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**Instructions:**

**Assignment Topic & Details:**

State, Government and civil society. Structure and functions of government in Pakistan. The relationship between democracy and civil society.

**What is a state?**

Understanding the State

A state is a well-organized political system that has control over a specific area and its people. It is responsible for making and enforcing Laws keeping order and protecting the rights and well-being of its citizens

**state**, political organization of society, or the policies or, more narrowly, the institutions of [government](https://www.britannica.com/topic/government). The state is a form of human association distinguished from other social groups by its purpose, the [establishment of order and security](https://www.britannica.com/topic/public-administration); its methods, the laws and their enforcement; its territory, the area of jurisdiction or geographic boundaries; and finally by its [sovereignty](https://www.britannica.com/topic/sovereignty). The state consists, most broadly, of the agreement of the individuals on the means whereby disputes are settled in the form of laws. In such countries as the [United States](https://www.britannica.com/place/United-States), [Australia](https://www.britannica.com/place/Australia)  [Nigeria](https://www.britannica.com/place/Nigeria), [Mexico](https://www.britannica.com/place/Mexico), and [Brazil](https://www.britannica.com/place/Brazil), the term *state* (or a cognate) also refers to political units that are not [sovereign](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sovereign) themselves but subject to the authority of the larger state, or federal union.

**main Features of a State**

1. Population:

A state cannot exist without people. People is the heart of any state whether it’s big or small. People are essential for governance and the growth of society.

2. Defined Territory:

Every state has clearly marked boundaries. These limits include land, airspace and water areas where the state has the right to enforce its laws and make decisions.

3. Government:

The government is the machinery that runs the state. It handles the creation of laws implements them and provides public services. The government is divided into three branches:

**Legislative**: Makes the laws.

**Executive**: Enforces the laws.

**Judicia**l: Interprets the laws.

4.sovereignty:

Sovereignty can generally be defined as supreme authority.  Sovereignty entails hierarchy within a state as well as external autonomy for states. In state, sovereignty is assigned to the person, body or organization that has the ultimate authority over other people and to change existing rules.

**Types of States**

**1. Unitary State:**

In a unitary state all power is focused in the central Government. Any territorial operates under the central government and do not have independent powers.

Examples: United Kingdom.

**2. Federal State:**

A federal state shares power between the central government and territorial units like provinces or states. Both levels of government work independently in certain areas which helps ensure better picture and autonomy.

Example: Pakistan United States.

**Key responsibilities of a State**

**1. Maintaining Law and Order**:

One of the most important duties of a state is to ensure peace and justice. This is done by creating laws and enforcing them through courts and other legal institutions.

**2. Protecting Citizens:**

The state must protect its citizens from threats both inside and outside the country. This includes having defense forces and law application agencies to keep people safe.

**3. Public Welfare and Basic Services:**

A good state provides essential services like education clean water electricity and transportation. It also works to reduce poverty and improve living conditions for everyone.

**4. Economic Management:**

States manage their thrifts through taxation budgets financial policies and development plans.

**5. Foreign Affairs and Diplomacy:**

States build relationships with other countries make treaties and join

international organizations.

**What is government?**

**introduction**:

A government is the system that organizes and manages a country or society. It makes laws types sure people follow them and provides services to keep everything running smoothly. Governments help protect human rights and make sure everyone is treated fairly.

**Types of Government:**

1. **Democracy**:

In a democracy people have the power to choose their leaders and make important results by voting. There are two main types:

Direct Democracy: Citizens directly vote on laws and issues.

Representative Democracy: People elect leaders to make decisions for them.

1. **Monarchy:**

A monarchy is ruled by a king or queen. There are two types:

Absolute Monarchy: The king or queen has complete control over everything.

Constitutional Monarchy: The king or queen s powers are limited by laws and other leaders help run the government.

1. **Dictatorship:**

A dictatorship is when one person or a small group holds all the power. Leaders in a despotism often use power to keep control and not allow much freedom.

1. **Oligarchy:**

In an oligarchy, a small group of people, often from rich or powerful families, have control of the government.

**5. Communism:** Under collectivism the government controls all resources and makes sure everyone gets equal access to everything, usually under one political party.

**6. Republic****:** In a republic people elect leaders to represent them. The head of the country NOT a king or queen.

**What Does Government Do?**

**Making Laws:** The government makes guidelines to keep things fair and safe for everyone.

Providing Services: Governments offer important services like school’s hospitals and transportation.

**Ensuring Safety:** The government keeps us safe by keeping law and order and defending the country.

Managing Money and Resources: Governments achieve how resources are used to make sure things are fair for everyone.

**Helping People in Need:** governments provide help to those who need it like the elderly, poor or disabled.

**Key Functions of Government:**

**Legislative**: This part makes the laws.

**Executive:** This part makes sure the laws are carried out.

**Judicial:** This part explains what laws mean and switches disputes.

**Diplomatic**: This part takes care of relationships with other countries.

**Military**: This part protects the country and keeps us safe.

**What is Civil Society?**

Civil society is basically the network of people and groups who work together to make society better but without being controlled by the government businesses\ or family. It includes all the non-governmental organizations and community groups that help protect people's rights, promote social good and improve life for everyone.

What Makes Civil Society Special?

**1. Voluntary Participation:**

People choose to link these sets because they care about certain causes. No one is forced to be part of them. Whether it's volunteering at a local charity or working for environmental causes it's all about people coming together to help.

**2. Independent of the Government:**

Civil society operates distinctly from the government. not have political power to make laws or enforce them.

**3. Diverse Interests**:

Civil society is made up of all sorts of groups-charities Non- Governmental Governments religious groups youth clubs and more. They represent a change of issues, from human rights to environmental protection, and give people a way to work together for what they believe in.

**4. Working for the Greater Good**

The goal of civil society is to make life better for everyone. its advocating for better health care for equality or backup education these organizations are all about helping society move forward.

**How Does Civil Society Help**?

**1. Speaking Up for People:**

Many civil society groups say up for those who might not have a voice in politics. They raise awareness about important issues like poverty social justice, or the environment.

**2. Holding People Accountable:**

Civil society acts Like a watchdog, making sure that governments and businesses are doing the right thing It helps expose corruption, unfair policies, or abuses of power making sure those in charge are held responsible.

**3. Supporting Democracy:**

Civil society is essential for a booming democracy. It helps ensure that people's voices are heard not just during elections but all the time. It encourages debate invites participation and defends freedoms.

**4. Providing Help and Services:**

Many civil society groups provide facilities like food education or disaster relief. They step in when the government can’t or won't provide for everyone especially vulnerable or relegated people.

**5. Building Stronger Communities:**

Civil society helps build trust and connection between people. When people

work together on projects they form bonds that make the community stronger.

**Example of Civil Society Organization**:

**Non-Governmental Organizations:** These are group that work on specific issues like defensive the environment or supporting refugees.

**Charitie**s: Groups that collect donations or volunteer care to help those in need like feeding the hungry or caring for the homeless.

**Community Group**s: These are local organizations that help build stronger

neighborhoods like neighborhood watch groups.

**Unions**: These are groups of workers that link forces to fight for their rights such as better or safer working conditions.

**Structure of government in Pakistan?**

The government is set up in a way that makes sure no one person or group has too much power. The government is divided into three main branches:

Executive Legislative and Judicial. Each branch has its own work.

**1. The Executive Branch**

The Executive branch is all about putt laws into action and running the country. It includes:

**The President:** The Presidents job is mostly ceremonial. They represent the country and help with official duties like signing Laws into action. But they don’t run the day-to-day government.

**The Prime Minister:** The Prime Minister is the real leader of the government. They make decisions about how the country is run and lead the country's administration. The Prime Minister is chosen by the people through the National Assembly

**The Cabinet**: The Cabinet is made up of Ministers chosen by the Prime Minister. These ministers manage changed departments like health education and defense, and help the Prime Minister run the country.

**2. The Legislative Branch**

The Legislature in Pakistan is called Parliament, and it has two parts:

**The National Assembly:** This is the lower house of Parliament and it’s complete up of Members of the National Assembly who are directly elected by the people. They make laws debate big issues and decide how money will be spent on things like education and healthcare.

**The Senate**: This is the upper house of Parliament and its members are called Senators. Senators aren’t directly elected by the people in its place they are chosen by provincial assemblies. The Senate makes sure that the provinces are represented in national decisions and reviews the laws made by the National Assembly.

Together the National Assembly and the Senate create and pass laws that affect the whole country.

**3. The Judicial Branch**

The Judiciary oversees making the laws just and are followed. It has different levels of courts:

**The Supreme Court**: This is the highest court in Pakistan. If there's a major legal issue or someone thinks a law is unfair the Supreme Court can make the final decision. The Chief Justice is the head of this court. The Supreme Court also makes sure that the Constitution is being followed properly.

**High Courts**: Each province has its own High Court. These courts deal with important cases and can check if the lower courts made any mistakes in their decisions.

**Lower Courts:** These courts handle most everyday legal issues, like family problems, small criminal cases and disputes between people.

Other Part of the Government:

**Election Commission:** This body types sure elections are Free and fair so people can choose their Leaders honestly.

**Pakistan Armed Forces:** Military dramas a big role in keeping the country safe the civilian Government has the ultimate control over national security.

Local Governments: These are governments at the city or district level. They help manage local issues like schools’ hospitals and law enforcement in your neighborhood.

**Function of government of Pakistan?**

The government in Pakistan has many important jobs to make sure the country runs smoothly and that people needs are met. It takes care of everything from making laws to providing services ensuring the country is safe and representing Pakistan globally

**1. Making and Implementing Laws**

One of the main jobs of the government is to make Laws that everyone in the country must follow. The Parliament is in charge of creating these laws. Once the laws are passed the Executive branch makes sure they are put into action and enforced. For example, the government makes laws about traffic education and crime.

**2. Maintaining Law and Order**

The government works hard to keep the country safe by making sure the law is followed. This includes:

Running the police to keep the roads safe.

Keeping security forces to protect the country from internal or external threats.

Ensuring that courts solve disputes and reprove wrongdoers fairly.

**3. Protecting the Rights and Welfare of Citizens**

The government job is to ensure that all citizens are treated fairly and their basic rights are protected. This includes things like:

Human rights ensuring that every citizen is treated with respect regardless of their gender religion or background.

Social like providing healthcare education and support for poor families. Labor laws making sure workers are treated well and paid fairly.

1. **providing services**

The Government provides a range of services to make life better g for its citizens some examples are following:

education: Building Schooled and colleges so that children and young people can learn. health: Running hospitals and clinics to keep people Healthy. transportation: Maintaining infrastructures buses so that people can travel easily. Water and Electricity: Ensuring people have access to clean drinking water and electricity in their homes.

1. **Economic management**

The government manages the country economy which Touches everything from jobs to prices and the country wealth. Some of the key economic functions are:

taxation: The government collects taxes from people and businesses to fund activities.

Budgeting: Deciding how money should be spent on things like education, healthcare, and defense.

Development: Planning and investing in project that help the country grow such as building infrastructure or encouraging businesses.

1. **Representing Pakistan in the World**

The government represents Pakistan on the international stage. This includes:

**Foreign policy:** Key how Pakistan interacts with other countries. This could be through trade diplomacy

Treaties and Agreements: Signing agreements with other countries to help peace

**UN and other Organizations:** Pakistan government is also involved in global organizations like the United Nations.

1. **Managing National Security and** **Defense**

The government is responsible for protecting Pakistan from both inside and outside the country. This is done by:

Armed Forces: The military is tasked with defending the country from external attacks.

Intelligence Services: These agencies work to detect and prevent threats like terrorism or spying.

1. **promoting Justice and equality**

Government ensures that all citizens are treated similarly and fairly by the law. The Judiciary is there to make sure that laws are applied correctly and anyone who breaks the law is held accountable.

Relation Between Democracy and Civil Society

How Are Democracy and civil Society Connected?

Democracy and civil society are both important parts of how a country runs and they work together to make sure the government is fair and responsive to the needs of the people. Let’s break it down:

**Relation between democracy and civil society**

**What is Democracy?**

Democracy is a system of Government where the people have the power to m ace decisions about how they are governed. In a democracy citizens can vote express their opinions and participate in the decision-making process. The key idea is that control comes from the people.

**What is Civil Society?**

Civil society is the network of voluntary groups organizations and associations outside of the government. These groups could be anything from NGOs charities and public organizations to youth clubs or unions. Civil society gives people a way to come together express their ideas and work on things they care about like social issues human rights or the environment.

Civil society in Pakistan is represented by organizations, groups and individuals including nongovernmental organization (NGOs), human rights activists, journalists, media groups/press clubs, community-based organizations, coalitions, professional organizations, citizen's groups, voluntary organizations and students, trade and labor unions. While analysing the ground realities and popular practices, one can learn that labor, trade, workers and students’ unions, journalists’ clubs, professional organizations and writers’ associations are either dormant, non-existent or have unalike agendas. Similarly, almost all media organizations are owned by industrialists, capitalists and business tycoons. This has simultaneously created a vacuum and an opportunity for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to occupy the civil society in Pakistan Globally and in Pakistan, NGOs are considered the most dominant player in civil society (Hassan and Sabir 2011).

**How Does Civil Society Support Democracy?**

1. **Voicing Opinions:**

Civil society provides a platform for people to express their concern s. In a democracy, this is crucial because it allows citizen to speak up around the things that matter to them-whether its education the environment, or equality. Civil society groups help make sure these voices are heard, even when individuals might not have the means to speak out on their own.

1. **Holding the Government Accountable:**

Civil society acts as a watchdog, keeping an eye on the government activities to make sure they are doing what's best for the people. In a democracy it’s important that the government is kept in check and does not misuse its power. Civil society groups often expose corruption injustice or human rights violations encouraging transparency and fairness.

1. **Encouraging Participation:**

In a Democracy it is not just about voting every few years. People need to be actively involved in the political process. Civil society encourages citizen participation in issues that affect their life. for example, civil society can organize campaigns protests

**4. Promoting Rights and Freedoms**

A strong civil society helps protect individual freedoms like the right to free freedom of assembly and freedom of the press. These freedoms are Essential in a democracy and civil society groups play a major role in defending them. They ensure that the government does not infringe on people's elementary rights.

**5. Bringing People Together:**

Democracy works best when people can discuss ideas and find common ground. Civil society helps bring people collected from different walks of life to work on shared issues. Whether it is local community groups or national organizations civil society fosters a sense of unity and cooperation which strengthens the democratic process.

**6. Advocating for Change:**

Civil society groups can push for Policy changes or social reforms that improve people lives. In a democracy, these groups can raise awareness about issues and influence public opinion eventually leading to changes in laws or government policies. For example, civil society might campaign for better healthcare, education or environmental protection

**How Does Democracy Benefit Civil Society?**

**1. Freedom to Organize**

In a democracy people are free to form and join establishments without fear of government interference. This freedom allows civil society to grow and play a big role in shaping the society.

**2. Support for Diversity:**

Democracies encourage diversity of thought and look which helps civil society thrive. Different groups and organizations can work on various issues without fear of being silenced, allowing for a more vibrant and active society.

**3. Government Accountability**

In a democracy regular elections and checks on power mean that the government is held accountable to the people. Civil society plays an essential role in this by providing feedback advocating for the people and ensuring that the government works for the common good.

**Conclusion**

To sum up the relationship between the state, government and civil society is essential for the growth and firmness of any country. The state provides the basic framework for governance ensuring that laws are in place order is kept and sovereignty is protected. The government, through its different Branches ensures that policies are executed security is upheld, and services are provided. Meanwhile civil society plays a vital role in promoting

citizens' rights supporting social well-being and holding the government accountable for its actions.

In Pakistan the structure of government is set up to balance the power among judicial branches and other ensuring that no one branch becomes too powerful. Civil society further strengthens democracy by encouraging citizens to join in the political process protecting their rights and pushing for transparency in government actions.

The relationship between democracy and civil society is key to making sure the government listens to the people and addresses their needs. A strong and active civil society ensures that democracy thrives allowing people to have a voice in the decisions that affect their Eves. It holds the government accountable and promotes fairness and equality.

In the end for a country to truly boom it needs not just a solid state and a functioning government but a lively civil society that works together to promote justice equality and self-determination for everyone.