

Fundamental Rights, Principles of Policy, and Responsibilities of Citizens

1. Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of Pakistan (Articles 8-28)

Definition of Fundamental Rights:

Fundamental Rights are the **basic rights and freedoms** guaranteed by the **Constitution of Pakistan (1973)** to all citizens. These rights ensure **equality, justice, and freedom**, and they **cannot be violated** by any individual or state institution.

- **Mentioned in Articles 8-28 of the Constitution of Pakistan.**
- **Supreme Court and High Courts** protect these rights.

List of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of Pakistan

Article	Fundamental Right	Explanation
Article 8	Laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights to be void	No law can be made that takes away fundamental rights.
Article 9	Security of a person	No one can be deprived of life or liberty except by law.
Article 10	Safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention	No one can be arrested without reason; fair trial required.
Article 10-A	Right to fair trial	Every citizen has the right to a fair and transparent trial.
Article 11	Prohibition of slavery, forced labor, and child labor	Slavery and forced labor are banned; children under 14 cannot work in factories.
Article 12	Protection against retrospective punishment	No one can be punished under a law made after the act was committed.
Article 13	Protection against double punishment and self-incrimination	No person can be punished twice for the same offense or forced to confess.
Article 14	Dignity of man and privacy of home	Every citizen's dignity and privacy are protected.
Article 15	Freedom of movement	Citizens have the right to move freely in Pakistan.
Article 16	Freedom of assembly	Citizens can hold peaceful gatherings.
Article 17	Freedom of association	Right to form associations and political parties.

Article	Fundamental Right	Explanation
Article 18	Freedom of trade, business, and profession	Every citizen has the right to choose a lawful profession.
Article 19	Freedom of speech and press	Citizens can express opinions freely within legal limits.
Article 19-A	Right to information	Citizens can access information in government matters.
Article 20	Freedom of religion	Every citizen has the right to practice their religion.
Article 21	Safeguard against taxation for religious purposes	No one can be forced to pay taxes for a religion they do not follow.
Article 22	Safeguards for religious minorities in educational institutions	No religious discrimination in schools and colleges.
Article 23-24	Right to property	Citizens can own and sell property.
Article 25	Equality of citizens	All citizens are equal before the law.
Article 25-A	Right to education	Free and compulsory education for children aged 5-16.
Article 26-27	Non-discrimination in access to public places and jobs	No one can be discriminated against in government jobs.
Article 28	Preservation of language, culture, and script	Every citizen has the right to promote their language and culture.

Significance of Fundamental Rights:

- ✓ **Protects individual freedoms.**
- ✓ **Ensures equality and justice.**
- ✓ **Prevents misuse of power by the government.**
- ✓ **Guarantees democratic values.**

2. Principles of Policy (Articles 29-40)

Definition of Principles of Policy:

- These are **guiding principles** for the state to promote **justice, equality, and social welfare**.
- Unlike Fundamental Rights, these principles are **not enforceable in courts**, but the government is responsible for implementing them.

Key Principles of Policy in the Constitution

Article	Principle of Policy	Explanation
Article 29	Application of Principles of Policy	Government must follow these principles when making policies.
Article 30	Responsibility for implementation	The President and Governors ensure implementation.
Article 31	Islamic way of life	Government must promote Islamic teachings and values.
Article 32	Promotion of local government institutions	The state must establish and strengthen local government.
Article 33	Elimination of prejudice	The state must work to eliminate racial, ethnic, and regional prejudices.
Article 34	Participation of women in national life	Women should be encouraged to take part in national affairs.
Article 35	Protection of family, mother, and child	The state must ensure the welfare of families, women, and children.
Article 36	Protection of minorities	The government must protect the rights of religious minorities.
Article 37	Promotion of social justice and economic well-being	Government should provide health care, education, and employment.
Article 38	Promotion of social and economic justice	The state should work to eliminate poverty and provide equal opportunities.
Article 39	Participation of people in armed forces	The government should encourage citizens to join the military.
Article 40	Strengthening bonds with the Muslim world	Pakistan should work to strengthen relations with Muslim countries.

Importance of Principles of Policy:

- ✓ Ensures a just and welfare-based society.
- ✓ Promotes democracy and public participation.
- ✓ Encourages economic and social justice.
- ✓ Uplifts the marginalized sections of society.

3. Responsibilities of Pakistani Citizens (Article 5)

Overview of Article 5: Loyalty to the State

- Article 5 states that:
 1. **Loyalty to the state is the basic duty of every citizen.**
 2. **Obedience to the Constitution and the law is an obligation.**

Duties and Responsibilities of Citizens

1. **Loyalty to Pakistan:**
 - Every citizen must be loyal to Pakistan and its sovereignty.
2. **Obedience to the Constitution and Laws:**
 - Citizens must follow the laws of the country and respect the Constitution.
3. **Respect for National Symbols:**
 - Citizens should honor the **national flag, anthem, and heroes**.
4. **Participation in National Development:**
 - Citizens should contribute to the country's progress through **education, hard work, and service**.
5. **Paying Taxes:**
 - Every citizen must pay **taxes** to support national development.
6. **Respect for Rights of Others:**
 - Every individual should respect the **rights and freedoms** of others.
7. **Defense of the Country:**
 - Citizens should be ready to **defend Pakistan** in times of need.
8. **Promotion of National Unity and Tolerance:**
 - Citizens should work towards **harmony and peace among all communities**.
9. **Protection of Public Property:**
 - Citizens should ensure that **public assets and resources** are not misused.
10. **Environmental Responsibility:**
 - Every individual should take steps to protect **natural resources and reduce pollution**.

Conclusion

- **Fundamental Rights (Articles 8-28)** guarantee **freedom, equality, and justice** to all citizens.
- **Principles of Policy (Articles 29-40)** guide the government in creating a **welfare state**.
- **Article 5** emphasizes the **duties of citizens** towards Pakistan.

Together, these elements create a **balanced framework** that ensures **democracy, justice, and national progress** in Pakistan.

Summary Table of Key Points

Topic	Key Points
Fundamental Rights (Articles 8-28)	Guarantee individual freedoms, equality, and justice.

Topic	Key Points
Principles of Policy (Articles 29-40)	Guide the state in promoting social justice and economic well-being.
Responsibilities of Citizens (Article 5)	Citizens must be loyal, obey laws, pay taxes, and contribute to national development.

These comprehensive notes provide a **detailed and structured** understanding of **Fundamental Rights, Principles of Policy, and Citizen Responsibilities** under the **Constitution of Pakistan (1973)**.