11th Class Civics Complete Notes 2026-27

Full-Book Notes, Solved MCQs, Short Questions and Long Questions - Federal Board (FBISE), HSSC-I

For 11th class (HSSC-I) students of the Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (FBISE) - Civics, session 2026-27.

All 9 chapters of the Grade XI Civics book, covered chapter by chapter: clear revision notes with key definitions, **90 practice MCQs with answer keys, 45 solved short questions, and 18 solved long questions**, all written in simple, original English for board exam preparation and daily revision.

Inside this book: 9 chapters | 90 MCQs with answer keys | 45 short questions with answers | 18 long questions with answers | Chapter-wise revision checklist

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How to use this book: Read the revision notes of one chapter first and underline the key terms. Then attempt the 10 MCQs of that chapter without looking at the answer key, check your score, and re-read the points you missed. Then read the solved short questions and write each answer once in your own words. Finally, read the two solved long questions and practise writing one of them from memory. Finish the whole book with the revision checklist on the last page.

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Chapter list sources: The current Class 11 Civics book (PECTAA / Punjab Curriculum and Textbook Board, 2026-27 edition) as listed by two independent study sources (studyplusplus.com and maryamnotes.pk), which agree on the same nine chapters in the same order. FBISE's HSSC-I learning resources (2025) list "Elements of Civics" by Mazharul Haq as the recommended textbook for Civics. An older FBISE Civics-I syllabus listed twelve topics; the nine-chapter book is the current edition, but the list has not been confirmed from fbise.edu.pk itself.

Chapter 1 - Introduction to Civics

Meaning, definitions, scope and importance of civics

Revision Notes

Meaning and origin of civics

The word "civics" comes from the Latin words **civis**, meaning "citizen", and **civitas**, meaning "city-state". In ancient Greece, the city-state was the centre of political life, and every free man was a citizen of it. Civics is therefore the study of the citizen and his life in the state. In simple words, civics is the branch of social science that studies the rights and duties of citizens and the organisation of society and government.

Definitions of civics

Thinkers have defined civics in different words, but all agree it is the science of citizenship:

- **E. M. White:** "Civics is the science of citizenship."
- **Patrick Geddes:** "Civics is the study of the citizen in his relation to the city, the state and society."
- **Aristotle:** "Man is by nature a political (social) animal." A man cannot live alone; he lives in society and the state, and civics teaches him how to live as a good citizen.

Civics as a science and an art

Civics is both a science and an art. It is a **science** because it studies facts about the state, government and citizenship in a systematic way, and its conclusions are based on observation and experience. It is an **art** because it teaches the practical skill of good citizenship - how to vote, how to obey the law, how to take part in public life and how to serve the community. A good citizen is both informed (science) and active (art).

Scope of civics

The scope of civics is very wide. It covers:

- The **rights and duties** of citizens.
- The **state** - its meaning, elements, origin and functions.
- The **government** - its organs and forms.
- The **constitution** and the **law** of the country.
- **Citizenship** - how it is acquired and lost.
- **Local government**, political parties, public opinion and elections.
- The relations of citizens with one another and with the state.

Civics and political science

Civics and political science are closely related, but they are not the same subject. **Political science** is the theoretical study of the state, government and political ideas. **Civics** is the practical study of the citizen - his rights, his duties and his daily life in the state. Political science asks "what is the state?"; civics asks "what should a citizen do?" Civics is therefore more practical, while political science is more theoretical.

Importance and utility of civics

- It makes **good citizens** who know their rights and perform their duties honestly.
- It creates **political awareness** - citizens understand elections, voting and the working of government.
- It strengthens **democracy**, because democracy needs informed and active citizens.
- It teaches **national unity** and respect for the law, the constitution and other citizens.
- It prepares **future leaders** and public servants by explaining how the state works.
- It helps citizens solve common problems - health, education, cleanliness and local government - through lawful participation.

Key terms to remember: civis (citizen), civitas (city-state), citizenship, rights, duties, state, government, democracy, political science, E. M. White ("science of citizenship"), Aristotle ("man is a political animal").

Remember: Civics studies man **as a citizen** of a state. A man living alone on an island has no need of civics; civics begins where men live together in society.

MCQs - Chapter 1 (10)

1. The word "civics" is derived from the Latin word "civis", which means:

A) City
B) Citizen
C) Law
D) State

2. Who said, "Man is by nature a political animal"?

A) Plato
B) Socrates
C) Aristotle
D) Rousseau

3. Civics is the study of:

A) The rights and duties of citizens
B) The stars and the planets
C) Plants and animals
D) Rocks and minerals

4. The Latin word "civitas" means:

A) Village
B) City-state
C) Family
D) Tribe

5. Which of the following is NOT included in the scope of civics?

A) Rights of citizens
B) Duties of citizens
C) Organisation of government
D) Chemical reactions

6. Civics is most closely related to which subject?

A) Physics
B) Political Science
C) Chemistry
D) Biology

7. The main aim of studying civics is to make:

A) Good citizens
B) Good doctors
C) Good engineers
D) Good traders

8. Who defined civics as "the science of citizenship"?

A) Aristotle
B) Plato
C) E. M. White
D) Laski

9. Civics deals with the life of man as:

A) A member of society
B) A lonely individual
C) An animal
D) A machine

10. Which statement is true about civics?

A) It is only a theoretical subject
B) It has no practical use
C) It is both a science and an art
D) It studies nature

Answer Key - Chapter 1

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	B	C	A	B	D	B	A	C	A	C

Solved Short Questions - Chapter 1 (5)

1. Define civics.

Answer: Civics is the branch of social science that studies the rights and duties of citizens and the organisation of society and government. It teaches a person how to live as a good and useful citizen of the state.

2. What is the literal meaning of the words "civis" and "civitas"?

Answer: "Civis" is a Latin word meaning "citizen", and "civitas" means "city-state". Civics therefore began as the study of the citizen's life in the city-state of ancient Greece.

3. Why is man called a social (political) animal?

Answer: Aristotle called man a political animal because man cannot live alone. He needs society for food, protection, education and companionship, and he naturally forms families, communities and states.

4. What is the difference between civics and political science?

Answer: Political science is the theoretical study of the state, government and political ideas. Civics is the practical study of the citizen - his rights, his duties and his daily life in the state. Civics is practical; political science is theoretical.

5. State two advantages of studying civics.

Answer: (i) It makes good citizens who know their rights and perform their duties. (ii) It creates political awareness, so citizens can vote wisely and take part in public life.

Solved Long Questions - Chapter 1 (2)

1. Define civics and discuss its scope.

Introduction: Civics comes from the Latin words "civis" (citizen) and "civitas" (city-state). E. M. White defined it as "the science of citizenship". It studies man as a member of society and the state.

Scope: The scope of civics is very wide. First, it studies the **rights and duties** of citizens, which are the heart of the subject. Second, it studies the **state** - its meaning, elements, origin and functions. Third, it studies the **government** - its three organs (legislature, executive, judiciary) and its forms. Fourth, it studies the **constitution and the law**. Fifth, it studies **citizenship** - how it is acquired and lost. Sixth, it covers **local government, political parties, public opinion and elections**. Finally, it studies the relations of citizens with one another and with the state.

Conclusion: Civics covers the whole public life of a citizen, from his rights in the state to his duties towards society. Its scope is as wide as the life of the citizen himself.

2. Discuss the importance and utility of the study of civics.

Introduction: Civics is one of the most useful subjects for every citizen, because every person lives under a government and enjoys rights in a state.

Importance: First, it makes **good citizens** who know their rights and perform their duties honestly. Second, it creates **political awareness** - citizens understand elections, voting and the working of government, so they cannot be misled. Third, it strengthens **democracy**, because democracy can only succeed with informed and active citizens. Fourth, it teaches **respect for the law and the constitution** and promotes national unity. Fifth, it prepares **future leaders** by explaining how the state and its institutions work. Sixth, it helps citizens solve common problems - health, education and cleanliness - through lawful participation in local government.

Conclusion: Without civics, citizens remain ignorant of their rights and duties, and democracy becomes weak. The study of civics is therefore essential for a healthy and stable state.

Chapter 2 - Basic Concepts of Civics

Individual, society, community, nation, liberty, equality and justice

Revision Notes

Individual and society

The **individual** is a single human being. **Society** is a group of individuals who live together, share common interests and follow common rules. Man is born in society, grows in society and dies in society. Society satisfies man's needs - food, protection, education and companionship - which he cannot satisfy alone. Society is therefore natural and necessary for human life.

Community

A **community** is a smaller group within society whose members live in a definite territory and share a common way of life. A village, a town or a neighbourhood is a community. A community differs from society in two ways: it has a **definite territory**, and its members feel a strong sense of belonging to one another. Society is wider and more general; community is smaller and more concrete.

Association and institution

An **association** is a group of people organised for a definite purpose - for example, a trade union, a political party or a sports club. An **institution** is an established custom, practice or organisation with a recognised purpose - for example, the family, marriage, the school or the church. Associations are formed deliberately; institutions grow over time and become part of the social structure.

Nation and nationality

A **nation** is a large community of people who share common race, language, culture, history and territory, and who feel themselves to be one people. **Nationality** is the spiritual feeling of oneness - the sense of belonging to a nation. A nation is a political fact; nationality is a feeling. A nation may live in one state (like Pakistan) or be spread across many states.

Liberty

Liberty means freedom - the freedom to think, to speak, to worship and to act - but always **within the limits of law**. Liberty is not licence: a man is not free to harm others or to break the law. True liberty means freedom from unreasonable control, and it is protected by the constitution and the law.

Equality

Equality means that all citizens are equal before the law and have equal opportunities in life - equal right to vote, to education, to work and to justice. Equality does not mean that everyone is the same in wealth or ability; it means that no one is given special privilege because of birth, race, religion or wealth.

Justice

Justice means giving everyone their due - rewarding the good, punishing the wrongdoer, and treating equals equally. Justice has three forms: **social justice** (fair treatment in society), **economic justice** (fair distribution of wealth and opportunity) and **political justice** (equal political rights, like the vote). Without justice, liberty and equality have no meaning.

Rights and duties

A **right** is a claim of a citizen that is recognised and protected by the state - for example, the right to life, to education and to vote. A **duty** is an obligation a citizen must perform - for example, to obey the law, to pay taxes and to vote honestly. Rights and duties go together: every right carries a duty, and no one can enjoy rights while ignoring duties.

> **Key terms to remember:** individual, society, community (definite territory), association (deliberate group), institution (established custom), nation (common race, language, culture, history), nationality (feeling of oneness), liberty (freedom within law), equality (equal before law), justice (giving everyone their due), rights, duties.

MCQs - Chapter 2 (10)

1. Society is:

A) A group of people living together with common interests
B) A single person
C) A building
D) A machine

2. A community differs from society because it has:

A) No rules
B) No members
C) A definite territory and common life
D) No purpose

3. A nation is based mainly on:

A) Common race, language, culture and history
B) Common food
C) Common dress only
D) Common wealth

4. Nationality is:

A) The legal status of a person
B) The spiritual feeling of oneness with a nation
C) A passport
D) A flag

5. Which of the following is an example of an association?

A) Family
B) A trade union
C) The state
D) A mountain

6. An institution is:

A) A person
B) A building only
C) An established custom or organisation with a purpose
D) A law

7. Liberty means:

A) Doing whatever one likes
B) Freedom within the limits of law
C) No government
D) No duties

8. Equality means:

A) No differences at all
B) Everyone gets the same salary
C) Equal opportunities and equal treatment before law
D) Rule of the rich

9. Justice means:

A) Giving everyone their due
B) Punishing everyone
C) Favouring the rich
D) Ignoring the law

10. A right is always accompanied by:

A) Money
B) Power
C) Force
D) A duty

Answer Key - Chapter 2

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	A	C	A	B	B	C	B	C	A	D

Solved Short Questions - Chapter 2 (5)

1. Define society.

Answer: Society is a group of individuals who live together, share common interests and follow common rules. Man is born, grows and dies in society, which satisfies his needs for food, protection, education and companionship.

2. What is the difference between community and society?

Answer: A community is a smaller group with a definite territory and a strong sense of belonging, like a village. Society is wider and more general - the whole network of human relations. Every community is part of society, but society is larger than any one community.

3. Define nation and nationality.

Answer: A nation is a large community of people who share common race, language, culture, history and territory and feel themselves to be one people. Nationality is the spiritual feeling of oneness - the sense of belonging to a nation.

4. What is an association? Give two examples.

Answer: An association is a group of people organised for a definite purpose. Examples: a trade union (formed to protect workers' interests) and a political party (formed to win power and serve the people).

5. Define liberty.

Answer: Liberty means freedom - the freedom to think, speak, worship and act - but always within the limits of law. It is not licence to harm others or to break the law; true liberty is freedom from unreasonable control.

Solved Long Questions - Chapter 2 (2)

1. Explain the basic concepts of civics: individual, society, community and nation.

Individual: The individual is a single human being - the basic unit of society. He has needs, feelings and reason, and he cannot satisfy his needs alone.

Society: Society is the group of individuals living together with common interests and rules. It is natural and necessary, because it provides food, protection, education and companionship.

Community: A community is a smaller group within society whose members live in a definite territory and share a common way of life - a village, a town or a neighbourhood. Its members feel a strong sense of belonging.

Nation: A nation is a large community sharing common race, language, culture, history and territory, with the feeling of being one people. Nationality is the spiritual feeling of oneness that binds a nation together.

Conclusion: These four concepts are linked: the individual forms society, society contains communities, and communities sharing culture and history become a nation.

2. Define liberty, equality and justice and explain their importance in the life of a citizen.

Liberty: Liberty is freedom within the limits of law - freedom of thought, speech, worship and action. Without liberty, man cannot develop his personality.

Equality: Equality means all citizens are equal before the law and have equal opportunities - to vote, to education, to work and to justice. It removes privilege based on birth, race, religion or wealth.

Justice: Justice means giving everyone their due. Social justice gives fair treatment in society; economic justice gives fair opportunity and distribution; political justice gives equal political rights like the vote.

Importance: These three ideals are the foundation of democracy. Liberty without equality becomes the rule of the strong; equality without liberty becomes slavery; and without justice, both are meaningless. A good citizen defends all three.

Chapter 3 - State

Meaning, elements, origin and functions of the state

Revision Notes

Meaning and definition of the state

The **state** is the most important political organisation of society. **Garner** defined it as: "a community of persons, more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, independent of external control, and possessing an organised government to which the great body of inhabitants render habitual obedience." In simple words, a state is an organised group of people living in a fixed territory under one government with supreme power.

Essential elements of the state

A state must have four essential elements. If even one is missing, there is no state:

- **1. Population:** People are the first element. A state needs a population - it may be small or large, but without people there is no state. The quality of citizens matters more than their number.
- **2. Territory:** A state must occupy a definite portion of land with fixed boundaries - land, water and airspace. Nomads without fixed territory cannot form a state.
- **3. Government:** The government is the machinery through which the state acts - it makes laws, enforces them and decides disputes. Government is the agent of the state.
- **4. Sovereignty:** Sovereignty is the supreme power of the state. It means the state is free from external control and its authority within its territory is final. Sovereignty is what makes a state different from every other association.

State, government, nation and society

The **state** is permanent; the **government** is temporary and changes with elections. The state includes the whole population; the government is only the small group that rules. A **nation** is a people united by culture and feeling; a state is a people organised under one government. **Society** is wider than the state - it includes all human relations, while the state covers only political relations.

Theories of the origin of the state

- **Divine Origin Theory:** The state was created by God, and the king rules by divine right. This theory is no longer accepted, because it makes the ruler unanswerable to the people.
- **Force Theory:** The state was born when the strong conquered the weak by force. Force played a part in history, but force alone cannot create a lasting state.
- **Social Contract Theory:** Thinkers like Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau said that people made an agreement (a contract) to form a state for their safety and welfare. It explains the consent of the people, but there is no historical record of such a contract.
- **Evolutionary (Historical) Theory:** The state developed gradually - from the family, to the tribe, to the village, to the city, and finally to the state. Kinship, religion, war, economic needs and political consciousness all helped. This is the most acceptable theory today.

Functions of the state

Necessary functions (a state must perform them): protection of life and property, maintenance of law and order, administration of justice, defence against foreign attack, and collection of taxes.

Optional (welfare) functions (a modern welfare state performs them): education, health, transport, communication, help for the poor, and economic development. In Pakistan, the state also promotes Islamic values under the Constitution.

> **Key terms to remember:** Garner's definition, four elements (population, territory, government, sovereignty), sovereignty (supreme power), government (agent of the state), social contract (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau), evolutionary theory (family - tribe - village - city - state), necessary vs welfare functions.

MCQs - Chapter 3 (10)

1. Garner defined the state as:

A) A community of persons permanently occupying a definite territory, independent of external control, having an organised government
B) A group of families
C) A large army
D) A big city

2. How many essential elements does a state have?

A) Two
B) Three
C) Four
D) Five

3. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of the state?

A) Population
B) Territory
C) Government
D) Political party

4. Sovereignty means:

A) The supreme power of the state
B) The power of the army
C) The wealth of the state
D) The size of the territory

5. According to the social contract theory, the state was created by:

A) God
B) Force
C) An agreement among the people
D) War

6. The evolutionary theory says the state developed:

A) Overnight
B) Gradually from family to tribe to state
C) By divine command
D) By accident

7. The most important function of the state is:

A) Running schools
B) Protection of life and property
C) Building roads
D) Collecting taxes

8. The difference between the state and the government is that:

A) The state is permanent, the government is temporary
B) Both are the same thing
C) The government is permanent
D) The state changes daily

9. A state without territory is:

A) Possible
B) Impossible
C) Common
D) Temporary

10. Which element makes the state different from every other association?

A) Population
B) Territory
C) Sovereignty
D) Government

Answer Key - Chapter 3

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	A	C	D	A	C	B	B	A	B	C

Solved Short Questions - Chapter 3 (5)

1. Define the state according to Garner.

Answer: Garner defined the state as "a community of persons, more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, independent of external control, and possessing an organised government to which the great body of inhabitants render habitual obedience."

2. Name the four essential elements of the state.

Answer: (i) Population, (ii) Territory, (iii) Government, (iv) Sovereignty. If even one element is missing, there is no state.

3. What is the difference between the state and the government?

Answer: The state is permanent and includes the whole population; the government is temporary, changes with elections, and is only the small group that rules. The government is the agent (machinery) of the state.

4. What is the social contract theory of the origin of the state?

Answer: Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau said that people made an agreement (a contract) to form a state for their safety and welfare. The state thus rests on the consent of the people, though no historical record of such a contract exists.

5. State two necessary functions of the state.

Answer: (i) Protection of the life and property of citizens. (ii) Maintenance of law and order and administration of justice.

Solved Long Questions - Chapter 3 (2)

1. Define the state and explain its four essential elements.

Definition: Garner defined the state as a community of persons permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, independent of external control, and possessing an organised government. A state is an organised group of people living in a fixed territory under one government with supreme power.

Population: People are the first element. A state needs a population, small or large; without people there is no state. The quality of citizens matters more than their number.

Territory: A state must occupy a definite portion of land with fixed boundaries - land, water and airspace. Nomads without fixed territory cannot form a state.

Government: The government is the machinery through which the state acts - it makes laws, enforces them and settles disputes.

Sovereignty: Sovereignty is the supreme power of the state - freedom from external control and final authority within its territory. It is what makes a state different from every other association.

2. Describe the theories of the origin of the state and say which is the most acceptable.

Divine Origin Theory: The state was created by God and the king rules by divine right. It is no longer accepted, because it makes the ruler unanswerable to the people.

Force Theory: The state was born when the strong conquered the weak by force. Force played a part in history, but force alone cannot create a lasting state.

Social Contract Theory: Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau said people agreed to form a state for safety and welfare. It explains consent, but no historical record of such a contract exists.

Evolutionary Theory: The state developed gradually - family, tribe, village, city, state - through kinship, religion, war, economic needs and political consciousness.

Conclusion: The evolutionary theory is the most acceptable, because it accepts that many factors - not one single cause - created the state over a long period of history.

Chapter 4 - Sovereignty

Meaning, characteristics and kinds of sovereignty

Revision Notes

Meaning of sovereignty

The word "sovereignty" comes from the Latin word **superanus**, meaning "highest" or "supreme". Sovereignty is the supreme power of the state - the power to make laws and to enforce them, free from any control from outside and final inside its own territory. It is the element that makes a state a state.

Definitions of sovereignty

- **Bodin:** "Sovereignty is the absolute and perpetual power of a state."
- **Austin:** Sovereignty resides in a "determinate human superior" - a definite person or body that receives habitual obedience from the bulk of society and obeys no one else.
- **Laski:** Sovereignty is the power that is legally supreme over any individual or group in society.

Characteristics of sovereignty

- **Original:** Sovereignty comes from the state itself; it is not given by any outside power.
- **Permanent:** Sovereignty lasts as long as the state lasts.
- **Universal:** It extends over all persons and associations inside the territory.
- **Indivisible:** Sovereignty cannot be divided - divided sovereignty is no sovereignty.
- **Inalienable:** It cannot be given away or transferred; a state that gives away its sovereignty ceases to be a state.
- **Absolute:** In theory, there is no legal limit on sovereign power within the state.

Kinds of sovereignty

- **Legal sovereignty:** Sovereignty recognised by law - the authority that can make and change the law. In Pakistan, legal sovereignty rests with the Constitution and the Parliament acting under it.
- **Political sovereignty:** The power behind the legal sovereign - in a democracy, the electorate (the voters), whose will the government must respect.
- **Popular sovereignty:** The idea that sovereignty ultimately belongs to the people, who are the source of all political power.
- **Internal sovereignty:** The state's supreme authority within its own territory over all persons and groups.
- **External sovereignty:** The state's freedom from control by any outside power - independence in dealing with other states.
- **De jure sovereignty:** Sovereignty that exists in law, even if it is not fully exercised.
- **De facto sovereignty:** Sovereignty that exists in fact - the power actually exercised, whether or not the law recognises it.

Limits of sovereignty in practice

In theory sovereignty is absolute, but in practice it is limited by the **constitution**, **fundamental rights**, **public opinion**, **morality and customs**, and **international law**. A modern state cannot ignore its constitution, the rights of its citizens, or its duties towards other states. These limits do not destroy sovereignty; they make its exercise just and workable.

> **Key terms to remember:** superanus (highest), Bodin (absolute and perpetual power), Austin (determinate human superior), legal vs political vs popular sovereignty, internal vs external sovereignty, de jure vs de facto, characteristics: original, permanent, universal, indivisible, inalienable, absolute.

MCQs - Chapter 4 (10)

1. The word "sovereignty" comes from the Latin word "superanus", meaning:

A) Highest
B) Lowest
C) Equal
D) Weak

2. Who defined sovereignty as "absolute and perpetual power"?

A) Austin
B) Bodin
C) Laski
D) Hobbes

3. According to Austin, sovereignty resides in a:

A) Determinate human superior
B) God
C) Custom
D) Crowd

4. Which of the following is a characteristic of sovereignty?

A) It can be divided
B) It is permanent and indivisible
C) It is temporary
D) It belongs to one family

5. Legal sovereignty means:

A) Sovereignty by force
B) Sovereignty of the people
C) Sovereignty recognised by law
D) Sovereignty of the army

6. Popular sovereignty means that sovereignty belongs to:

A) The king
B) The parliament
C) The people
D) The judges

7. De facto sovereignty means sovereignty that exists:

A) In law only
B) In theory
C) In fact, in actual practice
D) In the past

8. Internal sovereignty means the state's authority:

A) Over other states
B) Within its own territory
C) Over the sea only
D) Over religion

9. Sovereignty is inalienable, which means:

A) It can be sold
B) It can be shared
C) It cannot be given away
D) It can be borrowed

10. In practice, sovereignty is limited by:

A) Wealth only
B) The army only
C) Nothing at all
D) Constitution, public opinion and international law

Answer Key - Chapter 4

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	A	B	A	B	C	C	C	B	C	D

Solved Short Questions - Chapter 4 (5)

1. Define sovereignty.

Answer: Sovereignty is the supreme power of the state - the power to make and enforce laws, free from control by any outside power and final within its own territory. Bodin called it "the absolute and perpetual power of a state".

2. What did Bodin say about sovereignty?

Answer: Bodin, a French thinker, defined sovereignty as "the absolute and perpetual power of a state". By absolute he meant that no legal limit can be placed on it, and by perpetual he meant that it lasts as long as the state lasts.

3. What is the difference between legal and political sovereignty?

Answer: Legal sovereignty is the authority recognised by law to make and change laws - in Pakistan, the Constitution and the Parliament. Political sovereignty is the power behind the law - in a democracy, the voters, whose will the government must respect.

4. What is popular sovereignty?

Answer: Popular sovereignty is the idea that sovereignty ultimately belongs to the people, who are the source of all political power. Governments rule with the consent of the people, and the people can change them through elections.

5. What is the difference between de jure and de facto sovereignty?

Answer: De jure sovereignty exists in law - it is legally recognised even if not fully exercised. De facto sovereignty exists in fact - it is the power actually exercised on the ground, whether or not the law recognises it.

Solved Long Questions - Chapter 4 (2)

1. Define sovereignty and explain its characteristics.

Definition: Sovereignty comes from the Latin "superanus" (highest). It is the supreme power of the state. Bodin defined it as "the absolute and perpetual power of a state", and Austin said it resides in a "determinate human superior" who receives habitual obedience and obeys no one else.

Characteristics: (i) **Original** - it comes from the state itself, not from any outside power. (ii) **Permanent** - it lasts as long as the state lasts. (iii) **Universal** - it extends over all persons and associations inside the territory. (iv) **Indivisible** - it cannot be divided; divided sovereignty is no sovereignty. (v) **Inalienable** - it cannot be given away; a state that gives it away ceases to be a state. (vi) **Absolute** - in theory, no legal limit can be placed on it.

Conclusion: These characteristics make sovereignty the supreme and distinguishing mark of the state.

2. Explain the kinds of sovereignty.

Legal sovereignty: Sovereignty recognised by law - the authority to make and change law. In Pakistan it rests with the Constitution and the Parliament acting under it.

Political sovereignty: The power behind the legal sovereign - in a democracy, the electorate, whose will the government must respect.

Popular sovereignty: The principle that sovereignty ultimately belongs to the people, the source of all political power.

Internal and external sovereignty: Internal sovereignty is supreme authority within the territory; external sovereignty is freedom from control by any outside power (independence).

De jure and de facto sovereignty: De jure sovereignty exists in law; de facto sovereignty exists in fact, as the power actually exercised.

Conclusion: In practice these kinds work together: the people are the source of power, the voters express it, the constitution and parliament give it legal form, and the state exercises it at home and abroad.

Chapter 5 - Government

Organs, forms and functions of government; democracy

Revision Notes

Meaning of government

The **government** is the machinery through which the state acts. The state is an idea; the government is the group of people and institutions that carry out the will of the state - making laws, enforcing them and settling disputes. The government is the agent of the state: the state is permanent, while governments change with elections.

The three organs of government

- **Legislature:** It makes the laws. In Pakistan, the legislature is the Parliament (the National Assembly and the Senate) at the federal level, and the Provincial Assemblies in the provinces.
- **Executive:** It enforces the laws and runs the administration. It includes the President, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, and the civil service.
- **Judiciary:** It interprets the laws and settles disputes. It includes the Supreme Court, the High Courts and the lower courts. An independent judiciary protects the rights of citizens.

The three organs must work together, but each must respect the work of the others. This separation of powers prevents any one organ from becoming too powerful.

Forms of government

- **Monarchy:** Rule by a king or queen, usually hereditary.
- **Aristocracy:** Rule by a small group of able or wealthy people.
- **Democracy:** Rule by the people, through elected representatives.
- **Dictatorship:** Rule by one person or a small group, without the consent of the people.
- **Parliamentary system:** The executive (Prime Minister and Cabinet) is part of the legislature and is answerable to it. Pakistan has a parliamentary system.
- **Presidential system:** The President is the head of the executive and is separate from the legislature, as in the United States.
- **Unitary system:** All power is concentrated in the central government.
- **Federal system:** Power is divided between the central government and the provinces. Pakistan is a federal state.

Democracy

Democracy means rule by the people. Abraham Lincoln defined it as "government of the people, by the people, for the people". In a democracy, citizens elect their rulers, enjoy fundamental rights, and can change the government through free and fair elections. Democracy rests on the consent of the governed.

Conditions for successful democracy

- **Educated citizens:** Voters must understand public questions to vote wisely.
- **Free and fair elections:** Held regularly, without rigging or fear.
- **Free press:** Newspapers, radio, television and the internet must be free to inform and criticise.
- **Independent judiciary:** Courts must protect rights and the constitution without pressure.
- **Rule of law:** Everyone, including rulers, must obey the law.
- **Tolerance and political parties:** Different opinions must be respected, and parties must compete peacefully.

Key terms to remember: government (machinery of the state), legislature (makes laws), executive (enforces laws), judiciary (interprets laws), separation of powers, monarchy, aristocracy, democracy, dictatorship, parliamentary vs presidential, unitary vs federal, Lincoln ("government of the people, by the people, for the people").

Remember: Pakistan is a **federal parliamentary democratic republic** under the Constitution of 1973: federal (power divided between centre and provinces), parliamentary (Prime Minister and Cabinet answerable to Parliament), democratic (rulers elected by the people).

MCQs - Chapter 5 (10)

1. Government is:

A) The machinery through which the state acts
B) The whole population
C) A political party
D) The army

2. Which organ of government makes the laws?

A) Executive
B) Judiciary
C) Legislature
D) Police

3. The main function of the executive is to:

A) Make laws
B) Enforce laws and run the administration
C) Interpret laws
D) Write the constitution

4. The judiciary:

A) Interprets laws and settles disputes
B) Collects taxes
C) Makes the budget
D) Commands the army

5. Democracy means:

A) Rule of the king
B) Rule of one person
C) Rule of the people
D) Rule of the army

6. Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as:

A) Government of the people, by the people, for the people
B) Government of the king
C) Government of the army
D) Government of the rich

7. In a parliamentary system, the head of the government is:

A) The President
B) The Prime Minister
C) The Chief Justice
D) The Army Chief

8. In a federal system, power is:

A) Concentrated at the centre
B) In the hands of one person
C) Divided between the centre and the provinces
D) Absent

9. Pakistan has:

A) A unitary system
B) A monarchy
C) A dictatorship
D) A federal parliamentary system

10. Which of the following is essential for a successful democracy?

A) Ignorant citizens
B) Free press and educated citizens
C) No elections
D) Censorship of the press

Answer Key - Chapter 5

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	A	C	B	A	C	A	B	C	D	B

Solved Short Questions - Chapter 5 (5)

1. Define government.

Answer: The government is the machinery through which the state acts. It is the group of people and institutions that make laws, enforce them and settle disputes. The state is permanent, while governments change with elections.

2. Name the three organs of government and state one function of each.

Answer: (i) Legislature - makes the laws. (ii) Executive - enforces the laws and runs the administration. (iii) Judiciary - interprets the laws and settles disputes.

3. What is democracy?

Answer: Democracy is rule by the people. Citizens elect their rulers, enjoy fundamental rights, and can change the government through free and fair elections. Lincoln called it "government of the people, by the people, for the people".

4. What is the difference between a parliamentary and a presidential system?

Answer: In a parliamentary system, the executive (Prime Minister and Cabinet) is part of the legislature and answerable to it, as in Pakistan. In a presidential system, the President is separate from the legislature and is not answerable to it, as in the United States.

5. What is the difference between a unitary and a federal system?

Answer: In a unitary system, all power is concentrated in the central government. In a federal system, power is divided by the constitution between the central government and the provinces, as in Pakistan.

Solved Long Questions - Chapter 5 (2)

1. Explain the three organs of government and their functions.

Legislature: The legislature makes the laws. In Pakistan it is the Parliament - the National Assembly and the Senate - at the federal level, and the Provincial Assemblies in the provinces. It also controls the budget and keeps the executive answerable.

Executive: The executive enforces the laws and runs the day-to-day administration. It includes the President, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, and the whole civil service, police and armed forces under civilian control.

Judiciary: The judiciary interprets the laws, settles disputes between citizens and between citizens and the state, and protects the constitution and fundamental rights. It includes the Supreme Court, the High Courts and the lower courts.

Conclusion: The three organs must work together, but each must respect the others. This separation of powers prevents any one organ from becoming too powerful and protects the liberty of citizens.

2. Define democracy and discuss the conditions necessary for its success.

Definition: Democracy is rule by the people. Lincoln defined it as "government of the people, by the people, for the people". Citizens elect their rulers, enjoy fundamental rights, and can change the government through free and fair elections.

Conditions for success: (i) **Educated citizens** who understand public questions and vote wisely. (ii) **Free and fair elections** held regularly, without rigging or fear. (iii) **Free press** to inform the people and criticise the government. (iv) **Independent judiciary** to protect rights and the constitution. (v) **Rule of law** - everyone, including rulers, must obey the law. (vi) **Tolerance and political parties** - different opinions must be respected and parties must compete peacefully.

Conclusion: Democracy is not only elections; it needs educated citizens, a free press, an independent judiciary and the rule of law. Where these are missing, democracy becomes a name only.

Chapter 6 - Law

Meaning, sources, kinds and the rule of law

Revision Notes

Meaning and definitions of law

Law is a body of rules recognised and enforced by the state for regulating the conduct of citizens. Without law, society would fall into disorder.

- **Austin:** "Law is the command of the sovereign." The sovereign orders, and the people obey; disobedience is punished.
- **Salmond:** "Law is the body of principles recognised and applied by the state in the administration of justice."
- **Holland:** "Law is a general rule of external human action enforced by a sovereign political authority."

Sources of law

- **Custom:** The oldest source. Long-standing customs of the people are accepted by the courts as law.
- **Religion:** In Pakistan, Islamic law (Shariah) is an important source, and the Constitution requires that laws be in conformity with Islam.
- **Judicial decisions (precedent):** Decisions of higher courts become binding on lower courts.
- **Legislation:** The most important modern source - laws made by the Parliament and Provincial Assemblies.
- **Equity:** Principles of fairness used by judges where the written law is silent or harsh.
- **Scientific commentaries:** Writings of learned jurists, which guide judges and lawmakers.

Kinds of law

- **Constitutional law:** Rules about the structure of the state and the powers of its organs.
- **Ordinary law:** Laws made by the legislature for daily life.
- **Public law:** Law governing the state and citizens (constitutional and administrative law).
- **Private law:** Law governing relations between private persons (contract, property, family).
- **Civil law:** Deals with disputes between persons (compensation, not punishment).
- **Criminal law:** Deals with offences against the state and society (theft, murder, punishment).
- **International law:** Rules governing relations between states.
- **Moral law:** Rules of right conduct based on conscience; not enforced by the state.

The rule of law

Rule of law means that the law is supreme - everyone, including the rulers, must obey it. The English thinker **Dicey** explained it in three principles:

- **Supremacy of law:** No one can be punished except for breaking the law, and no one is above the law.
- **Equality before law:** All citizens, rich or poor, ruler or ruled, are equal before the law and the courts.
- **Predominance of the legal spirit:** Rights of citizens are protected by the courts and the constitution, not by the favour of rulers.

Law and morality

Law and morality are related but different. **Morality** is based on conscience and public opinion; it is not enforced by the state. **Law** is enforced by the state and its courts, and breaking it brings punishment. Some laws agree with morality (do not steal), but not every moral rule is a law, and not every law is a moral rule. Law controls outward action; morality also judges inner intention.

Importance of law

Law protects life and property, maintains peace and order, settles disputes fairly, protects the weak against the strong, and makes organised social life possible. A society without law is not a society but a crowd.

> **Key terms to remember:** Austin (command of the sovereign), Salmond (body of principles), sources: custom, religion, precedent, legislation, equity, commentaries; kinds: constitutional, ordinary, public, private, civil, criminal, international, moral; Dicey (supremacy of law, equality before law, legal spirit).

MCQs - Chapter 6 (10)

1. Austin defined law as:

A) The command of the sovereign
B) The will of the people
C) A moral rule
D) A custom

2. Salmond defined law as:

A) The body of principles recognised and applied by the state in the administration of justice
B) The command of the king
C) A religious order
D) A social habit

3. The oldest source of law is:

A) Legislation
B) Religion
C) Custom
D) Equity

4. Judicial decisions as a source of law are called:

A) Precedent
B) Legislation
C) Custom
D) Morality

5. Legislation means law made by:

A) The courts
B) The judges
C) The legislature (Parliament)
D) The police

6. A law that deals with the structure of the state is called:

A) Constitutional law
B) Criminal law
C) Civil law
D) Moral law

7. Criminal law deals with:

A) Disputes between private persons
B) Family matters only
C) Offences against the state and society
D) Trade only

8. International law governs relations between:

A) Citizens
B) Provinces
C) States
D) Districts

9. Dicey's rule of law includes:

A) Rule of the king
B) Supremacy of law and equality before law
C) Rule of the army
D) Rule of the rich

10. Law differs from morality because law is:

A) A personal belief
B) A custom
C) A religious rule
D) Enforced by the state

Answer Key - Chapter 6

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	A	A	C	A	C	A	C	C	B	D

Solved Short Questions - Chapter 6 (5)

1. Define law according to Austin.

Answer: Austin defined law as "the command of the sovereign". The sovereign orders, the people obey, and disobedience is punished by the state.

2. What is the difference between law and morality?

Answer: Morality is based on conscience and public opinion and is not enforced by the state. Law is enforced by the state and its courts, and breaking it brings punishment. Law controls outward action; morality also judges inner intention.

3. Name four sources of law.

Answer: (i) Custom, (ii) Religion, (iii) Judicial decisions (precedent), (iv) Legislation. Equity and scientific commentaries are two more sources.

4. What is the rule of law?

Answer: The rule of law means the law is supreme: everyone, including the rulers, must obey it. Dicey explained it as supremacy of law, equality before law, and predominance of the legal spirit.

5. What is the difference between civil and criminal law?

Answer: Civil law deals with disputes between private persons and gives compensation. Criminal law deals with offences against the state and society, like theft and murder, and gives punishment.

Solved Long Questions - Chapter 6 (2)

1. Define law and discuss its main sources.

Definition: Law is a body of rules recognised and enforced by the state for regulating the conduct of citizens. Austin called it "the command of the sovereign"; Salmond called it "the body of principles recognised and applied by the state in the administration of justice".

Sources: (i) **Custom** - the oldest source; long-standing customs accepted by the courts. (ii) **Religion** - in Pakistan, Islamic law is an important source. (iii) **Judicial decisions (precedent)** - decisions of higher courts bind lower courts. (iv) **Legislation** - the most important modern source; laws made by Parliament and Provincial Assemblies. (v) **Equity** - principles of fairness used where written law is silent or harsh. (vi) **Scientific commentaries** - writings of learned jurists that guide judges.

Conclusion: Of all sources, legislation is the most important in the modern state, because it is clear, written and made by the people's representatives.

2. Explain the rule of law and its importance.

Meaning: The rule of law means the law is supreme. No one is above the law, and no one can be punished except for breaking the law. Dicey explained it in three principles: supremacy of law, equality before law, and predominance of the legal spirit.

Importance: First, it protects the **liberty** of citizens, because rulers cannot act arbitrarily. Second, it ensures **equality**, because the rich and the poor, the ruler and the ruled, face the same law. Third, it protects **fundamental rights**, because the courts enforce them against any authority. Fourth, it creates **order and confidence** - people invest, work and live peacefully when they trust the law. Fifth, it is the foundation of **democracy**: without the rule of law, elections and rights are meaningless.

Conclusion: Where the rule of law is weak, power replaces justice. The rule of law is therefore the first condition of a civilised and democratic state.

Chapter 7 - Citizen and Citizenship

Meaning, acquisition, loss, rights and duties of citizens

Revision Notes

Meaning of citizen and citizenship

A **citizen** is a member of a state who enjoys rights in the state and performs duties towards it. Citizenship is the legal status of being a citizen. A citizen is different from a **subject** (a person under a monarch, with fewer rights) and from an **alien** (a foreigner living in the state, who enjoys protection but not political rights like voting).

Methods of acquiring citizenship

- **By birth - jus soli:** Citizenship by place of birth. A child born within the territory of a state becomes its citizen.
- **By birth - jus sanguinis:** Citizenship by blood or descent. A child becomes a citizen because his parents are citizens, wherever he is born.
- **By naturalisation:** Citizenship granted by the state to a foreigner who applies for it, after living in the state for a fixed period, showing good character and taking an oath of loyalty.
- **By marriage:** In many states, a foreign woman who marries a citizen may acquire citizenship.
- **By annexation:** When a territory is added to a state, its people become citizens of that state.

Loss of citizenship

Citizenship can be lost by **renunciation** (giving it up willingly), by **long absence** from the country, by **serving a foreign state or army** without permission, or by **fraud** in obtaining it. Some states also allow **dual citizenship** - holding the citizenship of two states at the same time, under their laws.

Rights of citizens

- **Civil rights:** Right to life, liberty, property, freedom of speech, freedom of religion and equality before law.
- **Political rights:** Right to vote, to contest elections, to hold public office and to criticise the government.
- **Social and economic rights:** Right to education, to work, to health and to a fair wage.

Duties of citizens

- To **obey the law** and respect the constitution.
- To **pay taxes** honestly and regularly.
- To **vote** honestly and take part in public life.
- To **defend the country** when it is in danger.
- To **respect the rights of others** and to help in keeping the surroundings clean and peaceful.
- To be **loyal** to the state and to serve the community.

Qualities of a good citizen

A good citizen is **honest, law-abiding, educated, tolerant and public-spirited**. He knows his rights and performs his duties. He votes wisely, pays his taxes, respects other religions and opinions, helps his neighbours, and puts the interest of the country above his personal interest. A state is strong only when its citizens are good.

Key terms to remember: citizen (member with rights and duties), subject, alien (foreigner), jus soli (by place of birth), jus sanguinis (by blood/descent), naturalisation, renunciation, dual citizenship, civil rights (life, liberty, property), political rights (vote, contest, hold office), duties (obey law, pay taxes, vote, defend country).

Remember: Rights and duties go together. A citizen who demands rights but ignores duties is not a good citizen - and a state that gives duties but no rights is not a just state.

MCQs - Chapter 7 (10)

1. A citizen is:

A) A member of a state who enjoys rights and performs duties
B) A foreigner living in a state
C) A visitor
D) A soldier

2. An alien is:

A) A citizen
B) A voter
C) A foreigner living in a state
D) A soldier

3. Jus soli means citizenship by:

A) Blood
B) Place of birth
C) Wealth
D) Service

4. Jus sanguinis means citizenship by:

A) Blood or descent
B) Place of birth
C) Marriage
D) Service

5. Naturalisation is:

A) Citizenship by birth
B) Citizenship by force
C) Citizenship by marriage
D) Citizenship granted by the state on application

6. Which of the following is a civil right?

A) Right to vote
B) Right to life
C) Right to contest elections
D) Right to hold office

7. The right to vote is a:

A) Civil right
B) Social right
C) Political right
D) Moral right

8. A duty of a citizen is:

A) To pay taxes honestly
B) To break the law
C) To avoid taxes
D) To disobey the courts

9. Citizenship can be lost by:

A) Paying taxes
B) Voting
C) Renunciation
D) Studying

10. A good citizen must:

A) Break the law
B) Obey the law and respect others' rights
C) Avoid taxes
D) Ignore elections

Answer Key - Chapter 7

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	A	C	B	A	D	B	C	A	C	B

Solved Short Questions - Chapter 7 (5)

1. Define a citizen.

Answer: A citizen is a member of a state who enjoys rights in the state and performs duties towards it. Citizenship is the legal status of being a citizen.

2. What is the difference between a citizen and an alien?

Answer: A citizen is a member of the state with full civil and political rights, including the right to vote. An alien is a foreigner living in the state; he enjoys protection and civil rights but not political rights like voting or holding office.

3. What is meant by jus soli and jus sanguinis?

Answer: Jus soli means citizenship by place of birth - a child born within the territory becomes a citizen. Jus sanguinis means citizenship by blood or descent - a child becomes a citizen because his parents are citizens, wherever he is born.

4. What is naturalisation?

Answer: Naturalisation is the grant of citizenship by the state to a foreigner who applies for it, after living in the state for a fixed period, showing good character and taking an oath of loyalty.

5. Name two political rights and two duties of a citizen.

Answer: Political rights: (i) the right to vote, (ii) the right to contest elections. Duties: (i) to obey the law, (ii) to pay taxes honestly.

Solved Long Questions - Chapter 7 (2)

1. Explain the methods of acquiring citizenship.

By birth - jus soli: Citizenship by place of birth; a child born within the territory of a state becomes its citizen.

By birth - jus sanguinis: Citizenship by blood or descent; a child becomes a citizen because his parents are citizens, wherever he is born.

By naturalisation: Citizenship granted by the state to a foreigner who applies for it, after residence for a fixed period, good character and an oath of loyalty.

By marriage: In many states, a foreign woman who marries a citizen may acquire citizenship.

By annexation: When a territory is added to a state, its people become citizens of that state.

Conclusion: Birth is the commonest method, but states also provide lawful ways for foreigners to become citizens, so that loyal residents are not left without a country.

2. Discuss the rights and duties of a citizen.

Rights: Citizens enjoy three kinds of rights. **Civil rights** - life, liberty, property, freedom of speech and religion, and equality before law. **Political rights** - to vote, to contest elections, to hold public office and to criticise the government. **Social and economic rights** - to education, to work, to health and to a fair wage.

Duties: Rights carry duties. A citizen must obey the law and respect the constitution, pay taxes honestly, vote honestly, defend the country in danger, respect the rights of others, and serve the community.

Qualities of a good citizen: A good citizen is honest, law-abiding, educated, tolerant and public-spirited. He votes wisely, pays his taxes, respects other religions and opinions, and puts the interest of the country above his personal interest.

Conclusion: Rights and duties go together. A state is strong only when its citizens enjoy their rights and perform their duties.

Chapter 8 - Constitution

Meaning, kinds and the Constitution of Pakistan 1973

Revision Notes

Meaning of constitution

The word "constitution" comes from the Latin word **constituere**, meaning "to establish". A **constitution** is the set of rules and principles by which a state is governed. It defines the powers of the organs of government, the rights of citizens, and the relations between the government and the people. Every modern state has a constitution, written or unwritten.

Kinds of constitution

- **Written constitution:** Contained in a single document, made by a special body on a definite date. Pakistan, the United States and India have written constitutions.
- **Unwritten constitution:** Not contained in a single document; it grows from customs, traditions, judicial decisions and important laws. Britain has an unwritten constitution.
- **Rigid constitution:** Difficult to amend; it needs a special procedure, like a two-thirds majority. Pakistan's constitution is rigid.
- **Flexible constitution:** Easy to amend by the ordinary law-making procedure, as in Britain.
- **Federal constitution:** Divides powers between the centre and the provinces (Pakistan, United States).
- **Unitary constitution:** Gives all power to the central government (Britain, France).

Characteristics of a good constitution

A good constitution should be **clear** and written in simple language, **brief** (only basic principles, not details), **flexible** enough to grow with time, and it should protect **fundamental rights**, guarantee the **independence of the judiciary**, and reflect the **ideology and values** of the people.

Constitutional development in Pakistan

- **1956:** The first Constitution of Pakistan was adopted. It made Pakistan an Islamic Republic with a parliamentary system.
- **1962:** The second Constitution introduced a presidential system.
- **1973:** The present Constitution was adopted. It is still in force and is the third constitution of the country.

Salient features of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973

- **Islamic provisions:** Islam is the state religion; no law can be made repugnant to the Quran and the Sunnah.
- **Federal parliamentary system:** Power is divided between the Federation and the provinces; the Prime Minister and Cabinet are answerable to the Parliament.
- **Written and rigid:** It is a written document, amended only by a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament.
- **Fundamental rights:** It guarantees the rights of citizens - life, liberty, speech, religion, education and equality.
- **Bicameral Parliament:** The Parliament has two houses - the National Assembly and the Senate.
- **Independent judiciary:** The Supreme Court and High Courts are independent and protect the constitution and the rights of citizens.
- **Provincial autonomy:** Provinces have their own assemblies and powers under the constitution.

> **Key terms to remember:** constituere (to establish), written vs unwritten, rigid vs flexible, federal vs unitary, 1956 (first), 1962 (second), 1973 (present, third), Islamic provisions, fundamental rights, bicameral Parliament, two-thirds majority amendment, independent judiciary.

MCQs - Chapter 8 (10)

1. The word "constitution" comes from the Latin word "constituere", meaning:

A) To establish
B) To destroy
C) To divide
D) To hide

2. A constitution is:

A) A set of rules and principles by which a state is governed
B) A book of poems
C) A tax law
D) A trade agreement

3. A written constitution is:

A) Contained in customs only
B) Contained in a single document
C) Never written down
D) Made by the army

4. Britain has:

A) A written constitution
B) An unwritten constitution
C) No constitution
D) A military constitution

5. A rigid constitution:

A) Cannot be amended easily
B) Can be changed by a simple order
C) Has no rules
D) Changes every year

6. The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 is:

A) Written, federal and parliamentary
B) Unwritten
C) Unitary
D) Presidential

7. The first Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in:

A) 1947
B) 1956
C) 1962
D) 1971

8. The present Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in:

A) 1956
B) 1962
C) 1971
D) 1973

9. A good constitution must be:

A) Vague and unclear
B) Very long and detailed
C) Clear, brief and flexible
D) Impossible to change

10. An amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan requires:

A) Simple majority
B) The President's order only
C) Two-thirds majority in both Houses
D) A referendum only

Answer Key - Chapter 8

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	A	A	B	B	A	A	B	D	C	C

Solved Short Questions - Chapter 8 (5)

1. Define constitution.

Answer: A constitution is the set of rules and principles by which a state is governed. It defines the powers of the organs of government, the rights of citizens, and the relations between the government and the people.

2. What is the difference between a written and an unwritten constitution?

Answer: A written constitution is contained in a single document made on a definite date, as in Pakistan and the United States. An unwritten constitution grows from customs, traditions and judicial decisions, as in Britain.

3. What is the difference between a rigid and a flexible constitution?

Answer: A rigid constitution is difficult to amend and needs a special procedure, like a two-thirds majority in Pakistan. A flexible constitution can be amended by the ordinary law-making procedure, as in Britain.

4. Name two salient features of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

Answer: (i) Islamic provisions - Islam is the state religion and no law can be repugnant to the Quran and the Sunnah. (ii) Federal parliamentary system - power is divided between the Federation and the provinces, and the Prime Minister and Cabinet are answerable to the Parliament.

5. Why is a constitution necessary for a state?

Answer: A constitution defines and limits the powers of government, protects the rights of citizens, keeps the organs of government in balance, and gives the state a stable and lawful order. Without it, rulers could act arbitrarily.

Solved Long Questions - Chapter 8 (2)

1. Define constitution and explain its kinds.

Definition: A constitution comes from the Latin "constituere" (to establish). It is the set of rules and principles by which a state is governed, defining the powers of government and the rights of citizens.

Written and unwritten: A written constitution is contained in a single document (Pakistan, the United States, India). An unwritten constitution grows from customs, traditions and judicial decisions (Britain).

Rigid and flexible: A rigid constitution needs a special procedure for amendment, like a two-thirds majority in Pakistan. A flexible constitution can be amended by the ordinary law-making procedure.

Federal and unitary: A federal constitution divides powers between the centre and the provinces (Pakistan). A unitary constitution gives all power to the central government (Britain, France).

Conclusion: The kind of constitution a state adopts depends on its history and needs; the important thing is that it limits power and protects rights.

2. Discuss the salient features of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

Introduction: The Constitution of 1973 is the present and third constitution of Pakistan, adopted after the constitutions of 1956 and 1962.

Main features: (i) **Islamic provisions** - Islam is the state religion; no law can be repugnant to the Quran and the Sunnah. (ii) **Federal parliamentary system** - power is divided between the Federation and the provinces; the Prime Minister and Cabinet are answerable to Parliament. (iii) **Written and rigid** - amended only by a two-thirds majority of both Houses. (iv) **Fundamental rights** - life, liberty, speech, religion, education and equality are guaranteed. (v) **Bicameral Parliament** - the National Assembly and the Senate. (vi) **Independent judiciary** - the Supreme Court and High Courts protect the constitution and citizens' rights. (vii) **Provincial autonomy** - provinces have their own assemblies and powers.

Conclusion: The 1973 Constitution gives Pakistan a democratic, federal and Islamic order, and it has survived because it balances the powers of the Federation and the provinces and protects the rights of citizens.

Chapter 9 - Political Dynamics

Political parties, public opinion, elections and participation

Revision Notes

Political parties

A **political party** is a group of people organised to win power through elections and to serve the people according to a common programme. Parties perform several functions:

- They **contest elections** and form the government (or the opposition).
- They **educate the people** about public questions and the policies of the government.
- They **make and criticise policies** - the ruling party governs, the opposition watches and criticises.
- They **link the people with the government**, carrying public demands to the rulers.
- They **train leaders** for public life.

Party systems: In a **one-party system**, only one party rules (as in China). In a **two-party system**, two large parties take turns in power (the United States, Britain). In a **multi-party system**, many parties compete (Pakistan, India, France).

Public opinion

Public opinion is the opinion of the majority of people on a public question. It is the voice of the people on matters that affect them all. **Agencies** that form public opinion are: the **press** (newspapers), **radio and television**, the **internet and social media**, **educational institutions**, **political parties**, **religious leaders**, and **public meetings**. Public opinion keeps the government in check: a government that ignores it loses the next election.

Pressure groups

A **pressure group** is an organised group that tries to influence government policy in favour of its members - for example, a trade union, a bar association or a traders' association. A pressure group differs from a political party in one main way: **it does not contest elections and does not try to form the government**; it only pressures the government to accept its demands.

Elections and franchise

Elections are the process by which citizens choose their representatives. **Franchise** means the right to vote. **Universal adult franchise** means that every adult citizen, man or woman, has the right to vote, without distinction of wealth, religion or caste. In Pakistan, every citizen of 18 years or above has the right to vote.

Political participation and local government

Political participation means taking part in public and political life - voting, joining a party, attending meetings, and standing for office. Democracy needs active participation; a silent people get a bad government.

Local government is government at the lowest level - union councils, town committees, municipal corporations and district councils. It brings government close to the people and solves local problems: streets, water, sanitation, street lights and local disputes.

> **Key terms to remember:** political party (organised to win power), party systems (one-party, two-party, multi-party), public opinion (voice of the people), agencies (press, radio/TV, internet, education, parties), pressure group (influences policy, does not contest elections), universal adult franchise (every adult citizen can vote), political participation, local government (union councils, district councils).

MCQs - Chapter 9 (10)

1. A political party is:

A) A group of people organised to win power and serve the people
B) A sports club
C) A business firm
D) A religious gathering

2. The main function of a political party is:

A) To run businesses
B) To contest elections and form government
C) To collect taxes
D) To build roads

3. A two-party system exists in:

A) China
B) Pakistan only
C) The United States and Britain
D) Saudi Arabia

4. Public opinion means:

A) The opinion of one person
B) The opinion of a king
C) The opinion of the army
D) The opinion of the majority of people on public questions

5. The most powerful agency of public opinion is:

A) The press
B) A single speech
C) A rumour
D) A poster

6. A pressure group differs from a political party because it:

A) Contests elections
B) Does not contest elections
C) Forms the government
D) Makes the budget

7. Universal adult franchise means:

A) Only the rich can vote
B) Only the educated can vote
C) Every adult citizen can vote
D) Only men can vote

8. Voting behaviour is influenced by:

A) Religion, language, party and leadership
B) The weather only
C) The colour of the ballot box
D) Nothing at all

9. Local government in Pakistan works at the level of:

A) The federal government
B) Union councils and districts
C) The Supreme Court
D) Foreign embassies

10. Political participation means:

A) Sleeping all day
B) Taking part in public and political life
C) Avoiding elections
D) Ignoring public questions

Answer Key - Chapter 9

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	A	B	B

Solved Short Questions - Chapter 9 (5)

1. Define a political party.

Answer: A political party is a group of people organised to win power through elections and to serve the people according to a common programme.

2. What are two functions of a political party?

Answer: (i) To contest elections and form the government (or the opposition). (ii) To educate the people about public questions and to link the people with the government.

3. What is public opinion?

Answer: Public opinion is the opinion of the majority of people on a public question. It is the voice of the people on matters that affect them all, and it keeps the government in check.

4. Name three agencies of public opinion.

Answer: (i) The press (newspapers), (ii) Radio and television, (iii) The internet and social media. Educational institutions and political parties are two more agencies.

5. What is the difference between a political party and a pressure group?

Answer: A political party contests elections and tries to form the government. A pressure group does not contest elections and does not try to form the government; it only tries to influence government policy in favour of its members.

Solved Long Questions - Chapter 9 (2)

1. Discuss the functions of political parties in a democracy.

Introduction: Political parties are the backbone of democracy. Without them, elections and representative government cannot work.

Functions: (i) **Contest elections:** Parties put up candidates and try to win power. (ii) **Form the government:** The winning party forms the government; the losing parties form the opposition. (iii) **Educate the people:** Parties explain public questions, policies and the work of the government. (iv) **Make and criticise policies:** The ruling party governs; the opposition watches, criticises and offers alternatives. (v) **Link people and government:** Parties carry public demands to the rulers and government decisions to the people. (vi) **Train leaders:** Parties prepare men and women for public life.

Conclusion: Parties make democracy work. A democracy without parties is like a body without a backbone.

2. Define public opinion, explain its agencies and its importance in a democracy.

Definition: Public opinion is the opinion of the majority of people on a public question. It is the voice of the people on matters that affect them all.

Agencies: The press (newspapers) is the most powerful agency. Radio, television and the internet reach millions daily. Educational institutions shape young minds. Political parties, religious leaders and public meetings also form opinion.

Importance: Public opinion is the soul of democracy. It keeps the government in check - a government that ignores it loses the next election. It guides lawmakers, exposes corruption, and gives the people a voice between elections. But it must be free and informed: a press that is censored or a people that is misinformed cannot form a sound public opinion.

Conclusion: Democracy lives on public opinion. Free press, free discussion and an educated people are the conditions that make public opinion healthy and useful.

Revision Checklist - Full Book

Tick each chapter when you can answer its MCQs without looking at the key and write one long answer from memory.

- **Chapter 1 - Introduction to Civics:** meaning of civics, E. M. White's definition, Aristotle, scope, importance.
- **Chapter 2 - Basic Concepts:** individual, society, community, nation, nationality, liberty, equality, justice, rights and duties.
- **Chapter 3 - State:** Garner's definition, four elements, theories of origin, functions of the state.
- **Chapter 4 - Sovereignty:** Bodin and Austin, characteristics, kinds (legal, political, popular, internal, external, de jure, de facto).
- **Chapter 5 - Government:** three organs, forms of government, democracy, Lincoln's definition, conditions for success.
- **Chapter 6 - Law:** Austin and Salmond, sources, kinds, Dicey and the rule of law, law vs morality.
- **Chapter 7 - Citizen and Citizenship:** citizen, alien, jus soli, jus sanguinis, naturalisation, rights and duties, good citizen.
- **Chapter 8 - Constitution:** written vs unwritten, rigid vs flexible, 1956, 1962, 1973, salient features of the 1973 Constitution.
- **Chapter 9 - Political Dynamics:** political parties, party systems, public opinion and its agencies, pressure groups, franchise, local government.

Before the exam: Revise every chapter's key terms once more, attempt all 90 MCQs again, and practise writing two long answers from memory. Check the current paper pattern on fbise.edu.pk and with your teacher, and check the chapter titles against your own issued book.

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