

# Constitution's of Pakistan



Comparison of:1956,1962,1973

# Outline



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- ❧ Constitution of Pakistan
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- ❧ Comparison of Constitution
- ❧ Islamic Provisions of 1973 constitution
- ❧ Conclusion

# Constitution



Constitution is a system of fundamental laws and principles that prescribes the nature, functions, and limits of a government or another institution.

# Constitution of Pakistan



- ❧ In Muslim states, particularly Pakistan, laws are not derived from the constitution but constitution is framed according to :
- ❧ Almighty Allah
- ❧ Prophet Muhammad (SAW)
- ❧ Holy Quran Constitution in Pakistan

# Government of Pakistan

President

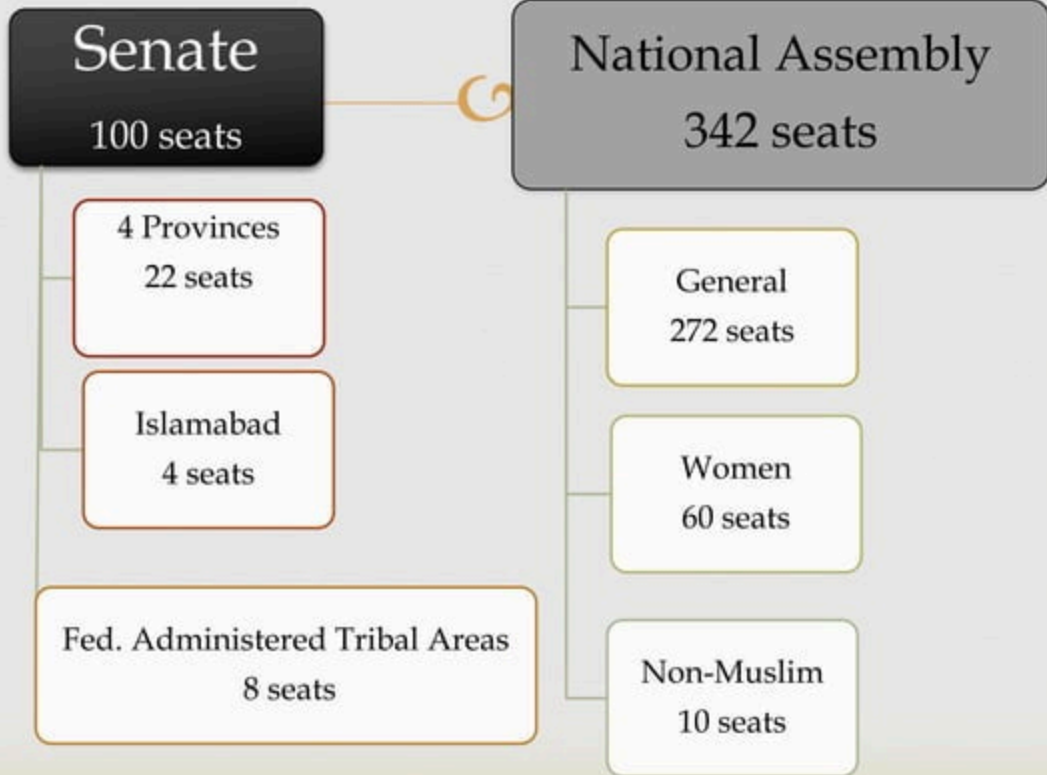
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graph TD; President[President] --- PM[Prime Minister]; President --- Senate[Senate]; President --- NA[National Assembly];
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Prime  
Minister

Senate

National Assembly

# Government of Pakistan



# Forms of Constitution



- ❧ Written
- ❧ Unwritten
- ❧ Partly written

# Comparison between 1956 ,1962 & 1973 constitution's



1956 Constitution	1962 Constitution	1973 Constitution
<p><b>Constitution-making :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enforced on 23 March 1956 to October 7, 1958.</li><li>• 234 Articles and 6 Schedules.</li><li>• Written Constitution</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enforced on June 8, 1962 to March 25, 1969.</li><li>• 250 articles, 5 schedules.</li><li>• Written Constitution</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enforced on August 14, 1973 till now.</li><li>• 280 articles 12 Schedules</li><li>• Written Constitution</li></ul>

# Comparison between 1956 ,1962 & 1973 constitution's

1956 Constitution	1962 Constitution	1973 Constitution
<b>Form of Government:</b> Constitution of 1956 introduced parliamentary form of Govt.	Constitution of 1962 introduced presidential form of Govt.	Parliamentary form of Govt.
<b>Referendum:</b> Constitution of 1956 introduced no institution	Constitution of 1962 introduced an institution known as referendum in the country	The Constitution of 1973 has authorized President to hold Referendum on any national issue. PM----- any important issue.
<b>Method of Election:</b> Constitution of 1956 introduced direct election.	Constitution of 1962 introduced indirect election.	Direct method.

1956 Constitution	1962 Constitution	1973 Constitution
<p><b>Islamic Institutions:</b> There was no such institute in the constitution of 1956.</p>	<p>Constitution of 1962 introduced two Islamic institution i.e. advisory council of Islamic ideology and Islamic research institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council of Islamic Ideology</li> <li>• Federal Shariat Court</li> <li>• Principles of Policy----- Islamic clauses</li> </ul>
<p><b>Executive Powers:</b> Most of the executive powers were exercised by the prime minister under the constitution of 1956.</p>	<p>Most of the executive powers vested in the president under the 1962 constitution.</p>	<p>PM exercised all executive authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• power to dissolve the NA.</li> <li>• powers of appointment of caretaker PM.</li> <li>• assent to bills passed by the parliament or returns these.</li> </ul>
<p><b>List of Subjects:</b> Constitution of 1956 contains three lists of subject i.e. federal, provincial and concurrent matter.</p>	<p>Constitution of 1962 provided only two list of subjects i.e. central and provincial.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two lists are given in the constitution: Federal list and Concurrent list.</li> <li>• Residuary powers belong to provinces.</li> </ul>

1956 Constitution	1962 Constitution	1973 Constitution
<p><b>Presidential Powers:</b> In the constitution of 1956 the powers were reasonable.</p>	<p>Under the constitution of 1962 president had great power.</p>	<p>In the constitution of 1973 the powers were reasonable.</p>
<p><b>Supreme judicial council:</b> There was no such institution in the constitution of 1956.</p>	<p>Constitutions of 1962 introduced a new institution supreme judicial council.</p>	<p>Supreme Court -----highest court. One High Court-----in each province one in Azad Kashmir. chain of lower courts ----under the high courts.</p>
<p><b>House Parliament :</b> One house of Parliament National Assembly</p>	<p>Unicameral-----NA</p>	<p>Two Houses named Senate and National Assembly.</p>

1956 Constitution	1962 Constitution	1973 Constitution
<b>Fundamental Rights :</b> Civil and Political Rights ..... suspended in emergency.	Ensures the fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan .	Ensures the fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan .

# Islamic Provisions of 1973 Constitution

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- ❧ Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- ❧ State Religion
- ❧ Sovereignty Belongs to Allah
- ❧ Definition of a Muslim
- ❧ A Muslim to be a President and Prime Minister
- ❧ Islamic way of life
- ❧ Promotion of Social Justice and Eradication of Social Evils
- ❧ Teachings of Holy Quran
- ❧ Strengthen Bond, with Muslim World
- ❧ Council of Islamic Ideology
- ❧ Error Free Publication of Quran
- ❧ Oath to Project and Promote Islamic Ideology
- ❧ Ahmadi's A Non Muslim Minority
- ❧ Proper organization of Zakat, Auqaf and Mosques is ensured.



# Conclusion

THANK YOU  
FOR  
YOUR  
ATTENTION  
ANY QUESTION ?

