

Rights of people in constitution of Pakistan

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What is Constitution

- In the broadest sense a constitution is a body of rules governing the affairs of an organized group.
- A constitution is a fundamental law of a state, which provides a basic framework for legislation and policy formulation.
- It reflects the cultural values, aspirations, traditions and historical outlook of the people that it represents.

Why Constitutions

- Every state has a constitution, at least in the sense that it operates its important institutions according to some fundamental body of rules.
- In this sense the only conceivable alternative to a constitution is the condition of anarchy.
- Constitutions may be written or unwritten, complex or simple, and may provide for vastly different patterns of governance, but there is no concept of a state without a constitution.

The following Articles are covered in great detail. These are your Rights and supported by the Constitution of Pakistan.

10. Safeguards as to arrest and detention

- No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, nor shall he be denied the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice

- Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before a magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the nearest magistrate, and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

According to article 11. Slavery, forced labor, etc. prohibited.

1. Slavery is non-existent and forbidden and no law shall permit or facilitate its introduction into Pakistan in any form.
2. All forms of forced labor and traffic in human beings are prohibited.
3. No child below the age of fourteen years shall be engaged in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment.

According to article **12**.Protection against retrospective punishment.

1. No law shall authorize the punishment of a person:-
 - (a) for an act or omission that was not punishable by law at the time of the act or omission; or
 - (b) for an offence by a penalty greater than, or of a kind different from, the penalty prescribed by law for that offence at the time the offence was committed.

- **According to article 13. Protection against double punishment and self incrimination.**

- (a) No person shall be punished for the same offence more than once; or
- (b) No person shall, when accused of an offence, be compelled to be a witness against himself.

According to article 14. Inviolability of dignity of man, etc.

- (1) The dignity of man and, subject to law, the privacy of home, shall be inviolable.
- (2) No person shall be subjected to torture for the purpose of extracting evidence.

According to article 15. Freedom of movement, etc.

- Every citizen shall have the right to remain in, and, subject to any reasonable restriction imposed by law in the public interest, enter and move freely throughout Pakistan and to reside and settle in any part thereof.

According to article 16. Freedom of assembly.

- Every citizen shall have the right to assemble peacefully and without arms, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of public order

17. Freedom of association

- Every citizen shall have the right to form associations or unions and also every citizen, not being in the service of Pakistan, shall have the right to form or be a member of a political party, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the sovereignty or integrity of Pakistan

According to article 18. Freedom of trade, business or profession.

- Subject to such qualifications, if any, as may be prescribed by law, every citizen shall have the right to enter upon any lawful profession or occupation, and to conduct any lawful trade or business: Provided that nothing in this Article shall prevent:-
 - (a) the regulation of any trade or profession by a licensing system; or

- b) the regulation of trade, commerce or industry in the interest of free competition therein; or
- (c) the carrying on, by the Federal Government or a Provincial Government, or by a corporation controlled by any such Government, of any trade, business, industry or service, to the exclusion, complete or partial, of other persons.

According to article 19 Freedom of speech, etc.

Every citizen shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, and there shall be freedom of the press, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the glory of Islam or the integrity, security or defense of Pakistan or any part thereof, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, or incitement to an offence.

According to article 20. Freedom to profess religion and to manage religious institutions.

Subject to law, public order and morality:-

(a) every citizen shall have the right to profess,

practice and propagate his religion; and

(b) every religious denomination and every sect

thereof shall have the right to establish, maintain

and manage its religious institutions.

According to article 21.Safeguard against taxation for purposes of any particular religion.

- No person shall be compelled to pay any special tax the proceeds of which are to be spent on the propagation or maintenance of any religion other than his own.

23 Provision as to property.

- Every citizen shall have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property in any part of Pakistan, subject to the Constitution and any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the public interest.

According to article 25. Equality of citizens.

- 1) All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law.
- 2) There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex alone.
- 3) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the protection of women and children.

According to article (26) Non-discrimination in respect of access to public places.

- 1) In respect of access to places of public entertainment or resort not intended for religious purposes only, there shall be no discrimination against any citizen on the ground only of race, religion, caste, sex, residence or place of birth.
- 2) Nothing in clause shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

28. Preservation of language, script and culture.

- Subject to Article 251 any section of citizens having a distinct language, script or culture shall have the right to preserve and promote the same and subject to law, establish institutions for that purpose.

According to article (9) Security of person.

- No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law.