

# ETH100 — Effective Citizenship

## Midterm Preparation File

Coverage: Complete Handout — Topics 001 to 097

MCQs • Short Questions • Long Questions — with Answers

VU Learning Hub

*Note: This file is prepared from the ETH100 course handout for exam practice. All questions are original and the answers are written in simple, easy-to-understand wording so that students can learn the concepts and reproduce them in their own words in the exam.*

## Section A — Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

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### **1. What is the main purpose of studying the Effective Citizenship course?**

- A. To memorize the Constitution of Pakistan
- B. To understand why we are not doing well as a society and to learn how to become better citizens
- C. To prepare for a career in politics
- D. To learn the history of Pakistan

**Answer: (B) To understand why we are not doing well as a society and to learn how to become better citizens**

**2. Which of the following is one of the three basic elements that make effective citizenship?**

- A. Wealth and social status
- B. Sense of responsibility
- C. Physical strength
- D. Political influence

**Answer: (B) Sense of responsibility**

**3. Empathy, as an element of effective citizenship, means:**

- A. Feeling the pains of others and understanding the challenges they face
- B. Ignoring the problems of others
- C. Donating money only
- D. Agreeing with everyone

**Answer: (A) Feeling the pains of others and understanding the challenges they face**

**4. According to the course, becoming an effective citizen benefits a person:**

- A. Only in this world
- B. Only in the hereafter
- C. In this life as well as in the hereafter
- D. Only financially

**Answer: (C) In this life as well as in the hereafter**

**5. Article 5 of the Constitution of Pakistan makes it binding on every citizen to:**

- A. Join a political party
- B. Be loyal to the state and obedient to the Constitution
- C. Pay taxes only
- D. Serve in the army

**Answer: (B) Be loyal to the state and obedient to the Constitution**

**6. Article 9 of the Constitution ensures the citizen's right to:**

- A. Free education
- B. Life and liberty
- C. Own property
- D. Vote in elections

**Answer: (B) Life and liberty**

**7. Which of the following is part of the right to a fair trial?**

- A. The media may conduct a trial before the court's judgment
- B. No institution should interfere in the trial process
- C. Only rich people can get legal help
- D. The judge must decide within one day

**Answer: (B) No institution should interfere in the trial process**

**8. Article 11 of the Constitution forbids:**

- A. Freedom of speech
- B. All kinds of slavery and forced labour
- C. Private businesses
- D. Movement between provinces

**Answer: (B) All kinds of slavery and forced labour**

**9. Freedom of movement for citizens is guaranteed under:**

- A. Article 9
- B. Article 11
- C. Article 15
- D. Article 28

**Answer: (C) Article 15**

**10. The right of access to information is ensured by:**

- A. Article 19
- B. Article 5

C. Article 26

D. Article 24

**Answer: (A) Article 19**

**11. Religious freedom — the right to profess, practise and propagate one's religion — is covered by:**

A. Articles 23 and 24

B. Articles 20, 21 and 22

C. Article 15 only

D. Article 9 only

**Answer: (B) Articles 20, 21 and 22**

**12. The freedom to acquire, own and sell property anywhere in the country is guaranteed by:**

A. Articles 23 and 24

B. Article 11

C. Article 28

D. Article 19

**Answer: (A) Articles 23 and 24**

**13. Protection of a group's own language, script and culture is given by:**

A. Article 26

B. Article 28

C. Article 5

D. Article 15

**Answer: (B) Article 28**

**14. Article 26 protects citizens from discrimination on the basis of:**

A. Wealth and income

B. Language, religion, sex or place of birth

C. Political opinion only

D. Educational qualification

**Answer: (B) Language, religion, sex or place of birth**

**15. Which challenge is described as possibly the biggest problem before an effective citizen?**

- A. Illness
- B. Poverty
- C. Traffic
- D. Pollution

**Answer: (B) Poverty**

**16. According to the handout, approximately what percentage of people in our country are illiterate?**

- A. About 20%
- B. About 35%
- C. About 48%
- D. About 60%

**Answer: (C) About 48%**

**17. Which of the following is one of the three levels of injustice discussed in the course?**

- A. Judicial injustice
- B. International injustice
- C. Historical injustice
- D. Linguistic injustice

**Answer: (A) Judicial injustice**

**18. When state institutions lack truthfulness, the result is that:**

- A. Citizens trust them more
- B. Citizens lose trust in them and doubt they will get justice and rights
- C. The economy improves
- D. Nothing changes

**Answer: (B) Citizens lose trust in them and doubt they will get justice and rights**

**19. Politeness in public dealing mainly creates:**

- A. Strict discipline
- B. Harmony and healthy communication in society
- C. Fear among citizens
- D. Competition among citizens

**Answer: (B) Harmony and healthy communication in society**

**20. Being flexible as a citizen means, among other things:**

- A. Never following any rule
- B. Accepting the possibility that one can make a mistake, which leads to self-correction
- C. Changing one's opinion every day
- D. Avoiding all relationships

**Answer: (B) Accepting the possibility that one can make a mistake, which leads to self-correction**

**21. Humility is the opposite of:**

- A. Kindness
- B. Pride and arrogance
- C. Learning
- D. Honesty

**Answer: (B) Pride and arrogance**

**22. If a person fails to honour a commitment, what should he do first?**

- A. Blame others for the failure
- B. Hide the failure from everyone
- C. Confess his failure, show sincere remorse, and decide firmly to honour future commitments
- D. Stop making any commitments

**Answer: (C) Confess his failure, show sincere remorse, and decide firmly to honour future commitments**

**23. A self-critical person usually:**

- A. Spends most time finding faults in others

- B. Focuses on his own shortcomings and improving his personality
- C. Loses all confidence
- D. Avoids other people

**Answer: (B) Focuses on his own shortcomings and improving his personality**

**24. When you must say NO to someone, the proper way is to:**

- A. Say it harshly so the person does not ask again
- B. Say it properly, offer counter-suggestions and an alternative solution to his problem
- C. Ignore the person completely
- D. Make a false promise instead

**Answer: (B) Say it properly, offer counter-suggestions and an alternative solution to his problem**

**25. To empathize with another person, one should:**

- A. Judge his problem from one's own viewpoint only
- B. Place oneself in the other person's situation and then try to understand his behaviour
- C. Offer him money immediately
- D. Compare his problem with bigger problems

**Answer: (B) Place oneself in the other person's situation and then try to understand his behaviour**

**26. Why is being law-abiding the key to a successful society?**

- A. Laws make citizens fearful of each other
- B. Laws ensure the safety and peace of the country and equal protection for all citizens
- C. Laws increase government income
- D. Laws remove the need for courts

**Answer: (B) Laws ensure the safety and peace of the country and equal protection for all citizens**

**27. An arrogant person cannot be a good team member mainly because:**

- A. He works too hard
- B. Teamwork requires respecting others and acknowledging their good qualities, which arrogance prevents
- C. He is always punctual
- D. He speaks very little

**Answer: (B) Teamwork requires respecting others and acknowledging their good qualities, which arrogance prevents**

**28. According to the course, is strictness always rudeness?**

- A. Yes, strictness and rudeness are the same
- B. No, being serious when needed is not rudeness; constant anger and disrespect is rudeness
- C. Yes, because people dislike strict persons
- D. No, because rudeness is sometimes necessary

**Answer: (B) No, being serious when needed is not rudeness; constant anger and disrespect is rudeness**

**29. Excessive love of being praised is harmful because it:**

- A. Makes a person work harder
- B. Makes a person ignore his flaws, stop improving, and become easy to manipulate
- C. Improves decision-making
- D. Builds self-confidence

**Answer: (B) Makes a person ignore his flaws, stop improving, and become easy to manipulate**

**30. Exaggeration is described in the course as:**

- A. A harmless habit
- B. A form of lie and deceit that destroys honesty in society
- C. A sign of intelligence
- D. A way of motivating people

**Answer: (B) A form of lie and deceit that destroys honesty in society**

**31. An egotist (self-centred) person:**

- A. Sees good in everyone
- B. Cannot see beyond himself and fails to notice the good in others
- C. Is always realistic
- D. Is loved by everyone

**Answer: (B) Cannot see beyond himself and fails to notice the good in others**

**32. Being unnecessarily humble can be a problem because it:**

- A. Increases self-confidence
- B. May appear fake or insincere and can damage one's self-confidence
- C. Helps in learning
- D. Builds strong relationships

**Answer: (B) May appear fake or insincere and can damage one's self-confidence**

**33. Taking things lightly at work mainly kills:**

- A. Friendship
- B. Seriousness, which prevents tasks from being completed properly
- C. Free time
- D. Competition

**Answer: (B) Seriousness, which prevents tasks from being completed properly**

**34. The two forms of corruption discussed in the course are:**

- A. Political and social corruption
- B. Financial corruption and non-financial corruption (rewarding people without merit)
- C. Local and international corruption
- D. Open and hidden corruption

**Answer: (B) Financial corruption and non-financial corruption (rewarding people without merit)**

**35. Surah An-Nisa (verse 135), quoted in the topic on favouritism, commands the believers to:**

- A. Favour their relatives in all matters
- B. Stand firm for justice even if it goes against themselves or their relatives
- C. Avoid all court cases
- D. Keep silent about injustice

**Answer: (B) Stand firm for justice even if it goes against themselves or their relatives**

**36. Bribery is compared in the course to:**

- A. A common cold
- B. An addictive and contagious disease that spreads through society like a plague
- C. A minor mistake
- D. A business skill

**Answer: (B) An addictive and contagious disease that spreads through society like a plague**

**37. Adulteration in business means:**

- A. Giving extra quantity to customers
- B. Deceiving consumers by offering lower quality than what was promised
- C. Reducing prices
- D. Advertising a product

**Answer: (B) Deceiving consumers by offering lower quality than what was promised**

**38. The three types of pollution discussed in the course are:**

- A. Air, water and noise pollution
- B. Soil, light and thermal pollution
- C. Plastic, chemical and nuclear pollution
- D. Urban, rural and industrial pollution

**Answer: (A) Air, water and noise pollution**

**39. According to the course, the character of a nation is reflected:**

- A. In its buildings
- B. On its roads, through driving behaviour and respect for others' safety
- C. In its sports teams
- D. In its national dress

**Answer: (B) On its roads, through driving behaviour and respect for others' safety**

**40. The most important role of traffic laws is to:**

- A. Collect fines for the government
- B. Prevent accidents and create a safe, orderly and efficient road environment
- C. Reduce the number of vehicles
- D. Punish poor drivers

**Answer: (B) Prevent accidents and create a safe, orderly and efficient road environment**

**41. One dangerous effect of speeding is that it:**

- A. Saves fuel
- B. Influences other drivers to exceed the speed limit as well
- C. Improves traffic flow
- D. Reduces journey time for everyone

**Answer: (B) Influences other drivers to exceed the speed limit as well**

**42. Wearing a seat belt is important because it:**

- A. Is only a legal formality
- B. Reduces the risk and severity of injuries in a crash
- C. Makes driving faster
- D. Keeps the car clean

**Answer: (B) Reduces the risk and severity of injuries in a crash**

**43. The horn of a vehicle should be used:**

- A. To express frustration in traffic jams
- B. Sparingly, and only where necessary for safety

- C. Continuously in busy areas
- D. To greet other drivers

**Answer: (B) Sparingly, and only where necessary for safety**

**44. Using a mobile phone while driving is dangerous mainly because it:**

- A. Damages the phone's battery
- B. Distracts the driver, reduces attention and reaction time, and increases the chance of accidents
- C. Is expensive
- D. Slows down the vehicle

**Answer: (B) Distracts the driver, reduces attention and reaction time, and increases the chance of accidents**

**45. If you witness a road accident and cannot help, the right attitude is to:**

- A. Stop and watch the scene closely
- B. Leave the place so that traffic and emergency services are not blocked
- C. Take photographs for social media
- D. Argue with the drivers involved

**Answer: (B) Leave the place so that traffic and emergency services are not blocked**

**46. Bike and motorbike riders are more vulnerable on the road because they:**

- A. Travel more slowly
- B. Lack the protective barriers that enclosed vehicles have
- C. Use less fuel
- D. Are fewer in number

**Answer: (B) Lack the protective barriers that enclosed vehicles have**

**47. Correct parking behaviour includes:**

- A. Parking in front of an already parked vehicle
- B. Parking in no-parking zones during rush hours

- C. Using designated parking spaces and respecting no-parking zones, fire lanes and disabled parking spaces
- D. Stopping anywhere if the stay is short

**Answer: (C) Using designated parking spaces and respecting no-parking zones, fire lanes and disabled parking spaces**

**48. Taking care of the environment requires a citizen, among other things, to:**

- A. Throw garbage outside the home if bins are far away
- B. Dispose of waste in designated bins, recycle where possible, and avoid littering public spaces
- C. Leave cleanliness entirely to the government
- D. Burn all household waste

**Answer: (B) Dispose of waste in designated bins, recycle where possible, and avoid littering public spaces**

**49. Time commitments should be shown by a citizen in:**

- A. Reaching a place, and starting and finishing a program on time
- B. Sleeping and eating only
- C. Working extra hours daily
- D. Attending every social gathering

**Answer: (A) Reaching a place, and starting and finishing a program on time**

**50. True patriotism, according to the course, does NOT mean:**

- A. Working for the country's progress by doing well and helping others
- B. Blindly supporting the country's leadership regardless of its actions
- C. Following the laws of the country
- D. Speaking the truth

**Answer: (B) Blindly supporting the country's leadership regardless of its actions**

**51. Which of the following is one of the motives to do good discussed in the course?**

- A. Earning fame
- B. Pleasing God
- C. Defeating rivals
- D. Avoiding all work

**Answer: (B) Pleasing God**

**52. Evil spreads in society when:**

- A. It is openly discouraged
- B. People stay silent about it, because silence and inaction are taken as acceptance or approval
- C. Laws are strictly implemented
- D. Citizens correct each other

**Answer: (B) People stay silent about it, because silence and inaction are taken as acceptance or approval**

**53. Which of the following is given in the course as an everyday example of concern for others?**

- A. Making orderly queues and holding doors open for others
- B. Winning an argument
- C. Driving as fast as possible
- D. Keeping one's knowledge secret

**Answer: (A) Making orderly queues and holding doors open for others**

**54. Listening is described in the course as:**

- A. A minor part of communication
- B. Half of communication; we should listen as we want to be heard
- C. Only the speaker's responsibility
- D. A waste of time in discussions

**Answer: (B) Half of communication; we should listen as we want to be heard**

**55. While speaking properly, a person should:**

- A. Use complex technical vocabulary to impress listeners

- B. Use simple words and speak for understanding, not for display
- C. Speak as fast as possible
- D. Use sarcastic language to keep interest

**Answer: (B) Use simple words and speak for understanding, not for display**

**56. Critical analysis of another person's viewpoint means assessing his arguments on the basis of:**

- A. His personality and background
- B. The logic and evidence provided, while minimizing emotional bias
- C. How loudly he speaks
- D. Whether he agrees with us

**Answer: (B) The logic and evidence provided, while minimizing emotional bias**

**57. Brevity in communication is valuable because a brief message:**

- A. Sounds more impressive
- B. Is more likely to be heard and retained in memory
- C. Shows the speaker's superiority
- D. Avoids all questions

**Answer: (B) Is more likely to be heard and retained in memory**

**58. For dealing with unfamiliar words while reading, the course advises using:**

- A. Guesswork
- B. A dictionary
- C. Another textbook
- D. Social media

**Answer: (B) A dictionary**

**59. Which of the following is one of the types of help an effective citizen gives to others?**

- A. Financial help, giving time, and giving advice

- B. Only help through banks
- C. Help only to relatives
- D. Help only in emergencies

**Answer: (A) Financial help, giving time, and giving advice**

**60. Which of the following is listed in the course as a form of honesty?**

- A. Taking interest in what you do
- B. Hiding your mistakes
- C. Praising yourself
- D. Avoiding responsibility

**Answer: (A) Taking interest in what you do**

**61. An employer's role towards his employees includes:**

- A. Paying the lowest possible wages
- B. Offering fair compensation and a congenial working environment
- C. Keeping employees uninformed
- D. Demanding work without any contract

**Answer: (B) Offering fair compensation and a congenial working environment**

**62. An employee's loyalty to the employer does NOT require him to:**

- A. Abide by his employment contract
- B. Protect confidential information
- C. Cooperate in illegal or immoral activities
- D. Use his time efficiently

**Answer: (C) Cooperate in illegal or immoral activities**

**63. Regarding transgender citizens, the course teaches that they:**

- A. Should be kept away from society
- B. Deserve equal treatment and opportunities in education, employment and social life
- C. Have no rights
- D. Should not be given jobs

**Answer: (B) Deserve equal treatment and opportunities in education, employment and social life**

**64. Correcting others through stories, dramas or films (fiction) can be effective because:**

- A. It entertains people
- B. A person can recognize his own mistakes without feeling attacked, so his ego remains unhurt
- C. It is the fastest method
- D. It avoids all direct discussion forever

**Answer: (B) A person can recognize his own mistakes without feeling attacked, so his ego remains unhurt**

**65. NGOs work on the basic principle of:**

- A. Earning maximum profit
- B. Not earning a profit and not engaging in business, while serving social causes
- C. Competing with the government
- D. Working only for their members

**Answer: (B) Not earning a profit and not engaging in business, while serving social causes**

**66. In the democratic norm of disagreement, mudslinging and character assassination:**

- A. Strengthen democracy
- B. Defeat the very purpose of debate, which is to uncover the truth
- C. Are necessary in elections
- D. Help voters decide quickly

**Answer: (B) Defeat the very purpose of debate, which is to uncover the truth**

## Section B — Short Questions with Answers

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### **1. What makes a person an effective citizen? Name the three basic elements.**

**Answer:** Effective citizenship rests on three elements. First, a sense of responsibility, which is the inner feeling that one must fulfil one's obligations. Second, empathy, which means feeling the pain of others and understanding the difficulties they face. Third, patriotism, which means loving one's country and trying to improve it in every matter.

### **2. State any two duties of a citizen mentioned in the course.**

**Answer:** The first duty of a citizen is loyalty to the state, made binding by Article 5 of the Constitution. The second duty is obedience to the Constitution in every aspect of life. A citizen must also respect the rights of other citizens and must not harm them or interfere in their personal lives.

### **3. What is meant by the right to a fair trial?**

**Answer:** The right to a fair trial means every person is entitled to have his case decided by judges through a proper legal process in which no institution interferes. If a person cannot afford legal proceedings, the Constitution ensures that he is compensated so that he can still obtain a fair trial. A media trial before the final judgment is not allowed.

### **4. How does poverty act as a challenge before an effective citizen, and how should it be dealt with?**

**Answer:** Poverty creates continuous tension and depression and badly affects a person's behaviour and attitude. To deal with it, we should first look among our relatives and people around us who are suffering from poverty and take practical steps to help them. We should make them feel that poverty is a temporary phase which can be overcome. Removing poverty brings happiness, less tension and more creativity in society.

### **5. Write a short note on ignorance as a challenge for effective citizenship.**

**Answer:** Ignorance is a growing problem in our country, where about 52% of people are literate and 48% are illiterate. An illiterate person lacks understanding, depends on others, and can easily be exploited by those who know he cannot read or understand things. His contribution to society is much less than that of a literate person, while a literate citizen enjoys a better standard of living and finds more opportunities.

**6. Name and briefly explain the three levels of injustice in society.**

**Answer:** The first level is judicial injustice, where court cases take years to be decided. The second is economic injustice, shown by the huge gap between the salaries of public and private sectors, due to which people cannot afford basic needs. The third is social injustice, where within a family some members are preferred over others and are not treated equally. Society cannot flourish until injustice is removed.

**7. Why is truthfulness important for citizens and state institutions?**

**Answer:** When a person is truthful, people trust him. In the same way, if state institutions are not truthful, citizens lose trust in them and feel that these institutions cannot provide them justice and rights. Therefore, citizens must first be truthful themselves and then spread this virtue among others. A society progresses when all its citizens abide by truthfulness.

**8. What is flexibility, and how does it help a citizen?**

**Answer:** Flexibility means being adaptable in behaviour instead of being rigid and unwilling to compromise. A flexible person accepts that he can make mistakes, which drives self-correction. Such behaviour attracts others, builds strong interpersonal relationships, and creates an environment where everyone is willing to help each other, so progress becomes possible in society.

**9. What should a person do after failing to honour a commitment?**

**Answer:** When a commitment is betrayed, the person should confess his failure openly instead of hiding it. He should show sincere remorse and genuinely regret what happened. Finally, he should make a firm decision to adopt a different stance so that he is able to honour his future commitments.

**10. Differentiate between financial and non-financial corruption.**

**Answer:** Financial corruption is corruption involving monetary gains, such as taking money for doing or not doing some work. Non-financial corruption does not involve money; it means rewarding or benefiting individuals without merit, for example giving a post or favour to an undeserving person. Both forms damage society and must be refused by an effective citizen.

**11. Why must an effective citizen say no to favouritism?**

**Answer:** Favouritism means prioritizing personal relationships over the needs and rights of others. It undermines justice and equal opportunity, and is itself a form of corruption and injustice. The Quran stresses justice repeatedly; Surah An-Nisa (135) commands believers to be just even against themselves or their relatives, and Surah Al-Maidah (8) commands them to bear true testimony and be just.

**12. Which types of pollution are discussed in the course? Which of them are avoidable?**

**Answer:** The course discusses three types of pollution: air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution, all of which harm our mental and physical health. Some pollution is unavoidable, such as the broad effects of climate change, but noise pollution, water contamination and air pollution caused by our own behaviour can be avoided if citizens act responsibly.

**13. Why should citizens follow traffic laws? Give any three reasons.**

**Answer:** First, traffic laws prevent accidents by establishing rules that promote safe driving behaviour. Second, they create orderly and efficient movement of vehicles, reducing congestion on roadways. Third, compliance with traffic laws protects lives and property and makes the whole transportation system smoother, safer and more predictable for every road user.

**14. What is the right attitude when a minor road accident occurs?**

**Answer:** In a minor accident, one should stay calm, speak the truth and behave respectfully. The vehicle should be moved to a safe location on the side of the road and hazard lights should be turned on so traffic is not blocked. One should communicate politely with the other driver, exchange contact numbers, and follow up until the matter is properly resolved.

**15. In which three situations should a citizen show time commitment?**

**Answer:** A citizen should show time commitment, first, in reaching a place at the promised time. Second, in starting a program on schedule, which shows professionalism and respect for participants. Third, in finishing a program on time, which respects the schedules of participants and keeps the program organized, trustworthy and effective.

**16. "Patriotism is not blind support of the leadership." Explain briefly.**

**Answer:** True patriotism does not mean supporting the country's leadership blindly, whatever its actions. A real patriot holds the country and its leaders accountable for their decisions. Patriotism means speaking out against injustice, corruption and wrongdoing, even when it is uncomfortable or unpopular. It is rooted in honesty, integrity and a genuine commitment to the well-being of the nation and its people.

**17. What are the three motives to do good discussed in the course?**

**Answer:** The first motive is good feelings: acts of kindness bring fulfilment, happiness and inner peace, and inspire others to do good as well. The second motive is pleasing God, as serving others is an expression of faith and devotion. The third motive is helping society, because good acts address social needs and build a compassionate, cooperative community.

**18. Why does evil spread in society if it is not discouraged?**

**Answer:** Evil spreads when it is not discouraged because silence or inaction about wrongdoing is interpreted as acceptance or approval. When people condone harmful actions, a cycle of negativity begins, and ignorance, apathy and indifference let evil flourish unchecked. Evil also finds a sympathetic place in hearts when fear, insecurity or resentment cloud judgment, so it must be opposed at the right time and in a proportionate manner.

**19. What is meant by listening properly? Give two key points.**

**Answer:** Listening is half of communication, and we should listen the way we want to be heard. First, active listening means absorbing what the other person is saying instead of preparing our reply while he is speaking. Second, attentive listening helps us decode the message correctly, avoid misinterpretation, respond appropriately and connect better with others.

**20. What three kinds of help can an effective citizen offer to others?**

**Answer:** The first kind is financial help, given individually to a needy person even though banks and microfinance institutions exist. The second kind is giving one's time to someone who needs presence and support. The third kind is giving sincere advice to a person who is confused and needs guidance. An effective citizen is always ready to help in one of these ways.

**21. How can an effective citizen coordinate good initiatives in society?**

**Answer:** Many people are shy and cannot easily exchange ideas with others, so an effective citizen plays the role of a coordinator among them. He can form community groups, clubs and societies that bring together citizens of similar thinking. In such groups, knowledgeable and skilled citizens help others in learning and growth, and together they build a better society.

**22. What are the responsibilities of an employer as an effective citizen?**

**Answer:** An employer must offer a fair compensation package to employees according to their qualifications and experience. He should also provide a congenial working environment in which employees feel valued and at ease. Besides fair remuneration, a good employer shows additional support and kindness, which enriches the well-being and professional development of his employees.

**23. How should an effective citizen correct others intelligently?**

**Answer:** Intelligent correction means choosing the right occasion and the right words so that the other person's ego is not hurt. Correcting someone privately rather than publicly respects his dignity and makes him more receptive. Timing matters: issues should be raised when emotions are calm, and the tone must be polite, because even well-chosen words fail if the tone is harsh or loud.

**24. What role do NGOs play in community development, and what challenges do they face?**

**Answer:** NGOs address problems that individuals, families and even governments cannot solve alone, such as poverty, disease and environmental pollution, and they work on a non-profit basis for specific causes like educating the poor or caring for the elderly. However, they face challenges such as corruption, mismanagement of funds and lack of transparency, so they must remain

accountable, transparent and properly audited.

## Section C — Long Questions with Answers

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### **1. Discuss the fundamental rights of citizens guaranteed by the Constitution of Pakistan, as explained in the ETH100 course.**

**Answer:** The Constitution of Pakistan gives every citizen a set of fundamental rights so that he can live with dignity, freedom and security. An effective citizen must know these rights, enjoy them himself, and respect the same rights of others. The important rights discussed in the course are:

- **Right to life and liberty (Article 9):** No citizen can take the life of another, injure him, or interfere in his personal life; liberty cannot be taken away from any citizen.
- **Right to a fair trial:** Every person is entitled to a trial decided by judges without interference from any institution, and a person who cannot afford it is compensated so he can still get a fair trial. There can be no media trial before judgment.
- **Freedom from slavery (Article 11):** All forms of slavery and forced labour are forbidden; no one can be forced to do labour he has not applied for.
- **Freedom of movement (Article 15):** Every citizen may move freely and settle anywhere in Pakistan, except prohibited areas and private places where permission is needed.
- **Right of access to information (Article 19):** A citizen may obtain information from relevant institutions, unless the information is prohibited because it can be misused or harms the public interest.
- **Religious freedom (Articles 20, 21, 22):** Every citizen may profess, practise and propagate his religion and establish religious institutions; no one can be forced to follow another religion, and admission to educational institutions cannot be denied on religious grounds.
- **Property rights (Articles 23, 24):** Every citizen can buy, own and sell property anywhere in the country, with limited restrictions only for special communities or disputed land.
- **Protection of language and culture (Article 28):** Any group with a distinct language or culture may preserve and promote it, which enriches diversity in the country.
- **Protection from discrimination (Article 26):** Citizens cannot be discriminated against on the basis of language, religion, sex or place of

birth.

These rights create justice, fair competition and a sense of belonging among citizens. If discrimination and violations are not discouraged, demotivation and injustice spread in society, so protecting these rights is a shared duty of citizens and the state.

**2. Explain the major challenges before an effective citizen (poverty, illness, ignorance and injustice) and the role a citizen can play in facing them.**

**Answer:** An effective citizen does not live in a perfect society; he faces serious social problems that test his character and limit his contribution. The course identifies four major challenges, and for each one it assigns the citizen a practical, helping role instead of hopelessness:

- **Poverty:** Poverty creates continuous tension and depression and badly affects a person's behaviour and attitude. The citizen's role is to find poor people, beginning with his own relatives, and take practical steps to help them, assuring them that poverty is a temporary phase. Reducing poverty brings happiness, less tension and creativity.
- **Illness:** Illness harms not only the patient but also his family, especially when the patient is the sole breadwinner and cannot go to work. Our role is to identify the ill person and support him practically and morally — through financial help or by raising his motivation — so that he and his household can pass through the difficult period.
- **Ignorance:** About 48% of our people are illiterate. An illiterate person lacks understanding, depends on others and can easily be exploited, and his contribution to society remains small. Promoting literacy improves the standard of living and opens more opportunities for citizens.
- **Injustice:** Injustice exists at judicial level (cases take years), economic level (wide salary gaps make basic needs unaffordable) and social level (unequal treatment within families). Society cannot flourish until injustice is removed from all these levels.

In short, the course teaches that these challenges are not excuses for inaction. An effective citizen responds with practical help, moral support and steady effort, and by doing so turns social problems into opportunities for service.

### 3. Describe the positive attributes and personality traits that an effective citizen must develop.

**Answer:** Citizenship is not only a legal status; it is a character. The course lists a set of positive traits which, when practised regularly, make a person trustworthy, pleasant and useful for society. The main traits are:

- **Truthfulness:** A truthful person is trusted by everyone; institutions that lack truthfulness lose the trust of citizens.
- **Politeness:** Politeness creates harmony and healthy communication, while harsh behaviour pushes people away.
- **Love of learning:** Learning is a habit that improves personality, produces new ideas and motivates a person to teach others.
- **Positive thinking:** A citizen who is positive about himself and others spreads positive energy, and such a society grows collectively.
- **Flexibility:** Accepting the possibility of one's own mistakes leads to self-correction and strong relationships.
- **Kindness and respectfulness:** Kindness, empathy and mutual respect build a caring, confident and progressive community.
- **Humility:** The opposite of pride and arrogance; it helps a person learn, accept his limitations and build social relationships.
- **Honouring commitments and fulfilling trust:** Nation-building is impossible without kept promises; trust is the basis of all social interaction and is earned by regularly performing one's responsibilities.
- **Self-criticism:** Finding one's own shortcomings instead of hunting for the faults of others produces real confidence and growth.
- **The art of saying NO:** Refusing politely, with counter-suggestions and alternative solutions, spreads positivity instead of bitterness.
- **Empathy:** Understanding others by placing oneself in their situation creates genuine care and sympathy.
- **Being law-abiding:** Laws guarantee safety, peace and equal protection; obeying them is the key to a successful society.

Together these traits form the personality of an effective citizen: honest in character, soft in behaviour, strong in commitments and always ready for self-improvement.

### 4. Which negative traits must an effective citizen avoid, and why?

### **Discuss in detail.**

**Answer:** Along with developing virtues, an effective citizen must remove certain flaws from his personality, because these weaknesses block learning, damage relationships and slow down the progress of the whole society. The course discusses the following traits to avoid:

- **Arrogance:** An arrogant person cannot learn and cannot be a good team member, because teamwork demands respect for others and acceptance of their good qualities.
- **Rudeness:** Rudeness breeds negativity, creates a hostile environment and reduces productivity and happiness. Being firm or serious when needed is not rudeness, but constant anger and disrespect is.
- **Love of being praised:** A person addicted to praise ignores his flaws, stops improving, becomes vulnerable to manipulation, and may take decisions on false information. Leaders with this weakness can seriously harm society.
- **Exaggeration:** Exaggeration is a form of lie and deceit. In a society used to exaggeration, genuine messages lose their impact and true information and justice suffer.
- **Egotism:** The self-centred person cannot see beyond himself, notices no good in others, and lives in a false world, so he can never become an effective citizen.
- **Unnecessary humility:** Excessive humility can appear fake and insincere and can destroy self-confidence; a balanced personality is required.
- **Taking things lightly:** A careless attitude kills seriousness in work, wastes time, and prevents tasks from being completed and improved.

The common thread in all these flaws is that they cut a person off from reality and from other people. Removing them, and replacing them with humility, honesty and seriousness, is essential for personal growth and effective citizenship.

### **5. "Saying NO" to social evils: discuss corruption, favouritism, bribery and adulteration as traits an effective citizen must reject.**

**Answer:** An effective citizen is recognized not only by what he does but also by what he refuses to do. The course asks citizens to say a clear NO to four connected social evils that destroy justice and trust in society:

- **Corruption:** Corruption has two forms — financial corruption, which involves monetary gains, and non-financial corruption, which means

rewarding people without merit. It can be fought through self-accountability, good company, and faith in one's accountability before Allah.

- **Favouritism:** Favouritism means prioritizing personal relationships over the needs and rights of others. It is a form of corruption and injustice because it destroys equal opportunity. The Quran commands justice even against oneself and one's relatives (Surah An-Nisa 135) and true testimony and fairness (Surah Al-Maidah 8).
- **Bribery:** Bribery is a form of favouritism that compromises justice. It is addictive and contagious, spreading through society like a plague. It can be reduced by making people aware of its consequences, by impartial and just conduct of public officials, and by holding bribe-takers accountable.
- **Adulteration:** Adulteration means deceiving consumers by supplying lower quality than promised. It is dishonesty in business transactions, against which the Quran also emphasizes fairness and integrity; empathy towards the consumer is an effective way to eliminate it.

All four evils feed on the same root: putting selfish gain above justice. A citizen who refuses them protects not only his own character but also the fairness of the whole system in which others must live.

#### **6. "The character of a nation is reflected on its roads." Discuss traffic laws and the road behaviour expected from an effective citizen.**

**Answer:** A nation's collective values become visible in the way its people behave on the roads — their obedience to traffic laws and respect for the safety of others shows the order, responsibility and civility of the whole society. Traffic laws exist to prevent accidents and to create roads that are safe, orderly and efficient for everyone. An effective citizen shows this character through the following behaviour:

- **Respecting speed limits:** Obeying posted limits and adjusting speed to road conditions reduces accidents; speeding is doubly harmful because it tempts other drivers to speed too.
- **Seat belts, indicators and lanes:** Seat belts reduce the risk and severity of injuries; indicators communicate our intentions to others; lane discipline keeps traffic smooth and stress-free.
- **Obeying traffic lights:** Respecting signals is a shared responsibility that maintains order and efficient traffic management.
- **Proper use of horn and mobile phone:** The horn is a safety tool, to be

used sparingly, not to express anger; using a mobile phone while driving distracts attention, slows reaction time and endangers everyone.

- **Right attitude in accidents:** Stay calm, speak the truth, care for the injured first, call emergency services in major accidents, and if you cannot help, leave the spot instead of blocking traffic.
- **Care for bikers:** Riders are vulnerable because they have no protective body around them; they must wear helmets and use proper lanes, and motorists must give them space and respect.
- **Correct parking and direction of flow:** Park only in designated spaces, never block parked vehicles, driveways, fire lanes or disabled spaces, and never drive against the flow of traffic.

In Pakistan people are famous for hospitality yet often impolite on roads; closing this gap between private courtesy and public behaviour is exactly what effective citizenship demands.

**7. Explain the principles of proper communication taught in the course: listening, speaking, understanding others, tone, brevity, writing and reading.**

**Answer:** Communication is the daily tool through which citizens cooperate, so the course treats proper communication as a core civic skill. Its principles cover both receiving and sending messages:

- **Listening properly:** Listening is half of communication. We should listen as we want to be heard, absorbing what the speaker says instead of preparing our reply, so that we decode the message correctly and avoid misinterpretation.
- **Speaking properly:** Use simple words, minimal jargon and polite language suited to the audience. Speak for understanding, not for display, and never use rude, sarcastic or offensive words, because communication ends where offensive language begins.
- **Understanding the other view:** Set aside your own preferred views for a while, tolerate and appreciate other perspectives, and base communication on honesty so that trust is built.
- **Critical analysis:** Examine arguments on the basis of logic and evidence and their assumptions, minimizing emotional bias; unanswered questions should be noted as leads for further learning.
- **Managing tone:** Keep the voice audible, use intonation for emphasis, and

receive feedback with an open mind in order to improve.

- **Brevity:** A brief message is more likely to be heard and remembered; omit insignificant details and practise time-restricted presentations and dialogues.
- **Writing properly:** Correct grammar, spelling and punctuation, clear and simple language, and concise expression keep the reader engaged and protect the writer's credibility.
- **Reading properly:** Read with concentration, use a dictionary for unfamiliar words, observe punctuation, adjust speed to the difficulty of the text, and read actively and critically rather than casually.

A citizen who masters these principles avoids most misunderstandings and conflicts of daily life and becomes a source of clarity and connection in society.

## **8. Describe the different roles of an effective citizen in society.**

**Answer:** A person is never only a "citizen" in the abstract; in daily life he plays many roles at the same time, and effective citizenship means performing every role honestly and responsibly. The course explains the main roles as follows:

- **Towards fellow creatures:** Care for animals, plants and natural resources, never harm them needlessly, and use them for the betterment of the environment and human beings.
- **Towards human beings:** All humans are one family; human life is sacred, so treat everyone with respect, never mock or harm them, and take their problems as your own.
- **As a Pakistani:** Respect the Constitution and the law, care for fellow citizens and the environment, and behave so that visitors take a positive impression of Pakistan's honesty and peace.
- **As a parent:** Provide quality education, watch the company children keep, and manage the home environment well, because good citizens raise good citizens.
- **As a child:** Respect parents, learn their positive qualities rather than their negative habits, and help them whenever needed.
- **As a student:** Have an urge to learn, respect teachers, and focus extra time and effort on one's area of interest to achieve excellence.
- **As a professional:** Keep learning, attend conferences, share insights with peers and grow together with the community.
- **As a business person:** Be honest in transactions, support customers, and

pay back to society through poverty alleviation, education, health and tree plantation.

- **As an employer and employee:** The employer must give fair compensation and a congenial environment; the employee must be loyal, protect resources and confidentiality, but never cooperate in wrongdoing.
- **As a friend and neighbour:** Give sincere advice, support in need, never assist unethical acts; avoid harming neighbours, help them especially in emergencies.
- **Towards the opposite gender and transgender citizens:** Interact within decent moral limits, respect each other's strengths, and give transgender citizens equal treatment and opportunities without mockery or discrimination.

Performed together, these roles weave a society in which every relationship — family, workplace, neighbourhood and nation — is based on respect, honesty and mutual help.

## **9. Why must we correct others, and how should correction be done?**

### **Discuss the methods and spirit of correction.**

**Answer:** Many people think correction is a negative act because it points out someone's mistake and may hurt him. The course reverses this view: correction is a form of helping, and doing it properly is a duty of an effective citizen.

- **Why correction is necessary:** Pointing out a mistake helps the person whose actions may harm himself, his family or society. If we live among people and never correct them, we may adopt the same mistakes or be harmed by them ourselves. Uncorrected evil also becomes contagious like a disease: if it is not condemned, it spreads and creates a soft corner for evil in our own hearts.
- **Correct intelligently:** Choose the right occasion, use carefully selected words, and correct privately rather than publicly so the person's ego is respected. Timing matters — raise the issue when emotions are calm — and the tone must be polite, because a harsh tone destroys the effect of even the best words.
- **Methods of correction:** Correction can be direct or indirect through words; the indirect way is often more suitable because direct correction can hurt the ego. It can also be done through deeds, by demonstrating correct behaviour in front of the person. Fiction — novels, stories, dramas and films

— is another effective method, because viewers recognize their own faults in characters without feeling attacked.

- **Keeping a positive spirit:** Correction must never become condemnation, insult or a show of superiority. Highlight the person's positive qualities along with the flaw, treat improvement as a team effort towards shared goals, and remember that the first step of correcting others is correcting oneself.

Done in this spirit, correction protects both the individual and society, and turns criticism from a source of conflict into a source of reform.

## **10. Discuss the role of a citizen in community development and in adopting democratic norms.**

**Answer:** Effective citizenship becomes practical when a person takes part in developing his community and practises the norms that make democracy work. Both areas demand awareness, participation and self-discipline from ordinary citizens:

- **Creating awareness:** Many people do not know the problems and needs of their own community. Citizens, leaders, educational institutions, places of worship and the media must together create awareness so that problems can be addressed collectively.
- **Looking after the elderly:** Care of the elderly is primarily the family's responsibility, but where families cannot manage, the community must provide support, including old people's homes, always treating the elderly with respect and dignity.
- **Role of NGOs:** Non-governmental organizations fill the gaps left by individuals and governments in areas such as poverty, disease, elderly care and environment, working on a non-profit basis; they must stay transparent, accountable and audited to remain effective.
- **Right to choose:** Pakistan has a parliamentary democracy in which every citizen has the right to choose his rulers. Unlike dictatorship, democracy lets citizens examine parties, decide with information, and change leadership, which keeps the system improving.
- **Norms of disagreement:** Democratic discussion aims at discovering the truth. Mudslinging, leg-pulling and character assassination defeat the purpose of debate; rivals are competitors, not enemies, and criticism must stay within moral limits.
- **Full information:** Voters cannot decide correctly on one-sided or

incomplete information. Citizens should consider both strengths and weaknesses of every party, and avoid exaggeration, which is a lie that distorts decisions.

Thus community development and democracy both depend on the same foundation: informed, active and fair-minded citizens who participate responsibly instead of watching silently.

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*Prepared by VU Learning Hub (vulearninghub.xyz) from the ETH100 Effective Citizenship handout for midterm preparation.*