

Subjective Type

1st year Civics

- 01) Discuss in detail the significance and importance of civics?
- 02) What is family? What are the kinds of family?
- 03) What are the functions and importance of family?
- 04) What we mean by nationality? What are the elements of nationality?
- 05) What is state? What are the elements of state?
- 06) What is state? What are the features of the welfare state?
- 07) What is sovereignty? What are the salient features of the sovereignty?
- 08) What is sovereignty what are the kinds of sovereignty?
- 09) Discuss in detail the John Austin's concept of sovereignty?
- 10) Discuss in detail the Islamic concept of sovereignty?
- 11) Discuss in detail the merits and demerits of democracy?
- 12) What is dictatorship? Discuss in detail the kinds of dictatorship?
- 13) Discuss in detail the merits and demerits of dictatorship?
- 14) Discuss in detail the merits and demerits of unitary form of government?
- 15) Discuss in detail the merits and demerits of federal form of government?
- 16) Discuss in detail the merits and demerits of parliamentary form of government?
- 17) Discuss in detail the merits and demerits of presidential form of government?
- 18) Discuss in detail the functions of executive, legislature and judiciary?
- 19) Discuss the role of good governance in an Islamic democratic government?
- 20) What are the important sources of law?
- 21) Discuss in detail the kinds of law
- 22) Discuss the characteristics of Islamic law
- 23) What we mean by citizen? Discuss in detail the qualities of a good citizen?
- 24) Discuss in detail the methods of acquiring citizenship?
- 25) What are the rights of citizens in an Islamic state?
- 26) What are the characteristics of a good constitution?
- 27) What is the difference between written and unwritten constitution?
- 28) Discuss the merits and demerits of written and unwritten constitution?
- 29) Discuss the merits and demerits of flexible and rigid constitution?
- 30) Discuss in detail the different sources of formation and expression of public opinion?
- 31) What are the conditions of sound public opinion?
- 32) Discuss in detail the merits and demerits of direct and indirect elections?
- 33) What are the methods of direct legislation?
- 34) Discuss in detail the functions of political parties?

Short Questions:

1st year Civics

Chapter #01 What is Civics

(Short Questions)

Q#01: Give the definition of civics by E.M White?

Ans: That useful branch of human knowledge which deals with every thing relating to citizens past, present and future; local, national and human.

Q#02: Is civics a science or an art?

Ans: Science means to know about something and the art means to act upon. The students of civics know the importance and significance of vote; in this way it is a science and when they cast their vote, then it is an art. So civics is science as well as an art.

Q#03: What is called materialism?

Ans: Wealth, resources and materialistic development is called materialism. That is why it is said that the base of economics is materialism.

Q#04: What is the difference between physical and social sciences?

Ans: Physical sciences is the collection of solid clear absolute and universal laws i.e physics, chemistry, Algebra, zoology and botany etc. while social sciences is linked with the different aspects of man and society as civics, political science, sociology, history and ethics

Q#05: Name the books written by Plato and Aristotle?

Ans: Plato wrote "The Republic" and Aristotle wrote "The Politics".

Q#06: How many states were in ancient Greece and what were they called?

Ans: There were 158 states in the territory of ancient Greece and these were called city states

Q#07: Write down the names of two physical sciences?

Ans: 01) Physics 2) Chemistry

Q#08: What are the two kinds of sciences?

Ans: 01) Social Sciences 02) Natural Sciences

Q#09: The word civics is derived from which language?

Ans: Civics is derived from two Latin words civis and civitas

Q#10: Which science is called the mother of all social sciences?

Ans: Sociology is called the mother of all social sciences

Q#11: Why history is called the laboratory of civics.

Ans: History is called the laboratory of civics because the culture and civilization, customs traditions, trends and economic, social and ethical conditions of human beings are studied in history.

Q#12: What is the meaning of the Greek word Polis?

Ans: The Greek word Polis means city

Q#13: What is the substitute word for civics in Arabic?

Ans: Madniat is the substitute word for civics in Arabic

Q#14: In which book of Plato the ideal state has been described?

Ans: The Republic

Q#15: What is the base of Economics?

Ans: Materialism.

Chapter #02: Basics of Civics

(Short Questions)

Q#01: Who said that man is a social animal?

Ans: Aristotle has called man a social animal

Q#02: Which is the foremost and ancient institution of human being?

Ans: Family is the foremost and ancient institution of human being

Q#03: What is the base of family according to Islamic point of view?

Ans: Nikkah is the base of a family according to Islamic point of view?

Q#04: What is meant by Patriarchal family?

Ans: A family in which a man has the central status and importance, lineage is associated with man and he is the head of the family and financial security of the family lies upon his shoulders: is called a patriarchal family.

Q#05: What is meant by Matriarchal family?

Ans: Matriarchal family means such a family that has woman or wife its head and daughters have the right of inheritance

Q#06: Which family system is prevalent in Eastern Countries?

Ans: Joint family system is prevalent in eastern countries

Q# 07: What is meant by monogamous family?

Ans: A family in which a man gets married to only one woman at a time is called monogamous family.

Q#08: Which family is considered a polygamous family?

Ans: if a man has many wives or more than one wife at a time then this family is considered a polygamous family

Q#09: The word "Nation" has been derived from which language?

Ans: The word nation has been derived from a Latin word NATIO

Q#10: Which is the foremost school of a child?

Ans: The foremost school of a child is the lap of the mother

Q#11: Define the meaning of society?

Ans: The word society is derived from a Latin word socius which means companion. Thus, society means a group of people which is living an organized life for the sake of mutual interest and objectives.

Q#12: What is meant by urban Community?

Ans: The group of people living in a city is called a urban community. It is vast in its magnitude. People are not much familiar with each other in it. People are mostly educated but they lack intimacy and affection

Q#13: What is meant by Joint Family?

Ans: The families in which there is a custom of living together are called joint families. In joint families parents, grand parents, grand children, uncles, aunts etc live together.

Q#14: Which Philosopher compares society with Human body?

Ans: Ibne-e- Khaldoon

Q#15: What is the meaning of the latin word NATIO

Ans: The Latin word NATIO mean birth

Chapter #03: State

Short Questions

Q#01: How Aristotle defined state?

Ans: “A union of families and villages having a perfect and self sufficient life.”

Q#02: How Woodrow Wilson defined State?

Ans: A State is a people organized under the law with in a definite territory

Q#03: What is the population of the state of Vatican?

Ans: The population of the state of Vatican is less than one and half thousand.

Q#04: How much population Plato has fixed for an ideal state?

Ans: Plato has fixed “5040” an ideal population for the state

Q#05: Accordng to Rousseau what should be the ideal population of a state?

Ans: Roussaeu has fixed an ideal population of 10,000 for a state.

Q#06: What is the total area of the state of Monaco?

Ans: The total area of the state of Monaco is only 13 square kilometers.

Q#07: What are the aspects of sovereignty?

Ans: 01) Internal Sovereignty 02) External Sovereignty

Q#08: Which theory is considered the right theory regarding the origin of the state?

Ans: Historical or Evoltionary Theory is considered a true theory regarding the origion of the state.

Q#09: Which is the oldest theory regarding the origion of the state?

Ans: The Devine Origin theory is considered the oldest theory regarding the origion of the state.

Q#10: Name the philosophers who supported the Theory of Force?

Ans: Ibn-e-Khaldoon, Hume, Gregory vii and openheim supported the Force Theory.

Q#11: Which states of Asia came into being as a result of tribal wars?

Ans: Afghanistan and central Asian states came in to being on the basis of tribal wars.

Q#12: Who presented the Patriarchal theory?

Ans: Sir Henry Main presented the Patriarchal theory.

Q#13: Name the important thinkers who presented social contract theory?

Ans: 01) Thomas Hobbes 02) John Locke 03) Rousseau

Q#14: When and where Thomas Hobbes was born?

Ans: Thomas Hobbes was born in 1588 in England. He wrote his famous book "Leviathan"

Q#15: When and where John Locke was born

Ans: John Locke was born in England in 1632. He wrote his very famous book "On civil Government"

Q#16: When and where Rousseau was born?

Ans: Rousseau was born in France in 1712. He wrote his famous book "Social Contract"

Q#17: In which century social contract theory was introduced?

Ans: It was first introduced in 17th century

Q#18: Which Hindu Prime Minister has supported the concept of the creation of a state on the basis of social contract Theory?

Ans: Hindu Prime Minister Chankiya during the reign of Chandragupta Moriya in his book "ARSH SAMUKTA" supported the concept of the creation of state on the basis of social contract.

Q#19: Who is the supreme authority in an Islamic state?

Ans: Allah Almighty is the supreme authority in an Islamic state.

Chapter #04 Sovereignty

Short Questions

Q#01: Which thinker was the staunch supporter of popular sovereignty?

Ans: Rousseau was the strong supporter of popular sovereignty

Q#02: When Ayub Khan enforced Martial law in Pakistan

Ans: Ayub Khan imposed martial law on 8th October 1958

Q#03: Which sovereignty is in Switzerland?

Ans: Popular sovereignty is in Switzerland.

Q#04: When Jean Bodin presented his concept of sovereignty?

Ans: Jean Bodin presented the concept of sovereignty in 16th century.

Q#05: In which book John Austin presented his concept of sovereignty?

Ans: John Austin presented his concept of sovereignty in his book "Lectures on jurisprudence"

Q#06: When did French revolution occur?

Ans: French revolution occurred in 1789

Q#07: Whose sovereignty is eternal and for all times?

Ans: The sovereignty of Allah Almighty is eternal and always.

Q#08: The word sovereignty is derived from which word?

Ans: The word sovereignty is derived from the Latin word "Superanus" which means superior or dominant

Q#09: Give the definition of sovereignty by Jean Bodin?

Ans: Sovereignty is the supreme power of a state unrestrained by Law

Q#10: Which thinker recognizes only legal sovereignty?

Ans: John Austin recognizes only legal concept of sovereignty

Q#11: Which is the most essential element of the state?

Ans: Sovereignty is the most essential element of the state.

Q#12: What are the three departments of government?

Ans: 01) Executive 02) legislature 03) judiciary

Q#13: Which element of state is called the spirit of a state?

Ans: Sovereignty is called the spirit of a State

Q#14: What are the four elements of state?

Ans: 01) Population 02) Territory 03) Government 04) Sovereignty

Q#15: Write down the definition of sovereignty by John Austin?

Ans: "if a determinate human superior not in a habit of obedience to a like superior, receives habitual obedience from the bulk of a given society that determinate superior is sovereign in the society, and that society including the superior is a society politically independent."

Q#16: Describe two characteristics of Austin's Theory of Sovereignty?

Ans: following are the two characteristics of Austin's theory:

01) Law is the command of the absolute sovereign

02) Sovereignty is indivisible and untransferable

Q#17: In which country the powers have been divided between the center and the provinces under the theory of division of powers?

Ans: In United States the powers have been divided between the center and provinces under the theory of division of powers.

Chapter #05 Government

Short Questions

Q#01: On which principles Aristotle classify the government?

Ans: 01) The number of rulers 02) The aim of rule

Q#02: What is meant by Bi-cameralism?

Ans: When legislature is consisting of two houses it is called Bi-cameral system. In Pakistan Upperhouse is called Senate and lower house is called Parliament. In U.S.A upper house is called Senate and the lower house is called House of Representatives.

Q#03: Write down three characteristics of a federal form of government?

Ans: 01) Supremacy of constitution 02) written and rigid constitution 03) Bicameralism

Q#04: What is meant by Demos?

Ans: Demos means public, people.

Q#05: What are the two kinds of democracy?

Ans: 01) Direct Democracy 02) Indirect democracy

Q#06: Describe the definition of democracy by seeley?

Ans: "A governemnt in which every body has a share"

Q#07: What is meant by direct democracy?

Ans: The direct democracy is such a system of government in which people are directly involved in the affairs of the government?

Q#08: What is meant by indirect democracy?

Ans: In indirect democracy all the citizens cannot participate directly in the affairs of the governemnt instead they do the business of the government through their elected representatives.

Q#09: Define dictatorship?

Ans: Dictatorship is that form of government in which all powers of the state are in the hands of one person.He is the source of all powers. He exercises his unlimited powers with out any restraints.

Q#10: "One state, one party and one leader".This is the slogan of which form of government?

Ans: it is the slogan of "Dictatorship"

Q#11: Which countries have unitary form of government?

Ans: Britain, France, Italy and japan have unitary form of goverments

Q#12: What is the meaning of the Latin word "FOEDUS"

Ans: Foedus means "agreement" or "pact"

Q#13: Which countries are the best examples of parliamentary form of government?

Ans: England and India

Q#14: What is meant by Presidential form of Government?

Ans: In presidential form of government the head of the state and government is both president.

Q#15: The upper house of which country has herediatry status?

Ans: The upper house of Britain which is called the House of Lords has herediatry status.

Chapter #06: Law

Short Questions

Q#01: Define the meaning of law?

Ans: The English word law has been derived from German word LAG which means such a thing that is still smooth and same. The Urdu word QANOON has been derived from ancient Greek word KANON and it means regulations.

Q#02: Give the definition of Law by John Austin.

Ans: Law is the command of the sovereign to the weak

Q#03: Write down the basic sources of Law?

Ans: 01) Customs and traditions 02) Religion 03) Judicial decisions 04) Legal interpretation of jurists 05) Acts of the parliament

Q#04: The common law of which country is based upon customs and traditions?

Ans: The common law of England is based upon customs and traditions.

Q#05: According to Gilchrist what are the important sources of law?

Ans: According to Gilchrist the important source of law is the legislature or the acts of the parliament.

Q#06: What are the basic kinds of law?

Ans: 01) National Law 02) International Law

Q#07: What do we mean by National Law?

Ans: The laws implemented in a country are called National law.

Q#08: What are the two basic kinds of Law?

Ans: 01) Constitutional Law 02) National Laws (framed by the legislature)

Q#09: The constitution of which country is unwritten?

Ans: The constitution of England is unwritten

Q#10: In which country administrative laws are enacted?

Ans: Administrative laws are enacted in France and in some other countries of Europe.

Q#11: What is meant by customary laws?

Ans: A customary law means such law which is framed on the prevailing traditions and customs of the people. Though they cannot be given formal legal form yet courts respect these laws as they do for written law.

Q#12: The three fourth of the law of which country is consisted of customary laws?

Ans: The three fourth of the law of Britain is consisted of customary Laws

Q#13: What is the foremost and basic source of Islamic law?

Ans: The Holy Quran is the foremost and basic source of Islamic law

Q#14: Give definition of liberty by Prof Laski

Ans: Liberty is the atmosphere created by rights

Q#15: Write down the important sources of Islamic law

Ans: 01) The Holy Quran 02) Hadith and Sunnah 03) Consensus (Ijma) 04) Qiyas (judgement) 05) Ijtihad (to strive and find the solution) 06) Islami fiqa (Islamic knowledge) 07) Conduct of the caliphs.

Q#16): What are the kinds of Sunnah?

Ans: 01) Speaking Sunnah 02) Practical Sunnah 03) Verbal Sunnah

Q#17: Write down the names of the important books of HADITH?

Ans: 01) Sahih Bukhari 02) Sahih Muslim 03) Sunun Abi Daud 04) Sunun Ibne Maja 05) Sunun Nassai 06) Jamma Tirmizi

Q#18: From where the word liberty has been derived?

Ans: The word liberty has been derived from the Latin word “LIBER” which means FREE

Q#19: Write down the names of the important Islamic theologians?

Ans: 01) Imam Malik (R.A) 02) Imam Abu Hanifa (R.A) 03) Imam Ahmed Bin Hambal (R.A) 04) Imam Shafi (R.A) 05) Imam Yousaf (R.A) 06) Imam Jaffer Sadiq (R.A)

Chapter #07: Citizen and Citizenship

Short Questions

Q#01: How many qualities of a good citizen were mentioned by Lord Bryce?

Ans: Lord Bryce has mentioned three qualities of a good citizen.

Q#02: Alaska is a state of which country?

Ans: Alaska is the state of United States.

Q#03: Citizen is that person who participates in the political and judicial functions of a state. Who has given this definition of citizen?

Ans: Aristotle has given this definition of a citizen.

Q#04: When Magna Carta was signed in Britain?

Ans: it was signed in 1215.

Q#05: When General assembly of the United Nations approved the basic fundamental rights as universal charter of Human Rights?

Ans: 10th December 1948

Q#06: The law of which country does not recognize the child its citizen who has been born in another country?

Ans: Argentina

Q#07: The slaves of which ancient country had no rights?

Ans: Greece.

Q#08: What are the three qualities of a good citizen described by Lord Bryce?

Ans: 01) Intelligence 02) Self control 03) Honesty

Q#09: Discuss the role of Amnesty International?

Ans: The Amnesty International works for the security of fundamental rights of the people of the whole world. It forms the public opinion by publishing reports on extreme human rights violations around the world.

Q#10: What we mean by freedom of speech?

Ans: All the citizens should have the right of expression through writings and speech

Chapter #08 Constitution

Short Questions

Q#01: Give the definition of constitution by Austin?

Ans: Constitution defines the structure of a good government.

Q#02: How Gettle defines the constitution?

Ans: The code of the rules, which establish the relation of the government and the people and authorize the government to use the powers.

Q#03: What are the kinds of constitution?

Ans: 01) Written Constitution 02) unwritten constitution 03) flexible constitution 04) Unwritten constitution

Q#04: When the US constitution was enacted?

Ans: The constitution of USA was enacted in 1789.

Q#05: Write down the five qualities of written constitution

Ans: 01) Durable 02) The need of federal state 03) Clear and unambiguous 04) safeguard of fundamental rights 05) Free judiciary.

Q#06: Write down five qualities of flexible constitution?

Ans: 01) Observance of democratic values 02) suitable for emergency situations 03) safety from revolutions 04) Continuous evolution 05) End of Judicial dictatorship.

Q#07): The constitution of which country is brief and rigid?

Ans: The constitution of United States of America is brief and rigid.

Q#08: What is meant by flexible constitution?

Ans: The flexible constitution means such constitution in which amendment can be made easily. In flexible constitution, legislature at any time makes amendments in the constitution by simple majority.

Q#09: What is meant by rigid constitution?

Ans: Rigid constitution means such constitution which is very difficult to amend.

Q#10: The constitution of which country is considered very rigid?

Ans: The Constitution of United States of America is considered very rigid.

Chapter #09: Political Dynamics.

Short Questions

Q#01: Define Elections?

Ans: The method by which citizens select their representatives is called elections. The people elect their representative through votes. The concept of democracy is not possible without elections. Elections produce political awareness among masses.

Q#02: Give the definition of political party by Disraeli?

Ans: "A Political party is the name of organized public opinion"

Q#03: What is meant by Recall?

Ans: "Recall" means that right of electorates by whom they can remove their elected representatives before the end of the term, if they are not satisfied with their performance.

Q#04: What is meant by platform?

Ans: Platform means a political stage through which the leaders of political parties present the policy or program of their party or government by making direct contact with the masses.

Q#05: When did Islamic revolution erupt in Iran?

Ans: Islamic revolution was erupted in Iran in 1979.

Q#06: Which is the first and basic condition of the formation of public opinion?

Ans: The first and basic condition for the formation of public opinion is education

Q#07: Write down five conditions for effective public opinion?

Ans: 01) Education 02) Safeguard of social rights and freedom 03) Political Awareness 04) Free Press 05) Rule of Law

Q#08: What is the minimum age of voter in Pakistan?

Ans: The minimum of age of voter is 18 years in Pakistan

Q#09: What are the two methods of elections?

Ans: 01) Direct elections 02) Indirect elections

Q#10: According to which thinker it is mandatory for the voter to be educated.

Ans: According to John Stuart Mill it is mandatory for the voter to be educated.

Q#11: In which country people directly participate in law making through plebiscite and the right of instruction?

Ans: In Switzerland people directly participate in law making through plebiscite and through right of instruction.

Q#12: In modern era direct democracy is in which country?

Ans: In modern era direct democracy is in Switzerland.

