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) سوال نمبر 2 (i)

Linguistic diversity:- refers to the factor of diverse languages that are been spoken in any region or area. It mainly refers to how diverse languages or how much quantity of diverse languages are been spoken in any country. Linguistic diversity is important in a country because it shapes the uniform language policy of any country.

Linguistic diversity in Pakistan:- Over 70 diverse languages are spoken in Pakistan; making it one of the most linguistic diverse country.

Q. No. 2 (ii) **Measures to enhance Law and Order situation in Pakistan:-** The following are the main measures to enhance law and order situation in Pakistan:-

(i) Strengthening Judical Independence:- In order to enhance legal certainity; Pakistan should strengthen judicary independance.

(ii) Promoting legal eduction and awarness:- It the most important measure that the Pakistan government should take for certainity.

(iii) Investing in law enrollement:- By investing in law enrollment with community engagement can make legal certainity.

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

The following are the two main methods of acquiring citizenships-

(i) **Birthright Citizenship:-** If a Person is born in a country then; that country will Provide that child with his/her citizenship on the basis of (Jus-soil), like Pakistan and many other countries etc.

(ii) **Neutralization:-** Moving to a new country can sometime causes neutralization; some countries allow citizenship to the immigrants on basis of their behaviour/factors etc.

Q. No. 2 (iv) Salient Features of 1956 Constitution:- سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

The following are the three main Salient features of the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan:-

(i) **Articles and Schedules:-** There were 234 articles and 06 schedules in 1956 constitution.

(ii) **Form of government:-** The 1956 Constitution of Pakistan introduced the Parliamentary form of government.

(iii) **Powers of PM and President:-** President was more Powerful than the Prime minister and can dismiss the PM; national assembly + constitutent assembly.

Q. No. 2 (v) **Importance of Pakistan geographically in South-Asia:-** The following is the importance of Pakistan geographically in South-asia:- سوال نمبر 2 (v)

(i) **Bridge b/w South and central asia:-** Pakistan is located at the crossroads of south and central asia; beneficial for trade.

(ii) **Balancing Power dynamics:-** Due to it's strategic location; Pakistan plays a vital role in balancing Power dynamics and also economy.

(iii) **Economic Significance:-** Due to it's strategic location; Pakistan is essential for economic development.

Q. No. 2 (vi) سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

Common mystical Sufi Principles:- The following are the main Principles found in the teachings of mystical orders:-

(i) **Love and devotion to God (Ishq-Haqiqi):-** It involves meditation, Prayers, and saying the beutiful names of Allah (S.W.T).

(ii) **Purification of Heart and Soul (Tazkiyah):-** It involves Purfying the heart and soul from bad things; for adherence towards God.

(iii) **Serve to Humanity:-** It is the most common Principle shared by the major sufi mystical orders; involving helping Poors.

Q. No. 2 (vii) **Objectives of UN:-** سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

The following are the main objectives of the United nation's organization:-

(i) **Maintaining Peace and security:-** It is the most important objective of UN; that involves conflict resolution and Peace etc.

(ii) **Fostering good relations b/w governments:-** It is another important objective of UN; that involves legal certainity + good relations.

(iii) **Promoting Worldwide Cooperation:-** the United nation's main and most imp-ortant objective is to Promote Cooperation worldwide.

Q. No. 2 (viii) سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

Rule of Law:- is significant in any democratic state because it ensures that all individuals including government officials are subjected to the law. It promotes justice, equality, Fairness, Transparency, accountability, Prevents the abuse of power and Protects Peoples rights and freedom that are essential for a functioning democracy. Rule of law simply means that no one is higher than the law including; the individuals and government officials.

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

Constitution of 1973 strengthened democracy:- The following are the points of 1973 Constitution that strengthened the democracy of Pakistan:-

(i) **Enforced on and by:-** The 1973 constitution of Pakistan was enforced on 14th august, 1973 by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

(ii) **Articles and schedules:-** It was including 280 articles with 07 schedules.

(iii) **Power of PM and President:-** The Prime minister is much powerful than the President. The seat of President is just symbolic.

(iv) **Form of Government:-** The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan introduced the Parliamentary form of government; which significantly strengthened the democracy.

(v) **Legislative:-** It introduced the Bicameral legislature with two houses; Senate (upper house); and National assembly (lower house) that further easily strengthened the Pakistani democracy with legal certainity and social cohesion.

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

(vi) **Name of Country:-** Islamic Rebuplic of Pakistan

(vii) **National languages:-** Urdu was declared as the state national language.

(viii) **State Religion:-** Islam was officially declared as the state's religion.

(ix) **Head of state:-** Presidant and Prime minister both would be muslim.

(x) **Mode of elections:-** Both direct and indirect elections should proceed.

(xi) **Rights of minorities:-** were guarenteed.

(xii) **Islamic Law:-** No, rule and law should be enacted against the teachings of Quran and Sunnah.

(xiii) **Rights of Citizens:-** rights of the Pakistani citizens were provided and Gaurenteed.

⇒ **Strengthening Democracy:-** The above all the points of the 1973 constitution of Pakistan; significantly strengthened the democracy of the country. And, it ultimately paved the way towards significant development of the country in the other 9 decades.

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

Importance of Justice and equality:-

Justice and equality are significant for a prosperous country because they paved the way to hold fairness and accountability stronger in any country or state. The following is the importance of Justice and equality in a prosperous country:-

(i) Economic Prosperity and development:- Justic and equality are too much important for any prosperous country because a country in which justice and equality are hold stronger ; it paved the way towards economic prosperity and makes that country prosperous and significantly strong economically.

(ii) Protection of Human rights:- Another, main reason that justice and equality are fundamental for a prosperous country is that justice and equality promotes empathy, fairness, accountability and freedom that are essential for a prosperous and economically strong country with social cohesion and legal stability. Justice and equality also helps in protection of human rights for

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

a prosperous country.

(iii) **Social Cohesion and stability:-**
Justice and equality are essential ~~in~~ for a prosperous country because they promotes social-cohesion and legal certainity with better development and social and political legal stability in any under developed or developing nations.

(iv) **Accountability and Transperancy:-**
Justice and equality's main role is to promote transperancy and legal certainity with equal protetection and rights without any class distinctions; which is a fundamental aspect in any developing country or for a prosperous country.

(v) **Economic and regional stability:-**
Justice and equality promotes equal and fair distribution of human rights that are significantly important for a prosperous country.

⇒**Conclusion:-** The above all are the essential and main points that are important for a developing, Peaceful and a prosperous country.