made President a symbol of the country representing it's people.
5. Made it compulsory and mandatory that both President and Prime Minister had to be muslims.
6. Introduced only 1 list of subjects, federal.
7. Defined the Muslim for the first time.
8. Made the Objective Resolution from a preamble to active part of constitution.
9. Clearly stated that absolute sovereignity belongs to Allah Almightly and all laws

**Q. No. 3 (Page 2)** are ... made in accordance (2 صفحہ نمبر) سوال نمبر 3

to the teachings of the Holy Quran and the Sunah with no exceptions and any law that contradicts that shall be declared null and void.

Q. No. 4 (Page 1) Importance of Justice & Equality (صفحہ نمبر 1) سوال نمبر 4

Justice and Equality and essential elements for the country to become prosperous and peaceful.

i) Ensuring Rights:

Justice and Equality refer to treating all individuals equally and freely fairly, giving same appurtunities and freedom of speech and freedom of press. When all of this is upheld it increases the trust among individuals and trust of individuals in organizations and institutions allowing for a peaceful society.

ii) Equal Protection of Citizens:

When justice and equality is upheld it provides protection of all of it's citizens for any type of danger. For example Article 14 (Prohibition of Torture) protects all citizens living in the country against torture, with no exceptions. This shows that our society protects it's citizens from any type of arm, either be torture, domestic violence etc.

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

**iii) Removing Acts of Corruption:**

When individuals ranked high in the society involve in corruption, they use any means to gain either more power or money and if caught they use methods of corruption to stop others from knowing and preventing what they do by bribing etc or killing any witnesses, But when justice and equality are upheld no matter their rank or status if caught in corruption are punished equally with no exceptions.

**iv) Equal Oppurtunities:**

When justice and equality are upheld all individuals (citizens) are provided with equal oppurtunities in all options either be knowledge, power or money and this treatment again boosts morale and trust of individuals leading to a peaceful, just and prosperous country.