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Class 10
Pakistan Studies

Chapter 4

NOTES

10th NBF book

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Chapter 4

PST

Book 10th

Citizenship and sustainable society

Answers to all SLO-based questions

1. Topic Citizen and Citizenship / Definition of Citizenship

1. Define citizenship according to different dictionaries?

- Merriam-Webster: Legal membership in a state with certain rights and responsibilities.
- Oxford English Dictionary: The position or status of being a citizen of a particular country.
- Cambridge Dictionary: The state of being a member of a particular country and having rights because of it.
- Britannica: Legal relationship between an individual and a state in which the individual owes allegiance and is entitled to protection.

2. Differentiate between citizenship and nationality?

Nationality is the legal bond between a person and a state (often based on birth or descent). Citizenship is a privileged form of nationality that includes specific political rights, duties, and full participation in the political life of the country.

3. Explain the relationship between an individual and the state under citizenship?

Citizenship is a two-way relationship: the citizen owes allegiance and duties to the state, and the state provides protection, rights, and services to the citizen.

4. Why is citizenship described as a privileged form of nationality?

It grants full political rights (voting, holding public office) and responsibilities that are not automatically given to all nationals or non-citizens.

5. How does the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG-16) relate to citizenship?

SDG-16 aims to promote peaceful, just, and inclusive societies. It emphasizes rule of law, access to justice, and effective institutions so that citizens' rights are protected and they can participate in governance.

6. List and briefly explain the four main types of rights

1. Legal Rights: Right to fair trial, freedom of speech, religion, and peaceful assembly.
2. Social Benefits: Access to healthcare, education, social security, and welfare.
3. Political Participation: Right to vote, run for office, and engage in political activities.
4. Economic Rights: Right to own property, freedom to engage in any trade or profession, and protection from compulsory acquisition.

Key responsibilities of a citizen

- Obeying the Rule of Law
- Paying taxes
- Jury duty (when called)

7. How do rights and responsibilities promote a just society?

Rights protect individual freedoms; responsibilities ensure order, fairness, and contribution to the common good. Together they create balance.

Examples of economic rights in Pakistan

Right to own property, protection from compulsory acquisition without compensation, and freedom to choose any lawful profession (as per the Constitution).

8. Why is obeying the law the primary responsibility?

It ensures a fair and orderly society where everyone's rights are protected equally.

9. What are the Duties and Responsibilities of a Citizen

Difference

Duties: Actions required by law (obeying laws, paying taxes, defending the nation, registering for selective service, jury duty).

-Responsibilities: Actions that benefit the community (voting, attending civic meetings, petitioning government, running for office, community service).

Examples

Duties: Obeying laws, paying taxes, defending the nation.

Responsibilities: Voting, community service, petitioning the government.

Relation to the common good

Duties maintain order and fund services; responsibilities strengthen democracy and social cohesion.

Why community service is important

It helps solve local problems, builds empathy, and strengthens society beyond what the government alone can do.

10. What is the Importance of Voluntary Work and Community Service

Definition and three characteristics

Voluntary work is unpaid work done freely to help the community.

1. Voluntariness (freely chosen)
2. Non-profit status
3. Meaningful activity that contributes to the common good

Difference from regular jobs

It is unpaid, self-motivated, and focused on community benefit rather than personal salary.

It builds a healthier, more resilient, and compassionate society and fills gaps left by government services.

Examples of platforms

Alkhidmat Foundation, Edhi Foundation, and other local community service organizations.

11. What are Traits of a Citizen / Responsible Pakistani Citizen

Key traits

Protecting the environment, helping neighbours, being responsible for one's actions, empathy, respecting others' rights and property, abiding by the law, active membership in society, awareness of surroundings, standing up for what is right, and honesty.

Contribution to ethical foundation

These traits develop responsible behaviour, guide interactions, and produce a generation of conscientious citizens.

Role of religion (Islam)

Islam provides a moral framework that encourages honesty, kindness, fairness, respect for others, and helping those in need.

Active participation in civic life

Good citizens stay informed, vote, express opinions thoughtfully, challenge unfair prejudices, and contribute positively to their community.

12. How Could Volunteering Help You?

1. Connecting with others
2. Improving mental and physical health
3. Career advancement
4. Personal fulfilment
5. Meeting new people and building networks
6. Increasing self-confidence
7. Gaining new experiences and skills

Mental and physical health

It reduces stress, fights depression, and can improve physical health through activity and social connection.

Career and personal fulfilment

It provides experience, skills, professional connections, and a sense of purpose and joy.

Value of connecting with others

It creates shared experiences, strengthens community bonds, and expands one's social and professional network.

13. What are the Modes of Acquiring and Losing Citizenship

Four modes of acquiring

1. Birthright (jus soli): Born on the soil of the country.
2. Citizenship by Descent (jus sanguinis): Born to citizen parents.
3. Naturalization: Meeting residency, language, and character requirements.

4. Citizenship by Marriage: Through marriage to a citizen (with conditions).

Difference between jus soli and jus sanguinis

Jus soli = right of soil (place of birth).

Jus sanguinis = right of blood (parentage).

Citizenship by migration (Pakistan Citizenship Act 1951)

Application to Provincial Government with documents; recommendation to Federal Government for final decision.

Ways of losing citizenship

- Renunciation (voluntary)
- Revocation due to serious crimes or threat to national security
- Discretionary loss by authorities (fraud, false information)
- Automatic loss due to dual citizenship restrictions in some countries

14. How citizens hold government accountable?

Voting in elections, public discourse and advocacy (Article 19), participation in oversight mechanisms (public hearings, complaints to Ombudsman).

Role of Parliament (Article 50)

It is the key institution that holds the government accountable, represents the people, and controls public spending.

Ombudsman and Institutional Reforms Act 2013

They provide independent mechanisms for investigating complaints and ensuring transparency and accountability.

Articles 19 and 66

Article 19 protects freedom of speech and expression. Article 66 protects parliamentary privileges and freedom of speech inside Parliament.

15. What do you know about Press, Justice and Equality

Article 19

Every citizen has the right to freedom of speech and expression, and there shall be freedom of the press (subject to reasonable restrictions).

Importance of Article 19A

It makes the right to information a justiciable right, empowering citizens to access information of public importance.

Free press as watchdog

It exposes corruption, abuse of power, and wrongdoing, informs the public, and promotes transparency and accountability.

Qualified vs Absolute Right to Justice

- Qualified: Can be limited (e.g., freedom of speech subject to reasonable restrictions).
- Absolute: Cannot be restricted (e.g., right not to be subjected to torture – Article 14).

16. Why justice and equality are fundamental?

They ensure fair treatment, social cohesion, economic prosperity, and inclusive growth under the rule of law.

Definition of justice

Fair and equitable treatment for everyone; correcting wrongs and distributing benefits fairly.

Principle of equality before the law / isonomy

All people are equal under the law and must be treated the same, without privilege or discrimination.

Comparison

- Countries with strong justice systems (Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Canada) enjoy high trust, low corruption, and better economic opportunities.
- In many developing countries, corruption, weak institutions, and systemic discrimination undermine justice and equality.

Importance of legal certainty

It gives individuals and businesses confidence that laws will be applied fairly and predictably.

16. What are the Measures to Improve Law and Order in Pakistan?

Strengthening Law Enforcement

Modern policing methods, forensic science, community policing (e.g., Police Awam Saath Saath), better training, and capacity building.

Judicial Reforms

E-filing, specialized courts (anti-terrorism, family courts), legal aid programmes, and reducing case backlog.

Socio-Economic Development

Investment in education, healthcare, infrastructure, job creation, and microfinance to address root causes of crime and insecurity.

17. Explain Digital Citizenship?

Definition

Responsible use of technology that includes protecting rights online, lifelong learning, and defending human dignity in digital spaces.

Importance

In an age of misinformation, disinformation, and online risks, digital citizenship helps individuals stay safe, informed, and ethical.

Skills developed

Critical thinking, source verification, privacy protection, respectful online behaviour, and media literacy.

Exercise based Questions

Answers to the questions briefly

1. What is the significance of the rule of law as a fundamental principle of a democratic state?

The rule of law ensures that everyone (including the government) is equal before the law, prevents arbitrary power, protects citizens' rights, maintains order, and provides access to justice. It is the foundation of democracy, social justice, and good governance.

2. What methods can be proposed to enhance the law and order situation in Pakistan?

- Strengthening law enforcement through modern policing, forensic science, and community policing.
- Judicial reforms (e-filing, specialized courts, reducing backlog, legal aid).
- Socio-economic development (education, jobs, healthcare, and infrastructure) to address root causes of crime.

3. Why is citizen participation in community services or volunteer work important?

It strengthens social bonds, solves local problems, develops empathy and responsibility, fills gaps left by the government, and helps build a healthier, more resilient, and compassionate society.

4. What are the articles defining Justice and equality?

- Article 14 of the Constitution of Pakistan (protection against torture and equality before the law).
- Article 25 (equality of citizens).
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 7) also supports equality before the law.

5. How do immigration, emigration, and marriages affect citizenship status?

- **Immigration:** Can lead to naturalization after meeting legal requirements.
- **Emigration:** May lead to renunciation or automatic loss of citizenship (especially under dual citizenship restrictions).
- **Marriage:** In some countries, marriage to a citizen can open the path to citizenship (Citizenship by Marriage).

6. Why are a free press, justice, and equality important for a prosperous country?

A free press acts as a watchdog, exposes corruption, and informs citizens. Justice and equality ensure fair treatment, social stability, economic confidence, and inclusive growth. Together they create trust, reduce conflict, and support sustainable development.

7. How does the concept of “limited resources” act as a barrier to achieving both justice and equality? How might this challenge be addressed?

Limited resources create competition and can lead to unequal distribution, making it harder to provide equal opportunities and justice for all.

Solution: Prioritize fair allocation through transparent policies, progressive taxation, targeted social programmes, investment in education and health, and reducing corruption so resources reach the most needy while respecting both justice and equality.

Answer the following questions in detail

1. How do evolving definitions of the rule of law influence social justice, economic growth and sustainable development...?

Evolving definitions of the rule of law (from Aristotle and Dicey to the modern UN definition) emphasize accountability, equality, transparency, and human rights.

In Pakistan, weak rule of law contributes to regional disparities, corruption, and delayed justice, which slow economic growth and social progress. Strong rule of law builds investor confidence, protects property rights, and ensures fair opportunities.

Globally, the 2030 Agenda (especially SDG-16) links rule of law directly to peace, justice, and strong institutions. Without it, other goals (poverty reduction, education, health, equality) cannot be achieved. Evolving definitions push countries to move beyond just “law and order” toward inclusive, rights-based governance that supports sustainable development.

2. Citizenship can be gained and lost through various processes. How do these methods impact the concept of dual citizenship? Analyze benefits and drawbacks.

Citizenship can be acquired by birthright (*jus soli*), descent (*jus sanguinis*), naturalization, or marriage, and lost through renunciation, revocation, or automatic loss under dual citizenship restrictions.

Impact on dual citizenship:

Some countries allow dual citizenship; others (including certain restrictions in Pakistan’s past and present policies) do not. Acquiring a second citizenship can automatically cancel the first in some cases.

Benefits of dual citizenship:

- Greater mobility and travel freedom

- Access to education, jobs, and social services in two countries
- Stronger family and cultural ties
- Economic opportunities and investment options

Drawbacks:

- Conflicting legal obligations (taxes, military service)
- Complex legal status and possible loss of one citizenship
- Political restrictions (e.g., holding public office)
- Emotional and identity-related challenges

3. How does volunteering for community service projects make people feel more connected to their community and responsible for its well-being?

Volunteering creates direct interaction with community members, builds personal relationships, and gives volunteers first-hand understanding of local problems. When people contribute their time and skills, they develop a sense of ownership and pride. They see the positive impact of their actions, which increases empathy, civic responsibility, and commitment to the common good. This emotional and practical connection turns passive residents into active, responsible citizens.

4. Describe the challenges associated with digital citizenship in the context of media influences. Explain how a responsible digital citizen can address these challenges.

Challenges:

- Social media echo chambers that reinforce existing beliefs
- Misinformation and disinformation campaigns
- Corporate ownership and profit-driven sensationalism
- Political propaganda and censorship
- Stereotyping and marginalization of certain groups
- Lack of cultural sensitivity

How a responsible digital citizen can address them:

- Fact-check information before sharing
- Seek diverse and independent sources

- Be aware of algorithms and echo chambers
- Respect cultural differences and avoid hate speech
- Protect personal privacy and data
- Promote inclusive and accurate representation
- Report harmful content and support media literacy

5. Evaluate the relationship between justice, equality, and social and economic well-being. How can these principles be upheld considering corruption and systemic discrimination?

Justice and equality are interlinked foundations of social and economic well-being. When people are treated fairly and have equal opportunities, trust in institutions grows, social cohesion increases, and economic productivity rises. Inequality and injustice lead to poverty, conflict, and underdevelopment.

Upholding them despite challenges:

- Strengthen independent judiciary and rule of law
- Ensure transparent and accountable governance
- Implement anti-corruption measures and merit-based systems
- Provide equal access to education, healthcare, and justice
- Address systemic discrimination through affirmative policies and legal reforms
- Promote free press and citizen participation to hold power accountable

Real-world success (e.g., Scandinavian countries) shows that strong institutions, low corruption, and commitment to equality produce higher social trust and economic prosperity.