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On March 23, A.K. Fazul Haq, the Chief Minister of Bengal, moved the historical Lahore Resolution Presented by A.K Fazul Haq

Participate From Punjab (Leader): Zafar Ali KhanParticipate From Sindh (Leader): Sir Abdullah HaroonParticipate From Punjab (Leader): Participate From Punjab (Leader): Sir Abdullah HaroonParticipate From Punjab (Leader): Sir Abdullah HaroonParticipate From Punjab (Leader): Sir Abdullah HaronnParticipate From Punjab (Leader): Sir
Balochistan (Leader): Qazi Muhammad IsaParticipate From KPK (Leader): Sardar Aurangzaib KhanCM Banglad: A.K Fazul Haq United Province: Khalid Zaman*** Back to country selector Constitutional history of Last updated in April 2018 By the end of World War II, the British imperial government granted independence to its Indian colony and for
that matter the British Parliament enacted the Indian Independence Act, 1947. Under the Act, the British Crown relinquished its sovereign powers over India and transferred those powers to the newly established dominions of India and transferred those powers to the newly established dominions of India and transferred those powers to the newly established dominions of India and transferred those powers to the newly established dominions of India and transferred those powers to the newly established dominions of India and transferred those powers to the newly established dominions of India and India an
amended to bring it in consonance with the aims and objectives of independence as laid down in the 1947 Act. The combination of these two constitutional instruments served as an interim constitutional order for both countries until their respective constitutional instruments served as an interim constitutional instruments served as an interim constitutional order for both countries until their respective constitutional instruments served as an interim constitutional order for both countries until their respective constitutional instruments served as an interim constitution of these two constitutions.
Governor Generals, four Prime Ministers, two constitution making process to produce the first constitution of Pakistan in 1956. It was rejected on the final day of its adoption (29 February 1956) by all Hindu minority parties and the largest Muslim political party (the
Awami League) from East Pakistan - demographically the largest province. Due to lack of consensus among ethnonational groups, the 1956 constitution failed to arrest the political instability that engulfed the entire country on 7
October 1958. Between its promulgation and abrogation, four federal ministries changed. The military dictator General Ayub Khan, who had taken over the reins of power, enacted by the third constitution, enacted by the third constitution to the country through an executive order.
military coups of General Zia-ul-Hag (1977-1985) and General Musharraf (1999-2002), and at the time of its 'restoration', both in 1985 and 2002, the military regimes amended it in ways that fundamentally changed its Islamic and federal character. One such amendment on both occasion was the grant of power to the president to dissolve the lower
house of the federal legislature. With this power in the hands of presidents - which office was usurped by both dictators at the time of restoring the constitution - the ensuing parliaments on both occasions were forced to give constitution, and all other acts of the
military dictators during the period between the suspension and restoration of the constitution. The Process of Adoption of the Current Constitution making processes in the three constitutions, the Islamic character of
the state and federalism were the two vexatious questions that prevented the forging of consensus amongst ethnonational groups on constitutional design of the instruments that have governed the polity thus far. Federal discourse in Pakistan has been and continues to be structured by two antithetical visions of identity, both articulated by two
competing forces. The centripetal forces, representing the state elites, have aimed at creating a homogeneous society and a monolithic national identity, employing Islam as a unifying force in the service of building a centralized Muslim Nation State, despite the multiethnic and deeply divided character of the society. The centrifugal forces,
representing the diverse ethnic, linguistic, cultural and regional groups, on the other hand, have been pushing back against the officially sponsored nation- and state-building project and making counter-demands for constitutional framework within a
decentralized federal order. The diverging visions have not only structured the federal discourse but also shaped the current constitution were elected in 1970 when the country was still united. The secession of East Pakistan (present
Bangladesh) in 1971 altered the political landscape of the country in fundamental ways. Nevertheless, no fresh elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections for the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections for the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections for the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections for the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections for the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections for the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections for the constituent assembly for Pakistan in the 1970 elections for the 1970 electio
(now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan. The secession of East Pakistan had changed the demographic composition of the population, exceeding the combined strength of all other major ethnonational groups from the remaining three provinces. The
Pakistan People Party (PPP) had majority seats in the assembly from the two largest provinces of Punjab and Sindh, and thus formed a federal government and provinces, and formed the opposition in the constituent
assembly. The PPP rejected appeals of the NAP for the incorporation of consociational principles in the draft constitution to protect the interests of minority ethnonational groups. NAP's demands included the constitution to protect the interests of minority ethnonational groups.
and the adoption of a non-majoritarian framework of constitution making process based on the equality of all four ethnonational groups from Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan. The non-accommodation of these demands led to NAP's boycott of the constitution making proceedings at a time when the assembly had approved only one-third of the
provisions of the draft constitution. Out of 400 amendments proposed by the opposition members, leading to the lapse of sixteen hundred amendments moved by the opposition members in those parts
of the draft constitution. The opposition came to the assembly on the final day of the constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution. The opposition came to the assembly on the final day of the constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members signed the draft constitution and the majority of its members and the majority of 
protections against the possible domination of the Bengali majority from East Pakistan, which constituted 56% of the total population of the then Pakistan. Nevertheless, in post-1971 Pakistan, after Punjab became the largest province, comparable demands of ethnonational minority groups for a non-majoritarian constitution making process and the
incorporation of consociational principles in the draft constitution were rejected. Accordingly, the composition of the Constitution of 1972, reflected the dominance of representatives from the biggest provinces, despite the significant politically salient group
cleavages in Pakistani society. The 1973 Constitution The 1973 constitution contains 280 articles and 7 schedules, and establishes a centralized federal system. The Federal Executive: The President is the head of state, represents the unity of the republic and is elected by a simple majority of an electoral college consisting of members of the two
houses of federal legislature and of the four provincial legislatures. The President can be removed if he or she is found unfit to hold office due to physical incapacity or impeached in case of violation of the federal houses by votes of not less than two-thirds of its total membership. The Prime Minister is elected by
members of the lower house of the federal legislature after every general election, and other cabinet ministers are appointed by the President according to the advice of the Prime Ministers. The executive authority of the federal ministers. The
federal cabinet under the Prime Minister aids and advises the President in the exercise of her or his functions. However, in the performance of her or his functions, the President with discretionary powers.
The Prime Minister is to keep the President informed about all matters of internal or foreign policy, and all legislative proposals the federal cabinet intends to bring before parliament. The President may not remove the Prime Minister unless the President is satisfied that he or she has lost the confidence of the majority in the lower house. For that
purpose, the President has to summon a meeting of the lower house and require the Prime Minister to obtain a vote of confidence. The Prime Minister could also be removed on the initiative of the lower house when the house passes a vote of no-confidence against her or him. The federal cabinet is collectively responsible to both houses of parliament.
The President can summon, prorogue, address and send messages to either house of the federal legislature, separately or jointly. The President also has the power of dissolving the lower house of the federal legislature either on the advice of the Prime Minister or on her or his own initiative if the house passes a vote of no confidence against the Prime
Minister and there is no other member who commands the support of the majority in the house. The President assents to bill be reconsidered and any amendment proposed by her or him, in which case
the bill will be reconsidered by the joint sitting of the legislature and if passed by majority votes, it is sent to the President for assent. The President for assent to the bill will automatically become a law. The Federal bicameral legislature, consists of the President, the lower house
(National Assembly) and upper house (Senate). Seats in the National Assembly are apportioned on the basis of population with a total of 342 seats distributed amongst the four provinces, FATA (Federally Administered Tribunal Areas) and the Federal Capital. The Assembly is elected for five years unless the President dissolves it sooner. The Senate
has a total of 104 seats with each of the Four provinces having 23 seats (14 general, four women, four technocrats, and one non-Muslim minority seat in each province, eight seats for the FATA, and four seats for the Federal Capital, including two general, one woman and one technocrat seat.
Elections to fill seats in the Senate allocated to each province are held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the federal legislature have equal
powers in all legislative subjects under federal jurisdiction. A non-money bill can originate in any of the two houses, it has to be considered in a joint sitting, and if passed by the votes of the majority of the members present and voting, it is presented to the President for assent. A money bill can only
originate in and be approved by the National Assembly. The Senate can make recommendations on a money bill, which the National Assembly may or may not adopt. Thus, passing a money bill is the exclusive domain of the National Assembly may or may not adopt. Thus, passing a money bill is the exclusive domain of the National Assembly.
President must either assent to the bill within 10 days or may, if it is not a money bill, return it to a joint sitting of the parliament with a message to reconsideration, it becomes a law, whether or not the President signs the bill. The
constitution provides for the federal legislature the power of law making on subjects and the provincial assembly may voluntarily delegate to the federal legislature the power of law making on subjects on which it is competent to make laws. The
executive authority of federal and provincial government extends to matters on which the federal and provincial legislatures respectively have the powers of law-making. The Judiciary: The 1973 constitution provides for a hierarchy of the judiciary: The 1973 constitution provides for a hierarchy of the judiciary: The 1973 constitution provides for a hierarchy of the judiciary: The 1973 constitution provides for a hierarchy of the judiciary: The 1973 constitution provides for a hierarchy of the judiciary: The 1973 constitution provides for a hierarchy of the judiciary: The 1973 constitution provides for a hierarchy of the judiciary: The 1973 constitution provides for a hierarchy of the judiciary is a support of the jud
the four provinces and the federal capital. Lower courts in each province are under the administrative control of their respective high courts. In addition to being appellate courts in civil and criminal cases, the Supreme Court has
original and exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute between and amongst the federal and provincial governments. However, while deciding such disputes for a Federal Shariat Court and vests it with the universal jurisdiction to examine
and decide the question whether or not any law or provision of law is repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam. Timeline August 1947 The Objective Resolution - the first document of constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitution nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitution nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitution nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitution nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitution nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitution nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitution nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitution nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitution nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitution nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitution nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constitution nature - introduced nature - introduced nature - introduced nature - introdu
of Hindu minority from East Pakistan. March 1949 The Objective Resolution - the first document of constitutional nature - introduced and adopted by the first Constituent Assembly amid opposition from the Pakistan National Congress, the only opposition party consisting of Hindu minority from East Pakistan. September 1950 Interim Report of the
Basic Principle Committee introduced in the Constituent Assembly, but due to public opposition from Bengal and Punjab on the federal formula, debate on the report postponed. December 1952 Basic Principle Committee is adopted as the
draft constitution. October 1954 First Constituent Assembly is dissolved by the Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad. June 1955 One-Unit constituted, combining the four provinces and ten princely states of West Pakistan. February 1956 1956
Constitution promulgated. October 1058 1956 Constitution is abrogated and martial law imposed. General Ayub Khan takes over the reins of power. June 1962 General Ayub Khan steps down and hands over the reins of power to his successor General
Muhammad Yahya Khan who imposes second martial law in the country. March 1970 One-Unit is dismantled and Legal Framework Order is issued to serve as the interim constitution. December 1971 East Pakistan secedes after a brief and bloody civil war, General
Yahya Khan steps down and Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto takes over as the first civilian martial law administrator. March 1972 First Tripartite Accord between the Pakistan. April 1973 Constitution adopted. July 1977 1973 constitution suspended, central and
provincial governments dismissed and legislative assemblies dissolved by General Ziaul Haq by staging a military coup. March 1985 (Parliament passed the 8th Amendment passed the 1973 Constitution order, 1985). Elections on non-party basis held. November 1985 Parliament passed the 8th Amendment passed the 1973 Constitution order, 1985 (Parliament passed the 1973 Constitution order).
to 1973 Constitution giving legal and constitution giving legal and constitution of the constitution which were taken away by 8th
Amendment and also took away power of the President to dissolve the National Assembly in his discretion. October 1999 General Musharraf launches the ederal and provincial governments, assumes the office the Chief Executive, declares state of emergency and promulgates the Provincial
Constitutional Order, 1999. June 2001 Musharraf assumes the office of the President of Pakistan. August 2002 Musharraf issued the 1973 constitution with numerous amendments. December 2003 Parliament passed the 17th Amendment in the 1973
constitution, incorporating the Legal Framework Order, 2002 into the constitution, reversing the Prime Minister and National Assembly, once again, under the thumb of the President, which office was occupied by General Musharraf. November 2007 Musharraf issued another Legal Framework Order, 2002 into the constitution, reversing the 13th Amendment by bringing the Prime Minister and National Assembly, once again, under the thumb of the President, which office was occupied by General Musharraf.
assuming to himself the power of amending the constitution, and suspending the fundamental rights. He steps down as the military chief and is sworn as the President for the third term. February 2008 General elections held in the country, in which General Musharraf's supported party was defeated. August 2008 Musharraf resigns from the office of
President under intense pressure and ahead of impeachment charges. April 2010 18th Amendment, removing discretionary powers of the President to dissolve the military dictators General Ziaul Hag and Mussharaf, and turning
Pakistan from a semi-presidential to parliamentary system. Bibliography Period Constitution/Legal Framework Year Adopted Key Features Independence Act Indian Independence Indian Indian Independence Indian Indian Independence Indian India
guided future constitution-making; introduced Islamic principles. First Constitution Constitution Constitution abrogated 1958 General Ayub Khan imposed martial law; abrogated the 1956 Constitution. Second Constitution Constitution Constitution
of Pakistan 1962 Presidential system introduced; reduced Islamic provisions; suspended in 1969. Third Constitution of Pakistan 1973 Parliamentary system restored; declared Islam as state religion; bicameral legislature; fundamental rights protected. Military Rule Constitution suspended (Zia-ul-Haq) 1977 Amendments introduced to
Islamize laws; created Shariat courts. Constitution Restored Constitution restored with amendments 1985 Strengthened Islamic provisions; Article 58(2)(b) added, empowering the president to dissolve the assembly. Civilian Rule Various amendments 1988-1999 Amendments for strengthening democracy; increased role of judiciary. Military Rule
Constitution suspended (Pervez Musharraf) 1999 Legal Framework Order (2002) introduced; amendments for presidential powers. Restoration of Democracy 18th Amendment 2010 Strengthened parliamentary system; abolished presidential powers. Restoration of Democracy 18th Amendment 2010 Strengthened parliamentary system; abolished presidential powers.
Key Features Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) Constitution; established a pluralistic society with rights for Muslims, Jews, and others; mutual defense and justice system. Page 2 Many parents across the world hand digital devices to their children for convenience, but this practice brings harmful side effects.
Excessive screen time leads to poor health, sleep disturbances, delayed learning, behavioural problems, weak social skills, and exposure to inappropriate content. Research published in The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health revealed that children using screens for over two hours daily are more likely to suffer from depression and anxiety. A recent
cybersecurity survey showed that 89% of parents give their children digital devices to keep them engaged, and 78% of children admitted they cannot imagine life without them. However, while digital devices are an unavoidable part of modern life, their overuse can result in serious mental and physical health issues. A study in Computers in Human
Behaviour found that excessive screen time weakens face-to-face communication skills. To counter this trend, the government must launch awareness campaigns and enforce regulations. Parents should set screen-time limits, encourage outdoor activities, create digital schedules, use parental controls, establish tech-free zones, model healthy
behaviour, and engage in open conversations with their children. Twin cities abuzz with festive cheer as Eid nears PALWASHA QAZI, Turbat. Page 3 It was only a matter of time before Pakistan formally entered the conversation around cryptocurrency and AI infrastructure — and it is welcome news that the government has now allocated 2,000MW to
power bitcoin mining and AI data centres. The move signals a long-overdue shift from outdated suspicion to a pragmatic embrace of the financial and technological realities shaping the world. We perceive this development not just as a policy decision but as a milestone in aligning Pakistan with the direction the global economy is heading. With
 f financial ecosystems rapidly digitising and blockchain technology becoming central to everything from banking to supply chains, opting out is not an act of caution — it's a recipe for irrelevance. Pakistan's formal recognition of crypto-mining as a viable industry — and its linkage with AI infrastructure — puts it on the right side of the digital divide.
Twin cities abuzz with festive cheer as Eid nears That said, vision must be matched with expertise. It is imperative that this project not be hijacked by opportunists or uninformed bureaucracy. Global competitiveness in the digital economy requires that systems be developed with the help of professionals who understand the intricacies of blockchain,
energy efficiency, data security, and international regulatory norms. If developed properly, this sector could become a genuine economic asset — creating jobs, attracting investment, and integrating Pakistan into the broader web of decentralised finance and AI-driven services. But if mishandled, it could simply become another expensive experiment
with little to show. The hope is that this is not merely a buzzword-laden initiative, but a sincere step to modernise the country's economic architecture. The digital economy is not waiting for anyone. And for Pakistan, the only way forward — as this decision rightly acknowledges — is to plug in or be left out. IHC grants 6-week time to appoint CIED
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to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not
apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the
permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. On March 23, A.K. Fazul Haq, the Chief Minister of Bengal, moved the historical Lahore Resolution*******Lahore Resolution Translation English to Urdu: Mulana Zafar Ali KhanLahore Resolution
Presented by A.K Fazul Haq Participate From Balochistan (Leader): Sardar Aurangzaib KhanCM Banglad: A.K Fazul Haq United Province: Khalid Zaman*** Share — copy and redistribute the
were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological
measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitsions necessary for your intended
use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Amendment (1975) Fifth Amendment (1976) Sixth Amendment (1976) Seventh Amendment (1977) Eighth Amendment (1978) - validates
amendments made by Gen. Zia-ul-Haq Tenth Amendment (1997) Fourteenth (1997) Fourteenth (1997) Fourteenth (1997) Fo
National Assembly on December 29, 2003, passed by the Senate on December 30, 2003, and received the President's assent on December 31, 2003. Eighteenth Amendment (2011) - addresses concerns raised by
the Supreme Court on the Eighteenth Amendment (2015) - allows for trials for crimes related to the formation of the Election Commission Twenty-First Amendment (2015) - allows for trials for crimes related to terrorism to bypass the judiciary and be held in military courts; to remain in effect until January 7, 2017. Twenty-Second
Amendment (2016) - amends eligibility and age requirements for members of the Election Commission, provides for continuity, and adds electoral rolls for local governments as a responsibility of the Election Commission. Twenty-Third Amendment (2017) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment with certain modifications Twenty-Third Amendment (2017) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment with certain modifications Twenty-Third Amendment (2017) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment with certain modifications Twenty-Third Amendment (2017) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment with certain modifications Twenty-Third Amendment (2017) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2017) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2017) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions of the Twenty-First Amendment (2018) - revives expired provisions (2018) -
Fourth Amendment (2017) - modifies allocation of National Assembly seats among provinces based on the results of the 2017 census Twenty-Fifth Amendment (2018) - amends provisions related to the higher judiciary, including jurisdiction and procedures for the
appointment of Judges, and provides for Constitutional Benches of the High Courts and Supreme Court Follow this link for the Orders issued during the Martial Law regime of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq that affected the Consitution. Follow this link for Orders issued by Gen. Pervez Musharraf between 1999 and 2002 that affected the
Constitution. Follow this link for Orders issued by Gen. Pervez Musharraf during the Emergency from Nov 3rd, 2007 and December 15th 2007 that affected the Constitution. These Orders issued by Gen. Pervez Musharraf during the Emergency from Nov 3rd, 2007 and December 15th 2007 that affected the Constitution. These Orders issued by Gen. Pervez Musharraf during the Emergency from Nov 3rd, 2007 and December 15th 2007 that affected the Constitution.
(withdrawn, never passed) Fifteenth Amendment (1998) Twenty-fifth Amendment (2017) - Presented in National Assembly on March 8th, 2017 - to allow the Federal Government
to delegate its powers to officers or authorities subordinate to it. Twenty-seventh Amendment (2017) - Presented in National Assembly on March 10th, 2017 - to re-enact
expired provisions of the Twenty-first amendment. Eventually enacted as the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2017. Twenty-ninth Amendment (2017) - Presented in National Assembly on May 15th, 2017 - to introduce Executive Magistracy, reduce minimum age of High Court judges and to remove some contradictory language in relation
to the President and the Cabinet. Thirtieth Amendment (2017) - Presented in National Assembly on May 15th, 2017 - to provide for seats in the Khyber-Pakthunkhwa Assembly for the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. These Schedules were removed by the Eighteenth Amendment: The National Assembly of Pakistan unanimously approved the
Constitution of 1973 on April 10, 1973. Two days later, on April 12, 1973. It has some salient features of the 1973 constitution of Pakistan (containing some Islamic features as well). The salient features of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan are as
under: Like the Constitution of the United States of America but unlike the Constitution of 1973 is a written document. There are 280 articles and 7 schedules of the Constitution. The Constitution of 1973 is the Federal Constitution.
Minister, being head of government has many more powers than the head of State (President). Related: Damnum Sine Injuria The Constitution of 1973 provides for the establishment of a bicameral legislature in Pakistani. Pakistani Parliament consists of two houses, namely, the National Assembly, the lower house, and the Senate, the upper house
The Constitution of 1973 is a rigid constitution of 1973 is a rigid constitution of Pakistan are: Equality of all citizens before the law.
Security of persons and of their properties and other belongings. Right to acquire, hold, or dispose of the property in any part of Pakistan. Freedom of speech Freedom of speech Freedom of expression. The Constitution of 1973 provides for Urdu as the national language of Pakistan. Regional
languages have also been provided full protection by the Constitution. The following are the Islamic provisions of the 1973 constitution of Pakistan. Sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty. Only Muslims could become the President and Prime
Minister of Pakistan. Islamic way of life. Islamic way of life. Islamic way of life. Islamication of Pakistan. The members of the National Assembly are selected through Direct Election. In conclusion, The National Assembly approved the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan on April 10,
1973, and proclaimed it on August 14, 1973. Some salient features of the 1973 Constitutions of Pakistan are - written, federal, parliamentary, bicameral, rigid, etc. How many Constitutions There are 3 Constitutions of Pakistan i.e. 1956, 1962 and
1973 Do you know how many constitutions of Pakistan are? Constitution is the main foundation of any nation. It brings about the creation of national government consisting of a legislative, as well as an executive, and a judicial branch. In the history of Pakistan there are total three constitutions. The revived constituent assembly promulgated
Pakistan's first indigenous constitution in 1956. The second constitution in 1962. In addition, Ayub Khan sought recommendations as in favor of the new constitution in 1963. The second constitution in 1963. The second constitution in 1963. The second constitution in 1964. In addition, Ayub Khan sought recommendations as in favor of the new constitution in 1964. In addition, Ayub Khan sought recommendations as in favor of the new constitution in 1964. The second constitution in 1965. The second constitution in 1965. The second constitution in 1966. The second constitution is based on the factors of 280 articles and 7 schedules. The second constitution is 1966. The second constitution in 1966. The second constitution is 1966. The second constitution in 1966. The second constitution is 1966. The second constitution i
system. Must know about when Pakistan's first constitution was adopted? Pakistan First Constitution was adopted on 29 February 1956. It represented by Governor General Iskander Mirza who was the first President of Pakistan. The Constitution of 1956 based on total 234 articles. It further divided into 13 parts and 6
schedules. In conclusion, every single constitution of Pakistan is based on the Islamic principles and laws. Hence, Urdu made the national language. August 17, 2024July 23, 2024 Something is returning is meant consideration. Consideration includes some right, interest, profit, or benefit accruing to one party and some forbearance, detrainment, loss,
or responsibility given, suffered, or undertaken by the other. Relevant Provisions: Section 2(d), 23, 24, 25, 127, and 185 of the Contract Act, 1872. Meanings of Consideration means, "Something useful, like an act, forbearance, or a As a plural of fai'l, af'aal means the doing of a man, in terms of heart, tongue, and limbs. These acts may
be classified into: 1). Natural acts (Hissi) Acts of mind (Qalbi) Physical acts (Shar'i). They can be classified into: When these acts are classified into: When these acts are classified as per religious purposes, they take the form of obligatory Questions of facts or a
mixture of both, known as mixed question of law and fact. Question of 
approved the Constitution of 1973 on April 10, 1973. Two days later, on April 12, 1973, the drafted Constitution of Pakistan (containing Jurisprudence Meaning: Jurisprudence is derived from the Latin word 'jurisprudential
which means 'knowledge or skill of law'. The Latin word 'Juris' means 'skill or knowledge. Thus, Jurisprudence signifies knowledge of the law and its application. Jurisprudence is that science that August 17, 2024July
14, 2024 Introduction to Law: Law is derived from the German word 'Lag', which means fixed or evenly. Politically, as per regulations and rules, Law is enforced by the State to regulate human conduct for the administration of Justice. Meaning of Law: According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the meaning of the law is; "A binding custom or
practice of a community". Definition August 17, 2024 July 14, 2024 Contract of Bailment: The contract that is executed between two parties for a particular purpose and when that purpose is accomplished the party to whom the goods are delivered is bound under the law to either return those goods to the real owner or
dispose of that goods according to directions of real owners. Relevant Crime is an act committed in violation of public law forbidding or commanding it. In Pakistan Penal Code or other penal statutes. Here we will discuss in detail the classification of
crimes in criminal law: Meaning of Crime: In legal terms, crime means Pakistan is situated in South Asia and due to its atomic programme it is one of the most important third world countries. There is Parliamentary form of government in Pakistan and the country is governed by its 1973 Constitution. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of
Pakistan came into force on 12 April 1973. Previously Pakistan had two constitutions i.e. 1953 and 1962 but both failed in short passage of time. Constitution of 1962 which is according to his own needs. After he was out of power, all political parties under the guidance and
leadership of PPP's Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto approved the Constitution of 1973. Bhutto has the credit to provide the country with constitution which is accepted by all political parties. Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan has total 7 schedules which contain very important details about courts, governments and other organs of states. You can
download the updated copy of Constitution of Pakistan by clicking on the link below which contain all schedules of Constitution. In this up to date copy you can also find out the complete wording of oath for different constitutional posts like
Prime Minister, President, Member of Assembly etc. Constitution of Pakistan 1973 - Complete PDF Format Simply click on the link given below to download free copy of Constitution of Pakistan on this website Supreme law of
Pakistan This article is about the current constitution of Pakistan, adopted in 1956, see Constitution of Pakistan Overview Jurisdiction Pakistan Oreated 20 October 1972; 52
years ago (1972-10-20)Ratified10 April 1973; 52 years ago (1973-04-10)[1]Date effective14 August 1973; 51 years ago (1973-08-14)SystemFederal Parliamentary Constitutional RepublicGovernment structureBranchesThree (Executive, Legislature and Judiciary)Head of statePresident of PakistanChambersBicameral (Senate and National
Assembly)ExecutivePrime minister-led cabinet responsible to the lower house of the parliamentJudiciarySupreme court, high courts and district courtsFederalismFederationElectoral collegeYes, for presidential electionsHistoryAmendments26Last amended21 October 2024LocationParliament House, Islamabad, PakistanCommissioned byParliament of
PakistanSignatories5th Parliament(145 out of 150 members)SupersedesConstitution of Pakistan, 1962Legal Framework Order, 1970 This article contains Urdu text. Without proper rendering support, you may see unjoined letters running left to right or other symbols instead of Urdu script. Politics of Pakistan Federal government
Provincial governments: PunjabSindhKPKBalochistanIslamabad (Administration) Governors: Sardar Saleem Haider(Punjab)Kamran Tessori(Sindh)Faisal Karim Kundi(KPK) Sheikh Jaffar Khan(Balochistan)Syed Mehdi Shah(Gilgit-Baltistan) Chief Ministers: Maryam Nawaz(Punjab)Murad Ali Shah(Sindh)Ali Amin Gandapur(KPK)Sarfraz
Bugti(Balochistan) Gulbar Khan(Gilgit-Baltistan) Provincial assemblies of Pakistan: PunjabSindhKPKBalochistanGilgi-Baltistan Azad Kashmir government of Gilgit-Baltistan Local government DivisionsDistrictsTehsilUCs Parliament Senate
(Upper House) Chairman: Yousaf Raza Gillani Deputy Chairman: Syedaal Khan Nasar (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (Lower House: Shehbaz Sharif (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Syedaal Khan Nasar (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (Lower House: Shehbaz Sharif (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (Lower House: Shehbaz Sharif (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (Lower House: Shehbaz Sharif (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (Lower House: Shehbaz Sharif (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (Lower House: Shehbaz Sharif (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (Lower House: Shehbaz Sharif (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (Lower House: Shehbaz Sharif (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (Lower House: Shehbaz Sharif (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (Lower House: Shehbaz Sharif (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (Lower House: Shehbaz Sharif (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (Lower House: Shehbaz Sharif (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PTI) National Assembly (PML(N)) Deposition leader: Shibli Faraz (PML(
the Opposition: Omar Ayub Khan Constitution of Pakistan Previous constitutions:195619621973 Annex (written 1949, incorporated 1985) Amendments Law Pakistan Prime Minister of Pakistan: Shahbaz Sharif (PML-N) List of prime ministers
of Pakistan Cabinet of PakistanCabinet Secretary Judiciary Supreme Court, AJK High courts: Islamabad, Punjab, Sindh, KPK, Balochistan, Shariat Court Territorial courts: AJK supreme court, AJK High court, Gilgit-Baltistan
supreme court, Gilgit-Baltistan High Court Special courts: Anti Terrorism Courts, Accountability Courts District Courts Election Commissioner: Sikandar Sultan Raja Electoral College Territorial election commission AJK Election Commission Chief Election Commissioner of AJK: Abdul Rashid
Sulehria Gilgit-Baltistan Election Commission Chief Election Commissioner of Gilgit-Baltistan: Raja Shah Baz Khan Elections Presidential: 2008201320182024 General: 197019771985198819901993199720022008201320182024 KPK: 20022008201320182024 KPK: 20022008201320182024 Frovincial elections Presidential: 2008201320182024 General: 197019771985198819901993199720022008201320182024 Frovincial elections Presidential: 2008201320182024 KPK: 20022008201320182024 KPK: 20022008201320182024 Frovincial elections Presidential: 2008201320182024 KPK: 20022008201320182024 KPK: 2002200820182024 KPK: 200220082024 KPK: 2002200820182024 KPK: 2002200820182024 KPK: 200220082018
Balochistan: 20022008201320182024 Territorial elections Azad Kashmir: 19701975198519901991199620012006201120162021 Gilgit-Baltistan: 200920152020 Political parties Pakistan Muslim League (N) Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf Pakistan Peoples Party Complete list Administrative unitsCapital territory Islamabad Provinces Balochistan Khyber
Pakhtunkhwa Punjab Sindh Autonomous region Azad Kashmir Gilgit-Baltistan Foreign Affairs Forei
Constitution of Pakistan (Urdu: أئين پاكستان; ISO: Āīn-ē-Pākistān), also known as the 1973 Constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan. The document guides Pakistan. The document guides Pakistan, also the structure and establishment of the state's outline, the fundamental rights of the population, the state's law and orders, and also the structure and establishment of the state's outline, the fundamental rights of the population, the state's law and orders, and also the structure and establishment of the state's outline, the fundamental rights of the population, the state's law and orders, and also the structure and establishment of the state's outline, the fundamental rights of the population, the state is a state in the state in the state is a state in the state in th
institutions and the armed forces.[2] Drafted by the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, with additional assistance from the country's opposition parties, it was unanimously approved by the 5th Parliament on 10 April and ratified on 14 August 1973.[3][4] The first three chapters establish the rules, mandate, and separate powers of the three branches
of the government: a bicameral legislature; an executive branch governed by the Prime Minister as chief executive; and an apex federal judiciary headed by Supreme Court.[4] The Constitution designates the President of Pakistan as a ceremonial Head of State who is to represent the unity of the state.[5] The first six articles of the constitution outlines
the political system as a federal parliamentary republic system; as well as Islam as its state religion.[6] The Constitution also encapsulates provisions stipulating the legal system; as well as Islam as its state religion.[6] The Constitution;
however, the Constitution itself may be amended by a two-thirds majority in both the houses of the bicameral Parliament, unlike the previous legal documents of 1956 and 1962.[8] It has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended over time, and the political upgrades are timed to the political upgrades and reforms has been amended over timed and reforms has been amended o
the adoption of the constitution on 23 March—when the first set was promulgated in 1956 each and every year as Republic Day.[9] Technically there are 26 amendments but 23 amendments but 24 amendments but 25 amendments but 26 amendments but 26 amendments but 27 amendments but 28 ame
in its amended form, stands as the 7th lengthiest constitution of the world with a word count of 56,240 Words.[10] In a radio talk addressed to the people of Pakistan, broadcast in February 1948, Jinnah expressed his views regarding Pakistan is yet to be framed by the Pakistan
Constituent Assembly, I do not know what the ultimate shape of the constitution is going to be, but I am sure that it will be of a democratic type, embodying the essential principles of Islam. Today these are as applicable in actual life as these were 1300 years ago. Islam and its idealism have taught us democracy. It has taught equality of man, justice
and fair play to everybody. We are the inheritors of these glorious traditions and are fully alive to our responsibilities and obligations as framers of the future constitution of Pakistan was founded in 1947 as a Dominion (an independent India. During
its first few years of existence the British monarch was also Pakistan's head of state, as is still the case in Canada, Australia etc. Before writing a constitution, a Constituent Assembly passed the Objectives Resolution, on the insistence of the ulama and Jamaat-e-Islami, in March 1949 to define the basic directive principles of the new state and to
declare state recognition of the sovereignty of Allah over the universe. The Objectives Resolution affirmed the role of democracy and contained religious provisions to enable society to adhere to the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah. The Objectives Resolution has henceforth been inserted as a preamble into each of Pakistan's subsequent
constitutions.[12] The country became a republic when its first constitution was approved in 1956 but this was abrogated in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan constitution was approved in 1958 after a military Coup d'état.[13] Pakistan 
military in politics by providing that for twenty years, the president or the defence minister must be a person who had held a rank not lower than that of lieutenant-general in the army.[14] The 1962 constitution was suspended in 1972.[13] The 1973 constitution was the first in Pakistan to be framed by elected representatives
Unlike the 1962 constitution it gave Pakistan a parliamentary democracy with executive power concentrated in the office of the prime minister, and the formal head of state—the president—limited to acting on the advice of the prime minister, and the formal head of state—the president—limited to acting on the advice of the prime minister, and the formal head of state—the president—limited to acting on the advice of the prime minister.
Quran and Sunnah.[7] The 1973 Constitution also created certain institutions such as the Shariat Court and the Council of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islamic Ideology to channel the Islamic Ideology the Islamic I
power from the parliament and Prime Minister to the president. Another Amendment (Seventeenth) in 2004 continued this shift, but in 2010, the Eighteenth amendment reduced presidential powers, returning the government to a parliamentary republic.[citation needed] Main article: Pakistan Movement The successful independence movement led
the establishment of Pakistan, independent from the British Raj in 1947. The British Empire divided the Raj into two parts, India and Pakistan. [citation needed] The provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, had greatly influenced the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the state and served as its basi
first annexe that would pave a path to the drafting of the Constitution. Elected in 1947, the first Constitution of Pakistan of 1956. [citation needed] Main article: Constitution in 1950, Pakistan's lawmakers were incentified to work on their
constitution. Prime Minister Chaudhry Muhammad Ali and his government officials worked with the opposition parties in the country to formulate a constitution on 23 March 1956—a day when Pakistan celebrates its Republic Day over the adoption of the
constitution. The constitution provided for parliamentary form of government with a unicameral legislature.[16] It officially adopted Pakistan as "Islamic Republic" and the principle of parity was introduced. Its features were: Islamic Republic of Pakistan as "Islamic Republic" and the principle of parity was introduced. Its features were: Islamic Republic of Pakistan as "Islamic Republic" and the principle of parity was introduced. Its features were: Islamic Republic of Pakistan as "Islamic Republic" and the principle of parity was introduced. Its features were: Islamic Republic of Pakistan as "Islamic Republic" and the principle of parity was introduced. Its features were: Islamic Republic of Pakistan as "Islamic Republic" and the principle of parity was introduced. Its features were: Islamic Republic of Pakistan as "Islamic Republic" and Islamic Republic of Pakistan as "Islamic Republic R
was included as preamble by the constitution. System of government - Parliamentary with a prime minister as head of government. Unicameral Legislature - A single house, only a National Assembly that would consist of 300 members; 150 members from each East and West Pakistan President - Required to be a Muslim and ceremonial head of state.
In case of internal or external danger she/he could declare a state of emergency in the country. Islamic law - No law would be passed against the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah. Independent Judiciary - The Supreme Court as an apex court - a final arbitrator of all the decisions. Fundamental rights included freedoms of movement, speech and,
profession and profess religion, right to life, liberty, and property. Language - English, Urdu and Bengali were made national languages. By the Constitution, resulted in the dismissal of four elected prime ministers in two
years. On 7 October 1958 Mirza staged a coup d'état, imposed Martial law, abrogated the Constitution, and appointed the army chief General Ayub Khan deposed Mirza and declared himself president.[17] Main article: Constitution of Pakistan of 1962
General Ayub Khan appointed a Constitution under Chief Justice Muhammad Shahabuddin.[18] Submitted its constitution which was entirely different from the one recommended by Chief Justice Muhammad Shahabuddin.
[18] It was promulgated on 8 June 1962. Main feature of this set was the introduction of the President. No further changes were carried out to oppose the 1956 document. [18] Its features includes: More powers to the President of Pakistan. [18] Strengthening of the Islamic Ideology Council. [18]
Main article: Legal Framework Order, 1970 President Ayub Khan invited Chief of Army Staff General Yahya Khan to enforce the martial law in the country. On assuming the presidency, General Yahya Khan invited Chief of Army Staff General Yahya Khan to enforce the martial law in the country.
vote.[19][20] The military government and President Yahya himself made no efforts to frame a constitution, aside from issuing the extrajudicial order in 1970.[20] Across the country, the expectations were that a National Assembly would be set up by holding a free and fair election. To hold the proposed elections, President Yahya promulgated a Legal
 Framework Order on 30 March 1970 that also spelled out the fundamental principles of the proposed constitution and the structure and composition of the national and provincial assemblies. The nationalist Awar
League (AL) secured the mandate of East Pakistan Dut failed to perform in any four provinces of Pakistan People's Party (PPP) under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto gained a mandate in Punjab and Sindh but failed in East Pakistan, NWFP and Balochistan. Constitutional crisis grew further when the AL refused to make
concessions over its six points to draft the constitution and instead maintaining that the AL was able to frame a constitution and to form a central government in spite of assuring full provincial autonomy for all the provinces of Pakistan. [20] Negotiations on
framing the work on constitution were held between January and March 1971 between leaders of the PPP, the AL, and the military government of Yahya Khan, which turned out to be a failure. [20] Under the LFO, the President Yahya announced that the
National Assembly was to meet at Dhaka on 3 March 1971. By this time the differences between the main parties to the conflict had already crystallized. [20] Over the six-point issue, the PPP was convinced that a federation based on the six points would lead to a feeble confederation in name only and was part of a larger Indian plan to break up and
destroy Pakistan. [20] These fears were evidently shared by the military leaders in the west, including President Yahya Khan who had publicly described Sheikh Mujibur Rehman as the 'future Prime Minister of Pakistan' on 14 January 1971. Bhutto announced on 15 February that his party would not attend the National Assembly unless there was
'some amount of reciprocity' from the Awami League. Sheikh Mujib replied at a press conference on 21 February, asserting that "Our stand is absolutely clear. The constitution will be framed on the basis of the six points".[20] Such an announcement led the PPP to demand the removal of the National Assembly session, or the opening session to be
postponed.[20] The PPP threatened to stage a large scale general strike all over the country. Under pressure by the PPP, President Yahya postponed the National Assembly session on 25 March which came as a shattering disillusionment to the AL and their supporters throughout East Pakistan.[20] It was seen as a betrayal and as proof of the
authorities of the Pakistan to deny them the fruits of their electoral victory. [20] This resulted in the outbreak of violence in East Pakistan. The Awami League launched a non-co-operation movement as they virtually controlled the entire province.
into East Pakistan and executed Operation Searchlight. [20] The civil disobedience movement turned into an armed liberation movement backed by India. With India successfully intervening in the conflict, the Pakistan military surrendered to the Indian military and almost 93,000 military personnel were taken as prisoners of war on 16 December
1971.[20] Demoralized, gaining notoriety in the country, and finding himself unable to control the situation, President Yahya ultimately handed over the national power to the PPP, of which Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was sworn in on 20 December 1971 as President and as the (first civilian) Chief Martial Law Administrator.[20] After Bangladesh was formed in
1971, the PPP formed the government and partially enacted the 1962 constitution. [21] President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto called for a constitutional experts of the Islamic political parties, conservative parties, socialists and communist
parties were delegated to attend the constitutional convention in 1972.[22] The law experts, constitutional analysts, and country's reputed clergymen worked on formulating a constitutional analysts, and country's reputed clergymen worked on formulating a constitutional convention was not meant for new laws or piecemeal alterations, but
for the "sole and express purpose of revising the 1956 articles." [23] Also, the convention was not limited to the religion, exigencies of government and the preservation of the State; rather it was intended to maintain delicacy in commerce, finances, issue of loans to federation, and Separation of powers. [23] Several key ideas of the philosophy of John
Locke and Islamic provisions on civil rights were interchanged in the Constitution. [24][25] The Constitution ultimately established a bicameral Parliament, with the National Assembly as the lower house and the Senate as the upper house.
elected National Assembly genuinely representing the will of the people. [23] The Constitution truly maintained a delicate balance between traditionalists and modernists and reflected heavy compromises on fundamental religious rights in the country. [23] The fundamental religious rights in the country religious rights relig
and intellectual, life, liberty and property and right to bear arms were introduced in the new Constitution, [22] Islam was declared as the State religion of Pakistan was to be a Federation of Four Provinces, [22] The Constitution was written in the point of representing the
conservative Islam as well as reflecting a heavy compromise over the religious rights and humanism ideas, advocated by the PPP.[23] On 20 October 1972, the draft was revived by all leaders of the political parties and signed the declaration of adopting the Constitution in the National Assembly on 2 February 1973.[26] Ratified unanimously on 19
April 1973, the Constitution came into full effect on 14 August 1973.[26] On the same day, the successful vote of confidence movement in the Parliament endorsed Zulfikar Bhutto as the elected Prime Minister after latter relinquishing the presidency after appointing Fazal-i-Ilahi to that office.[26] Contrary to Constitution of 1956 and Constitution of
1962, several ideas in the Constitution were new, and guaranteed security to each citizen of Pakistan. First part of the Constitution introduced the definition of slavery, preservation of languages, right to fair trial, and provided safeguard as to arrest and detention as well as
providing safeguards against discrimination in services. [27][28] The due process clause of the Constitution was partly based on the British legal tradition. [29] The fundamental rights are supreme in the Constitution and any law that is ultra vires the
fundamental rights can be struck down by the Apex Courts in their constitutions of India and Bangladesh, the Constitution reflected a heavy compromise over several issues to maintain a delicate balance of power among the country's institutions.
The Constitution defined the role of Islam; [31] Pakistan was to be a Federation of Four Provinces and shall be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; [32] introduction of check and balances, separation of powers, and provided the federal system under which the government should govern. The Constitution established a "Bicameral Parliament" as
a legislative authority that consists of the Senate as Upper house (providing equal provincial representation), and National Assembly as Lower house (providing the will and representation of people).[33][34] The Constitution put stipulation on the eligibility of becoming President and Prime Minister that only "Muslim" of not less than forty-five years of
age[35] and is qualified for becoming the Prime Minister.[36] No law repugnant to Islam shall be enacted and the present laws shall also be Islamised.[37] The Constitution also introduced a new institution known as the "Council of Common Interests" consisting of Chief Minister of each four provinces and an equal number of Cabinet ministers of the
Government nominated by the Prime Minister. [38] The Council could formulate and regulate the policy in the Part II of the Legislative List. In case of complaint of interference in water supply by any province the Council would look into the complaint of interference in water supply by any province the Council would look into the complaint.
the National Finance Commission (NFC) consisting of the Provincial and Finance Ministers and other members to advice on distribution of revenues between the federation and the provinces. [39] The Constitution's first parts introduce the Islamic way of life, promotion of local government, full participation of women in national life, protection of
minorities, promotion of social and economic well being of the people, and strengthening the bonds with the Muslim world and to work for international peace. [citation needed] The Islamic laws and Sharia The Quran Under the Constitution, the Fundamental Rights include security of person, safeguards as to arrest and detention, prohibition of
slavery and forced labour, freedom of association, freedom of association association, freedom of association asso
About national languages, Urdu was declared as national languages, and English as official languages were preserved by the Constitution: The official name "Islamic Republic of Pakistan" as
selected for the state of Pakistan. Islam is declared as the state religion of Pakistan. Enabling of living life, culture, and customs of Muslims, individually or collectively, in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam. Teachings on Arabic, Quran, and Islamiyat to be compulsory in country's institutions and to secure correct
and exact printing and publishing of the Quran. Proper organisations of Zakat, Wagf, and mosques is ensured. Prevent prostitution, gambling and consumption of alcohol, printing, publication, circulation, printing, publication, circulation, printing, publication, circulation, printing, publication, printing, 
female) and/or Prime Minister (male or female). No restriction as to religion or gender on any other post, up to and including provincial governor and Sunnah and no law shall be enacted which is repugnant to such injunctions.
[41] A Council of Islamic Ideology shall be constituted referred to as the Islamic advisory council.[42] The Constitution of Pakistan defined a Muslim as a person who believes in the unity and does not believe in, or recognise as a
prophet or religious reformer, any person who claimed or claims to be a prophet, in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever, after Muhammad. In keeping with this definition, the Second Amendment to the Constitution (1974) declared for the first time the Ahmadiyya Community and/or the Lahori Group as non-Muslims, since their
leader, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, claimed to be prophet of God. However, the Fourth Amendment (1975) set aside six seats in the National Assembly for non-Muslim representatives to protect minority rights. The state shall endeavour to strengthen the bonds of unity among Muslim countries. Islamic revisions were introduced into the Pakistan Penal
Code. The individual Articles of the Constitution are grouped together into the following Parts: Preamble Part II[43] - Introductory [Articles 41-100] Part IV[46] - Provinces [Articles 101-140A] Part V[47] - Relations between
Federation and Provinces [Articles 141-159] Part VI[48] - Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits [Articles 213-226] Part IX[51] - Islamic Provisions [Articles 227-231] Part X[52] - Emergency Provisions [Articles 232-237] Part XI[53] - Amendment of
Constitution [Articles 238-239] Part XII[54] - Miscellaneous [Articles 240-280] Schedule[55] - Laws exempted from the operation of Article 8(1), 8(2), 8(3b), and 8(4) Second Schedule[56] - Election of President" Article 41(3)
Third Schedule: [57] - Oaths of Office: Article 42, Article 91(5)-92(2), Article 53(2)-61, Fourth Schedule: [58] - Remuneration and Terms and Conditions of Service of Judges: [Article 205] Main article: Amendments to the Constitution of Pakistan Unlike the previous documents, the Constitution cannot be changed.
instead constitutional amendments are passed; altering its effect. [8] Amendments to the Constitution are made through the Parliament, where a Two-thirds majority and voting is required in both houses for a constitutional amendment to take its effect, in accordance to the Constitution. [60] In addition to this, certain amendments which pertain to the
federal nature of the Constitution must be ratified by a majority of provincial legislatures. [61] As of 2019 [update], 25 amendments (2004), which changed the government from a parliamentary system to a semi-presidential
system. By far the largest change to the Constitution was the Eighteenth Amendment made in 2010 which reversed these expansions of presidential powers, returning the government to a parliamentary republic, and also defined any attempt to subvert, abrogate, or suspend the constitution as an act of high treason. [62] Another significant
amendment was the second amendment which declared Ahmadis to be non-Muslims. It was unanimously passed by parliament in 1974.[63] In these amendments, the Twenty-Fifth amendment incorporated the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas into the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In 2024, the Twenty-Sixth Constitutional Amendment
Act was enacted on October 21st, introducing landmark reforms to Pakistan's judicial system, with a focus on the Supreme Court and High Courts. Main article: Objectives Resolution Whereas sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone, and the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan within the limits prescribed
by Him is a sacred trust; And whereas it is the will of the people of Pakistan to establish an order: Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed; Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed; Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed; Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed; Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed; Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed; wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed; wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed; wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed; wherein the principles of democracy and the principles of
the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and Sunnah; Wherein the territories now
included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed; Therein shall be guaranteed fundamental rights, including equality of status,
of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality; Wherein adequate provision shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes; Wherein the independence of the
judiciary shall be fully secured; Wherein the integrity of the territories of the Federation, its independence and all its rights, including its sovereign rights on land, sea and air, shall be safeguarded; So that the people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honoured place amongst the nations of the World and make their full contribution
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towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity: Now, therefore, we, the people of Pakistan, Cognisant of our responsibility before Almighty Allah and men; Cognisant of the sacrifices made by the people in the cause of Pakistan; Faithful to the declaration made by the Founder of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, that Pakistan would be a democratic State based on Islamic principles of social justice; Dedicated to the preservation of democracy achieved by the resolve to protect our national and political unity and solidarity by creating an egalitarian society through a new order;

Do hereby, through our representatives in the National Assembly, adopt, enact and give to ourselves, this Constitution except Mian Mahmud Ali Kasuri (PPP MNA from Lahore-III constitution), Abdul Hayee Baloch (NAP(W) MNA from Kalat-I constitution), Abdul Khaliq Khan (PPP MNA from Mardan constituency), Haji Ali Ahmed Khan (PPP MNA from Hyderabad-IV constituency), and Nizamuddin Haider (CML MNA from Jhang-III constituency) was the last serving member of the National Assembly who was also elected as the Member of National Assembly in the 1970 elections & was one of the last signatories of 1973 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. [66] Unlike the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. [67] Unlike the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Gibbon from West Pakistan & 2 women - Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah from East Bengal and Shah Nawaz Begum Jahan Ara from West Punjab were involved), the Constitution of 1973 had no representation from the minorities & women. Pakistan portal History of Pakistan Politics of Pakistan Constitution Day (Pakistan) Constitution of Pakistan of 1956 Constitution of Pakistan of 1962 Constitutional economics Constitutional start today". 10 April 2023. Abiad, Nisrine (2008). Sharia, Muslim states and international human rights treaty obligations: a comparative study. London: British Institute of International and Comparative Law, pp. 96-200. ISBN 978-1-905221-41-7. Enterprise Team (1 June 2003). "The Constitution of Pakistan o 2011. Retrieved 22 January 2013. ^ "Part III. The Federation of Pakistan: Chapter 1; The President". Const. of Pakistani.org. ^ "First Six Articles". Archived from the original on 21 May 2013. ^ a b Iqbal, Khurshid (2009). 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Pakistan. Archived from the Original on 29 March 2016. The first important result of the Usagain Rizwan. Pakistan. Archived from the Original Rizwan. Pakistan. main principles on which the constitution of Pakistan is to be based." It declared that "sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to God Almighty alone and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust," that "the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed," and that "the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accord with the teaching and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Qur'an and Sunna." 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