

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Describe the salient features and importance of the objectives resolution

Ans: After the partition the constitution of united India, the Government of India Act, 1935 was modified and adopted as the interim constitution of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam was the first elected president of the Constitution Assembly. He made his best efforts for making a constitution but unfortunately he passed away on 11 September 1948. Quaid-e-Azam, in a radio talk to the people of the USA, stated that constitution will be of a democratic type based on the essential principles of Islam.

In March 1949, the constituent assembly of Pakistan laid down the guiding principles on the basis of which the constitution of Pakistan was to be framed. A document called the objectives resolution contained these principles; this resolution was adopted by the Assembly on March 12, 1949.

Salient Features of the Objectives Resolution

The objectives Resolution envisaged the following important principles:

- The resolution opens with the words in the name of Allah
- The resolution affirms that the sovereign authority belongs to Allah Almighty alone.
- Power to rule the state has been delegated by Allah to the people of Pakistan, it is a 'sacred trust' and the people of Pakistan should exercise their authority strictly in accordance with divine injunctions.
- Power of the state shall be exercised through the chosen representatives of the people.
- Islamic principles of democracy, freedom, tolerance and social justice will be observed.
- Facilities will be provided to the Muslims in order to enabling them to fashion their lives in accordance with the teachings of Quran and Sunnah (i.e. the model set by Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H))
- Non-Muslims will be guaranteed all fundamental human rights, particularly the rights of religious and cultural development.
- All fundamental human rights will be guaranteed.
- Independence of judiciary shall be fully preserved and secured.

Significance of the Objectives Resolution

The first and the foremost problem for the constituent assembly was to decide the character of the State of Pakistan. The objectives Resolution decided it nicely. It was a big achievement.

The objectives Resolution presents an intelligent solution of the contradiction which some people through existed between the Islamic concept of state and the modern democratic ideals.

The objectives resolution still stands in the darkness as a light house stands high in the sea, but we are sailing our ship without a series of directions, not because we do not see the direction, but only because we have not learnt the art of sailing properly, which we have to learn sooner or later if we want to survive like an honourable nation in the world.

Some other important points

- It makes it essential to make laws in the light of the teachings of Islam.
- It shows the objectives of nation.
- It shows inclination of constitution.
- It is the basic working document in the history of constitution making in Pakistan.
- It was incorporated in all the constitutions as preamble.

Q.2 Give an account of the constitutional development in Pakistan from 1947 to 1956.

Ans: Constitutional Development in Pakistan 1947-1956

A constitution is the set of laws and principles according to which a country is governed smoothly. Quaid-e-Azam strongly desired that the constitution of Pakistan should reflect the true spirit of Islamic nationhood. In a radio talk addressed to the people of USA, broadcast in February 1948, the Quaid said:

The constitution of 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." In Pakistan the Constitution making process from 1947 – 1956 underwent following phases.

1. Government of India Act 1935

At the time of independence it was not possible to frame the constitution immediately. The government of India Act 1935 with certain amendments was, therefore, enforced to run the affairs of the state. The Act was made by the British and, therefore, could not fulfil our national needs.

2. The objectives Resolution

The first step towards the making of constitution was taken in March 1949 when the first constituent Assembly of Pakistan passed the objectives resolution. At that time Khan Liaqat Ali Khan was the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

3. Efforts for a New Constitution

Basic Principles committee.

After the acceptance of Objectives Resolution the legislative Assembly appointed a 24 members committee to determine the fundamental rules and regulations of the constitution. This committee was called the Basic Principles Committee.

1st Report: submitted its first report in September 1950. The report was published to know the views of the people about the nature of the future constitution of Pakistan. This report was severely criticised and was especially in East Pakistan.

2nd Report: Liaqat Ali Khan was martyred in October 1951, and Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din took over as Prime Minister. During his regime another report of the Basic Principles Committee was presented to December 1952 before the Central legislature. This time the report was adversely criticised by the West Wing.

Bogra's formula:

In April 1953, Nazim-ud-Din ministry was dismissed in the period of the third Prime Minister, Muhammad Ali Bogra, a report based on Mediator Formula (also known as Muhammad Ali Formula) was brought forward on October 7, 1953, but it could not be taken into consideration.

It was as late as September 1954 that the Basic Principles Committee report was adopted by the Constituent Assembly. The report envisaged a bi-cameral legislature. The upper house was to have a total of 50 members and the lower house was to consist of 300 members. The formula worked out that each of both the wings.

Were to return 175 members to Parliament (the upper house and lower house combined). This principle was called 'parity'.

Dissolution of constituent assembly:

The task of constitution making could not be completed due to the differences between the Governor General and the Assembly.

In October 1954, the Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhammad dismissed the central Ministry and dissolved the central Legislature. At this Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din, the speaker of the dismissed Assembly filed a suit against this action of Governor General first in the Chief Court and later in the Federal Court. The Federal Court advised the Governor General to form a new Constituent Assembly immediately.

4. The Constitution of 1956

In June 1955, the election of the new Central Legislature was held. In August 1955, Chaudhary Muhammad Ali took over as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. In October 1955, the four provinces of West Pakistan were merged into one Province called One United this removed the greatest hurdle in the way of constitution making.

In January 1956, the draft bill of the new constitution was submitted to the Constituent Assembly and was passed on 26th February 1956. It was promulgated on 23rd March 1956. It was abrogated on 8th October 1958 when martial law was imposed by Gen. M. Ayub Khan.

Q.3 Enlist and explain the salient features and Islamic provisions of the 1956 constitution of Pakistan.

Ans: Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947 and Govt. of India act, 1935 was adopted as interim constitution in 1949 objective resolution was passed by 1st constituent assembly of Pakistan. However 2nd constituent assembly formulated it in 1956.

The most important features of the Constitution promulgated on 23rd March 1956 were as follows:

- i. It was for the first time that the country was proclaimed "The Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
- ii. The constitution of 1956 introduced as Federal System of Government. The Federation comprised a Government at Centre and two provincial governments, one in East Pakistan and the other in West Pakistan. The Government was made exceptionally strong at federal level.
- iii. Along with Federal System, the Constitution also adopted the British Parliamentary System with certain amendments. The Prime Minister was to be elected by the National Assembly. In the provinces the Chief Ministers were to be elected by the respective Provincial Assemblies.
- iv. The real executive powers went to the Prime Minister. The President was supposed to make all decisions after consultation with the Prime Minister.

- v. It is usually considered that a federal system must have a bicameral legislature. The constitution of Pakistan 1956 was, however, unique that despite introducing a federal system it established a unicameral legislature.
- vi. The head of the state (the President) was to be elected by the National and two provincial Assemblies. Thus the constitution 1956 was republic in its character.
- vii. The distribution of authority between the centre and the provinces (former West Pakistan and East Pakistan) shall be on the principles of Provincial autonomy. All the subjects of local interest were to be given to the Provincial Governments, and those of the national interest, i.e. defence and foreign policy, would be with the Centre.
- viii. The non-Muslim minorities were guaranteed to have full rights of citizenship, and full protection was assured to them.
- ix. Both Urdu and Bengali were to be the national languages, but English would continue to be the official language.
- x. Under the principle of universal adult franchise' all the citizens of Pakistan having attained the age of 21 years were given the right to vote.

Islamic Provisions of the Constitution 1956

The main Islamic Provisions of the constitution of 1956 were as follows.

- i. The constitution laid down that only a Muslim could be elected as the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- ii. The Constitution contained certain "Directive Principles of the State Policy" which declared that steps would be taken to enable the Muslims to order their lives in accordance with the Holy Quran and Sunah. However these principles did not have the force of law.
- iii. Teaching of Islamic principles and morality would be made compulsory. The institutions like Zakat, Auqaf and Masajid would be properly organized.
- iv. The state would try to prevent gambling, use of alcohol and drugs and other vices.
- v. The Organization of Islam Research and Instruction would be setup.
- vi. No law repugnant to the spirit of Islam would be enacted, and the existing laws would be brought into conformity with the Holy Quran and Sunnah. For this purpose a commission would be appointed to complete its work within five years.

Q.4 Describe the salient features and Islamic provisions of the 1962 constitution of Pakistan. (2010)

Ans: 1. 1962 Constitution:

In October 1958 Martial law as imposed the constitution of 1956 was abrogated. General Ayub Khan overthrew the govt of President Iskander Mirza, assumed the office of President and Martial Law Administrator. He appointed a commission to draft a new constitution. The commission presented its proposals to the President who enforced the new constitution in 1962. Salient features are as follows:

In this, constitution presidential system of govt was introduced. President was the head of state and the head of Government (Chief Executive). He was elected by the Basic democracies (BD) members about 120,000 in number. The president would nominate the members of cabinet and the two provincial governors, all only answerable to him. BD members were to act as "Electoral College" for election of the President, the National Assembly and the Provincial assemblies. They were elected on popularity basis.

2. Legislature:

A unicameral legislature called the National Assembly was introduced at the centre.

3. Fundamental Right:

Initially there was no mention of fundamental rights in the constitution but after strong public protest some fundamental rights were given to the people.

4. The National Language:

Urdu and Bengali were declared to national languages.

5. Judiciary:

Supreme Judicial Council consisting of Chief Justice of Supreme Court, two senior judges of Supreme Court and two judges of High Courts was to be established. It would issue a policy for the judges and recommend removal of any judge.

6. Taxes:

New taxes could be imposed only with the consent of National Assembly.

7. Islamic Provisions:

In view of Islamic identity of Pakistan, Islamic provisions were included in the constitution.

- i. The preamble affirmed sovereignty of Allah.
- ii. The name of the country was declared to be "Islamic Republic of Pakistan" in an amendment later, on strong public protest.
- iii. The Head of the State shall be a Muslim.
- iv. No law against the teachings of Islam will be made.
- v. Steps shall be taken to enable the people to lead Islamic life.
- vi. Teaching of the Holy Quran and Islamiyat would be compulsory for the Muslims.
- vii. Islamic moral standards would be promoted among the Muslims.
- viii. Riba (usury) was to be eliminated.
- ix. Zakat, Auqaf and Masajids would be organized.
- x. Closer and brotherly relations would be established with the Muslim countries.
- xi. An advisory council would help to frame laws according to the teachings of Islam.

Q.5 Describe the causes of general discontentment among the people of East Pakistan against West Pakistan.**Ans: Causes of Discontent in East Pakistan.**

Since the creation of Pakistan there had been a general discontentment among the people of East Pakistan. Following were the main causes of this discontentment.

Political awareness of Bengalis

- i. In the whole of South Asia, Bengalis were politically the most conscious and enlightened community.

Unbalanced population:

- ii. East Pakistan with 55 percent of Pakistan's total population demanded that it should have its representation in the armed forces, civil bureaucracy, services and judiciary and legislative bodies in proportion to its population.

Chapter-3**Distance**

- iii. West Pakistan and East Pakistan were geographically separated from each other. The shortest distance between the two wings was approximately 1800 kilometres with the Indian Territory in between. Each Wing had a different cultural and ethnic background.

Role of Hindu teaches

- iv. From the very first day Pakistani came into being, the Indian leadership started working on the agenda of dismembering it. East Pakistan had a very large Hindu population, which had deep pro-India sympathies. In educational institutions Hindu teachers outnumbered the Muslim teachers. These institutions turned into nurseries for breeding anti-Pakistan elements. The Hindu intellectuals played a decisive role in dismembering Pakistan.

Difference on defence budget

- v. The nationalist Bengali leaders propagated that their province did not have a border dispute with any of its neighbouring countries including India. Yet a major portion of the national income was being spent on defence budget. They argued that the border dispute was solely a concern of West Pakistan. So the Bengalis should not be forced to pay the price of war which is not their concern.

Dictatorship

- vi. The major cause of unrest among the people of East Pakistan was the military dictatorship which spread over a long period marked with undemocratic practices. They felt being neglected and oppressed politically.

Language Problem

- vii. In the very early years after partition there was a clash of opinion on the question of national language. Though the constitution of 1956 had recognized Bengali as one of the two national languages of Pakistan, yet the Bengalis had not forgotten the bitter memories of the past lingual riots.

Conclusion:

Although so many factors played an important role in dismemberment of Pakistan. But the above mentioned factors played vital role in growing the seed of discontentment in people of Pakistan.

Q.6 What was the six point agenda given by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman of the Awami League?

Ans: Six Point Agenda of Awami League

Introduction:

The people of East Pakistan had a general discontentment due to several genuine factors that why they were monthly at distance from the West Pakistan.

In 1966, the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman give a Six-Point Agenda which became very popular with the Bengali people. A brief account of Awami League Six-Point Agenda is given below.

- i. There should be a federal form of government with a directly elected parliament.
- ii. The control of the Federal Government should be limited to defence and foreign affairs. All other subjects should be entrusted to provinces.
- iii. The two Provinces, West Pakistan and East Pakistan, should have separate currencies and economic policies so that the capital flight from East Pakistan to West Pakistan might be prevented.
- iv. The Federal Government should receive its share of taxes from the provinces, but the Federal Government should not have powers to levy taxes. Taxation should be purely a provincial matter.
- v. Provinces should have full control over foreign exchange earnings. They should also have powers to make trade agreements with foreign countries.
- vi. Provinces should maintain their own military and paramilitary forces.

Q.7 Describe the events leading to the dismemberment of Pakistan. Also explain the Indian role in this regard. When was Bangladesh proclaimed?

Introduction:

Pakistan was dismembered on 16 Dec 1971. Different factors played vital role in sowing the seeds of separation in the minds of people of East Pakistan. But the events occurred during 1970-71 ignited the fire and Pakistan was repeated into two parts.

Ans: In following lines the main events lead to fall of events leading to the dismemberment of Pakistan.

- **Awami League wins elections in East Pakistan:** The Awami League led by Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman won 1970 elections in an absolute majority in the national assembly. It was in a position to form a government without taking help from any other party but it represented only one out of five provinces of Pakistan.
- **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's demand:** Pakistan People's Party led by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, got majority in the West Pakistan. So he demanded a share in the future government on this plea.
- **President Yahya Khan's meeting with the two leaders:** President Yahya Khan meeting with the two leaders was unsuccessful as Sheikh Mujib wanted to form a government and frame the new constitution whereas Bhutto didn't accept this.
- **Bhutto boycotts National Assembly session at Dhaka:** Yahyah Khan called the first session of newly elected National Assembly at Dhaka in March 1971. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto boycotted the session and also warned Yahya Khan that any government formed without agreement with the West Pakistan leadership will cause trouble in the western part of the country. He proposed two Prime ministers, one for each wing.
- **Postponement of the Assembly Session:** Under these circumstances Yahya Khan postponed the first session of the Assembly. Awami League reacted strongly and started agitation.
- **Disobedience movement of Awami League:** Mujib-ur-Rehman launched a disobedience movement. Violent riots broke out in East Pakistan. Public servants and non-Bengali citizens were maltreated and murdered. Pakistani flag and Quaid-e-Azam's portrait were set on fire.

Chapter-3

- **New date for the Assembly session:** Yahya Khan announced the assembly session to be held on 25 March in Dhaka. Sheikh Mujib government agrees to the following demands.
 - i. Martial law is lifted immediately.
 - ii. Military is immediately called back.
 - iii. Inquiry would be made to determine the losses of life.
 - iv. Power is immediately transferred to the people's elected representatives.
 - v. Military build up from West Pakistan is immediately stopped.
- **Awami League's revolt:** Without waiting for the response Awami League started killing, looting, insulting and burning property of Mujib and other top ranking leaders. Awami League put some new demands which were unacceptable. On this, the Awami League announced an open revolt against the government of Pakistan and declared East Pakistan as an independent state Bangladesh. On the night between 25th and 26th of March 1971 AL militants carried out mass murder of West Pakistani families living in East Pakistan. Bhutto proposed to form a Confederal state in which both wings would be equal partners and two Prime Ministers one from each wing. Awami League decided to declare independence on 24th March 1971. Yahya Khan Government decided to deal with the secessionists with iron hand. AL was banned and top brass was arrested.

Army action started in East Pakistan. Millions of rebels mostly Hindus, fled to India.

Indian Role:

The Indian government exploited the issue of refugees on international level.

On 30 January 1971, two Indian agents pretending to be Kashmiri Mujahids hijacked an Indian plane "Ganga" and landed it at Lahore airport. At this the Indian government banned all air traffic from crossing Indian territory while flying to East Pakistan. As a result all communication between the two wings of Pakistan ended.

Later India signed a treaty of military cooperation with USSR which enabled India to take final steps for dismemberment of Pakistan.

After this a gorilla war by an Indian trained special Bengali force "Mukti Bahni", started in East Pakistan against Pakistan army. This later converted into a full-scale war between India and Pakistan resulting in separation of East Pakistan on 16 December 1971. The Pakistan Army had to surrender. More than 90 thousand Pakistani soldiers were prisoners of war.

- **Bangladesh proclamation:** Yahya Khan resigned on 20th December 1971 and Bhutto took over as President of Pakistan. The Republic of Bangladesh was officially proclaimed on 21st December 1971. Mujib-ur-Rehman was released from imprisonment on January 8, 1972 and sworn in as the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh on January 10, 1972.

Q.8 "The fall of East Pakistan served a death blow to the Two Nation Theory you agree with the statement? Give reasons to support your argument.

Ans: **East Pakistan Tragedy and The Two Nations Theory:**
Pakistan was created on the basis of an ideology called the "Two-Nation Theory". Some people say that the separation of East Pakistan was a great blow to this ideology. The Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indra Gandhi claimed that the two-nation theory sank into the Bay of Bengal with the creation of Bangladesh. The whole matter had nothing to do with the spirit of the two-nation theory. The two-nation theory meant the following things.

Millat:

i. Muslims all over the world have a separate identity and term one nation or "Millat".

Unity of Millat

ii. Unity of Millat or nation does not mean that all the Muslims of the world should be united in one state. It is not practically possible. At present there are sixty-one Muslims majority states in the world.

Partition of India

iii. After British occupation of the sub-continent Muslims demand was only a share in the government as well as protection of their rights and interests. Muslims opted for partition because the Hindus always responded negatively to their every sincere effort and rejected Muslims demands arrogantly.

To be Muslim

iv. No Muslim leader said that a person living outside the Pakistan shall cease to be a Muslim.

Muslims of India

v. The Muslims of India were divided into three majority groups.

- Those who lived in the present Pakistan i.e. North west of India.
 - Those who lived in Eastern Bengal which later became Bangladesh.
- This Muslim community was larger in number than the previous two.

vi. Muslims living in Hindu Majority areas could neither migrate to nor could they form an independent Muslims state.

vii. Allama Iqbal did not mention the Muslim Bengal in his famous Allahabad address in which he gave the idea of Pakistan. Bengal was into a part of Chaudhary Rehmat Ali's Pakistan scheme.

viii. The Muslims leaders aimed at creation of more than one independent state in the Muslim majority areas of the subcontinent so to have the right of self-determination for the Muslims. The idea of joining these areas under one government authority was passed in a resolution by the Muslim League representatives. Thus the union of north eastern and north western Muslim areas into one state was a matter of choice. This was not a pre-requisite of the two-nation theory.

ix. Creation of Bangladesh does not mean that a new nation had emerged. Bangladesh has not accepted Indian supremacy and has maintained its Islamic identity.

x. After the end of hostilities, broken bonds were restored between the two. Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in the second Islamic summit held at Lahore in February 1974. In 1975 diplomatic relations were restored between the two countries at the highest level. Till now the Muslims of Bangladesh have neither left their Islamic identity nor have they lost their closer and brotherly ties with the Muslims of Pakistan. In these circumstances it is not fair to interpret the separation of East Pakistan as a deathblow to the two-nation theory.

Q.9 Describe the salient features and Islamic provisions of 1973 constitution of Pakistan.

Ans: **Salient Features of 1973 Constitution:**

Background after the fall of East Pakistan, Yahya Khan resigned on 20th December 1971 and Bhutto took over as President of Pakistan. An interim constitution was adopted to lift the Martial Law in April 1972. A constitution committee was set up which presented a draft constitution before the national assembly and it was promulgated on August 14, 1973.

1. **System of Govt:** Federal parliamentary system was introduced in the country. Federation consisted of four provinces and federally administered tribal areas. Prime Minister would be the head of government and executive authority, elected by National assembly the advice / consent of the Prime Minister.
2. **Legislature:** Two houses National Assembly and Senate were constituted. The members of National assembly would be elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. Senate members would be indirectly elected. Provinces would have equal representation in the Senate.
3. **Fundamental Right:** Citizens were given full fundamental rights.
4. **The National Language:** Urdu was declared the national language.
5. **Judiciary:** Judiciary would be independent.
6. **Provincial Autonomy:** It provided autonomy to the provincial govt.
7. **Constitution Amendment Bill:** To pass such a bill, a two thirds majority in the National Assembly and absolute majority in Senate was required.
8. **Abrogation of Constitution:** The act or attempt of abrogating the constitution would be considered an act of high treason.
9. **Islamic Provisions:** In view of Islamic identity of Pakistan, Islamic provisions were included in the constitution. It contained more and better Islamic provisions than the previous two constitutions.
 - a. The preamble contained the Objectives Resolution and affirmed the sovereignty of Allah.
 - b. Islam would be the State religion.
 - c. The name of the country was declared to be "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
 - d. The head of the State and head of the govt would be a Muslim.
 - e. President and Prime Minister would take oath of defending and protecting Islamic ideology.
 - f. Clear definition of a Muslim was given (belief in Tauheed and finality of Prophet Muhammad (SAWW))
 - g. Teaching of the Holy Quran and Islamiyat would be compulsory for the Muslims in all educational institutions.
 - h. No law against the teachings of Islam would be made.
 - i. Existing laws would be revised according to the teaching of Quran and Sunnah.
 - j. An Islamic Advisory Council would help to frame laws according to the teaching of Islam.
 - k. Institutions of Zakat and Auqaf would be organized.
 - l. Closer and brotherly relations would be established with the Muslims countries.
 - m. Steps shall be taken to enable the people to lead Islamic life.
 - n. The state should try to prevent the social and moral evils.

SOLVED EXERCISE

Q.1 Fill in the blanks to make an appropriate statement.

1. Constitution is the fundamental _____ of a state.
2. After independence _____ was adopted as Interim Constitution of Pakistan.
3. The first elected President of the constituent Assembly of Pakistan was _____.
4. Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah (R.A) died on _____.
5. The Constituent Assembly passed the Objectives Resolution of _____.
6. According to the Objectives Resolution, the sovereign authority rests in _____.
7. The 1956 constitution was abrogated on _____.
8. The 1956 constitution was promulgated on _____.
9. According to the 1956 constitution, the legislature consisted of _____.
10. The 1956 Constitution minimum age limit for voters was fixed at _____.
11. Gen. Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan took over as the chief Martial Law Administrator and President of the country on _____.
12. Legal Framework Order (LFO) was promulgated by Yahya Government on _____.
13. Under the Legal Framework Order (Yahya Regime) general elections were held in _____.
14. In 1970 general elections, the Awami League won _____ seats in East Pakistan.
15. In 1970 general elections, the Pakistan Peoples Party won _____ seats.
16. The six point agenda was given by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman in _____.
17. Before the military action took place in East Pakistan _____ was announced by Yahya government as the final date on which Assembly session was to be convened.
18. The Awami League decided to proclaim independence on _____ after the Assembly session was postponed by the government.
19. The Indian plane 'Ganga' was hijacked to Lahore by two Indian agents pretending to be Kashmir Mujahids on _____.
20. _____ was the terrorist wing of the Awami League.
21. Yahya Khan had to resign President ship on _____.
22. The Republic of Bangladesh was officially proclaimed on _____.
23. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman was released from imprisonment in Pakistan on _____.
24. Majib-ur-Rehman was sworn in as the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh on _____.
25. At present _____ states in the world have a majority Muslim population.
26. Muslims had ruled India for about _____ years.
27. The Constitution of 1973 was promulgated on _____.
28. Under the 1973 constitution of Pakistan, legislature has _____ houses.
29. _____ is the official language of Pakistan under the 1973 constitution of Pakistan.
30. Under the 1973 constitution _____ is the state religion of Pakistan.

ANSWER KEY

1	Law	2	Government of India Act 1935	3	Quaid-e-Azam	4	Sep, 11, 1948	5	March, 12, 1049.
6	Allah Almighty	7	Oct 7, 1958.	8	23 rd March 1956.	9	single house/s	10	21 years.
11	March 25 1969	12	March 30, 1970	13	Dec. 1970.	14	167	15	86
16	1966	17	March 25	18	March 24, 1971	19	Jan 30, 1971	20	Mukti Bahni
21	Dec, 20, 1971	22	Dec 21, 1971	23	Jan, 8 19	24	Jan 10, 1972	25	61
26	800	27	Aug, 14, 1973	28	2	29	Urdu	30	Islam

Q.2 Fill in the blanks by putting on one of the three alternatives given in the bracket against each questions.

- Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah (R.A) died on
(11th Sep. 1947, 5th Jan, 1948, 11th Sep. 1948)
- The objectives resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on.....
(11th Sep. 1947, 11th Sep, 1948, 12th March. 1949)
- The 1956 constitution was abrogated on
(7th Oct. 1958, 8th Oct, 1958, 9th Oct. 1958)
- According to the 1956 constitution, minimum age limit for voters was fixed at.....years.
(19, 20, 21)
- In 1970 general elections, the Awami League won _____ seats in East Pakistan.
(165, 166, 167)
- In 1970 general elections, the PPP won _____ seats in West Pakistan.
(83, 85, 86)
- The Muslims had ruled India for about _____years.
(700, 800, 900)
- The 1973 constitution was promulgated on
(23rd March 1973, 14th August 1973, 25th December 1973)
- Mujib-ur-Rehman was sworn in as the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh on.....
(10th Jan 1972, 10th Feb 1972, 10th March 1972)

1	11 th Sep. 1948	2	12 th March. 1949	3	8 th Oct, 1958	4	21	5	167
6	86	7	800	8	14 th August 1973	9	10 th Jan 1972	10	

Q.3 Put right parts together

A	B	C
1. Constitution	a. Dec. 1970	b
2. First Interim Constitution of Pakistan	b. Fundamental Law	e
3. First elected President of The first constituent Assembly of Pakistan	c. 167 seats	g
4. Objectives Resolution passed	d. Mukti Bahini	f
5. 1956 Constitution	e. Govt. of India Act 1935	i
6. 1973 Constitution	f. 12 th March 1949	j
7. LFO of Yahya Khan Government	g. Quaid-e-Azam. (RA)	h
8. First general elections held	h. 30 th March 1970	a
9. Awami League	i. Uni-cameral legislature	c
10. Ganga Hijacked	j. Bi-cameral legislature	l
11. Terrorist wing of the Awami League	k. 1973 Constitution	d
12. Islam state religion of Pakistan.	l. 30 th January 1971	k

Q.4 Indicate whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE; put a circle around the correct answer.

- No state can be run without a constitution even for a single day.
- Under the 1956 constitution, unitary form of government was introduced.
- Under the 1956 constitution, the British parliamentary system was adopted with certain changes.
- Only a Muslim could be the Prime Minister of Pakistan under the 1956 constitution.
- Presidential system was introduced under the 1956 constitution.
- Only a Muslim could be the President of Pakistan under 1973 constitution.
- East and West Pakistan both wings had the same ethnic background.
- Under 8th amendment, in 1985, the objectives resolution was made a substantive part of the 1973 constitution of Pakistan.

1	True	2	False	3	True	4	False	5	False
6	True	7	False	8	True				

SHORT QUESTIONS (FROM EXERCISE)

Q.1 Answer these questions. Answer to each part should not exceed three to four lines.

(1) Name the three organs of government. (2011), (2012)

Ans: According to constitution, commonly a state has three organs i.e.

- a) Legislature..... law formation body of state.
- b) Executive.....the body for implementation of laws and running the country.
- c) Judiciary.....the body for interpretation of laws and to provide justice.

(2) Which do you think is the most important clause of the 1956 constitution?

Ans: The most important clause of constitution 1956 was that which gave the country an Islamic character. It was proclaimed that Pakistan would be an Islamic republic.

(3) Name the system of local governments introduced in Pakistan by Gen. Mohammad Ayub Khan (2010)

Ans: General Muhammad Ayub Khan after taking over introduced a system of local govt. known as B.D system under which initially 80,000 directly elected bodies were taken which were the Primary electoral college. Later on this number was increased upto 1 Lac 20 thousand. This system was introduced in Oct. 1959.

(4) Which body of persons elected the president under the 1962 constitution?

Ans: Under constitution of 1962 the president was to be elected by the B.D members which were directly elected from both parts of country.

(5) What type of legislature was introduced under the 1962 constitution?

Ans: Under the constitution of 1962, a unicameral legislature was introduced. The system of country was presidential where president was the center of all powers.

(6) What type of legislature was introduced under the 1973 constitution?

Ans: Under the constitution of 1973 a bicameral legislature was introduced consisting of an upper house which represents the provinces and a lower house which represents the population system was parliamentary and center of power was parliament.

(7) When did Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman of Awami League give his six point agenda?

Ans: Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman gave his six point agenda in 1966. Almost all points of this agenda were against the federation and these lead to the dismemberment of Pakistan.

(8) When was Bangladesh recognized by the government of Pakistan? (2011)

Ans: Bangladesh was recognized by the govt. of Pakistan in 1974 on the occasion of 2nd summit of OIC held at Lahore. Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman participated in this conference.

Q.1 Encircle the correct option from the given multiple choices.

Constitution Making in Pakistan

- (1) In Pakistan sovereignty belong to _____
A. President B. Parliament C. Army Chief D. Almighty Allah
- (2) Basic Principles committee submitted his 1st report _____ year after passing objective resolution.
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
- (3) Basic Principles committee's final report was adopted by constituent assembly of Pakistan.
A. 1951 B. 1952 C. 1953 D. 1954
- (4) Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the 1st constituent assembly in
A. 1952 B. 1953 C. 1954 D. 1955
- (5) Constitution 1956 was finally passed in
A. Jan B. Feb C. March D. April

The 1962 Constitution of Pakistan

- (6) Under the constitution 1962, legislature consisted of house/s.
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
- (7) _____ invited the Army Chief Ayub Khan to impose Martial Law.
A. Liaqat Ali Khan B. Kh. Nazim-u-din
C. Ghulam Muhamamd D. Iskandar Mirza
- (8) Ayub Khan introduced a new local govt. system which was known as
A. D.D B. B.D C. A.D D. B.B
- (9) Form of govt. system under the constitution of 1962 was
A. Parliamentary B. Presidential C. Unitary D. Doctorial
- (10) Under B.D system, number of members was fixed initially _____.
A. 80,000 B. 9,000 C. 10,0000 D. 12,000
- (11) Constitution 1962 was proclaimed on
A. March 1 B. June 8 C. Aug 14 D. Dec 25
- (12) Enforcement of constitution 1962 came into being
A. March 1 B. June 8 C. Aug 14 D. Dec 25
- (13) Originally which constitution did not contain the chapter of human rights
A. 1935 B. 1956 C. 1962 D. 1973
- (14) The chapter of human rights was included in constitution 1962 only a _____.
A. 1962 B. 1963 C. 1964 D. 1965
- (15) According constitution 1956 only a _____ could be the president of Pakistan.
A. Man B. Woman C. Adult D. Muslim

- (16) Under constitution of 1962 _____ legislature was provided.
 A. Uni cameral B. Bi-cameral C. Tri-cameral D. None of all

The Fall of East Pakistan

- (17) East population constituted _____ % of total population of Pakistan.
 A. 35 B. 45 C. 55 D. 65
- (18) Definition of a Muslim is given in the constitution of Pakistan _____
 A. 1956 B. 1962 C. 1973 D. 1972
- (19) Under constitution of Pakistan 1973, English was retained as official language for period of _____.
 A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
- (20) Under constitution Pakistan 1973 country was consisted of _____ provinces.
 A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
- (21) Under the constitution of Pakistan 1973 who must be a Muslim
 A. President B. Prime Minister C. Both D. None of these
- (22) Constitution 1973 was verified by president on
 A. Aug 14 B. March 23 C. April 12 D. Oct 8
- (23) Telecommunication link between Pakistan and Bangladesh was established in the year
 A. 1971 B. 1974 C. 1976 D. 1979
- (24) Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in _____ on the occasion of 2nd summit of Islamic conference
 A. 1971 B. 1972 C. 1974 D. 1973
- (25) Ch. M. Ali proposed the name of Pakistan in
 A. 1931 B. 1932 C. 1933 D. 1934
- (26) Ch. M. Ali proposed the name of north eastern zone of Muslim Majority
 A. Pakistan B. Bangladesh C. Bengal D. Bang-i-Islam
- (27) Quaid-e-Azam accepted cabinet Mission plan in
 A. 1944 B. 1945 C. 1946 D. 1947
- (28) Ayub Khan got him re-elected in the year
 A. 1962 B. 1965 C. 1966 D. 1969
- (29) Ayub Khan resigned in the year
 A. 1962 B. 1965 C. 1966 D. 1969

Events Leading to the Dismemberment of Pakistan

- (30) The Indian plane hijacked during event of separation of east Pakistan.
 A. Bomba B. Ganga C. Madha D. Jamna
- (31) Before Pakistan, South Asia was the _____ Muslim home land in the world.
 A. Smallest B. Largest C. Most poor D. Educated
- (32) Eastern command of Pak army surrendered before Indian troops on _____
 A. Dec-16 B. March 31 C. Jan 10 D. Nov 13
- (33) Ganga Plane hijacked by so-called mujahidin landed in Lahore on _____
 A. Jan-3 B. Jan 13 C. Jan 30 D. Jan 31

- (34) Militants of Awami league made a great massacre of west Pakistan on the night between 25 and 26 of
A. Jan B. Feb C. March D. April
- (35) Which party got majority in the east Pakistan
A. PPP B. PML C. Awami League D. Smaj Party
- (36) 2nd summit of QIC was held in 1974 at
A. Lahore B. Karachi C. Multan D. Faisalabad
- (37) Indian Prime Minister _____ Gandhi played an important role in making Bangladesh
A. Rahul B. M.K C. India D. Rajiv
- (38) Who made poisonous the minds of Bengali young?
A. Muslim leaders B. Hindu teachers C. Jagirdars D. Industrialists
- (39) Who placed 2nd Martial law in Pakistan?
A. Ayub Khan B. Pervez Musharraf C. Yahya Khan D. Zia-ul-Haq
- (40) Military transferred power to civil govt. after separation of East Pakistan on _____ Dec, 1971.
A. 12 B. 16 C. 20 D. 24

ANSWER KEY

1	D	2	A	3	D	4	C	5	B
6	A	7	D	8	B	9	B	10	A
11	A	12	B	13	C	14	B	15	D
16	A	17	C	18	C	19	C	20	C
21	C	22	C	23	C	24	C	25	C
26	D	27	C	28	B	29	D	30	A
31	B	32	A	33	C	34	C	35	C
36	A	37	C	38	B	39	C	40	C

Answer these questions. Answer to each part should not exceed three to four lines.

Constitution making in Pakistan

Q.1 Give the background objective resolution.

Ans: After the establishment of Pakistan, Govt. of India act 1935 was adopted as interim constitution. On 12 March 1949 Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan presented the objective resolution in 1st constituent assembly of Pakistan.

Q.2 Give three points of importance of objective resolution?

(2013)

Ans: Objective resolution was the Magna Carta of Pakistan.

- It gave an Islamic character to newly born state of Pakistan.
- It behaves as light house for constitution making process.
- It eradicated all the conflicts about the future constitution.

Q.3 What was principle of parity given by Mr. Ali Bogra?

Ans: M. Ali Bogra the Prime Minister of Pakistan presented parity formula according to which

- Parliament should consist of Pakistan of 2 houses.
- Upper house should have so member 10 for each provinces.
- Lower house should have 300 members out of which 135 for west and 165 for East part of country. Thus both parts would return 175 members.

Q.4 Describe in few lines the background of constitution of 1962?

Ans: Constitution of 1956 was abrogated by Ayub Khan in Oct. 1958. After takeover made committee of technocrats who formulated a presidential constitution in 1961 which was later on implemented in 1962 in amended form.

Q.5 What eligibility was determined for a voter in constitution 1956?

Ans: Under the constitution of Pakistan the eligibility of a voter was as under.

All citizens of Pakistan having attained the age of 21 were given the right to vote. (This principle is called universal adult franchise).

Q.6 Give a short note on the B.D system of Ayub Khan?

(2014)

Ans: After taking over the govt. in 1959 Ayub Khan introduced a new local govt. system known as B.D system in 1959. 80000 members were initially elected and later on this number was increased up to 1 lack 20 thousand.

Q.7 What was structure of supreme judicial council under constitution 1962.

Ans: Supreme Judicial council consisting two senior judges of the Supreme Court, chief justice of the supreme court and the two judges of High courts was to be established. Any judge of these courts could be removed only on the recommendation of the council. It could issue a code of conduct for the judges.

The Fall of East Pakistan

Q.8 When the 1st general election of Pakistan was held and what was the result.

Ans: The first general election were held in Pakistan in 1970, The result was very odd in east Pakistan Awami league won all seats while in west Pakistan PPP was majority Parity. After a long clash country was dismembered.

Q.9 Name any three reasons which caused. Separation of East Pakistan.

- Ans:**
- i) Odd result of election 1970
 - ii) A great distance between both parts of country.
 - iii) India intervened by her agents.

Q.10 Give any two points of six point agenda of sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman.

- Ans:** Sheikh Mujib ur Rehman gave a six point Agenda in 1966. Which gained unprecedented popularity with the Bengali masses? Given below is a brief account of his programme.
- i. Federal form of government with a directly elected parliament.
 - ii. Federal government's control to be limited to defend and foreign affairs, all other subjects to be entrusted to provincial control.
 - iii. Separate currencies and independent fiscal policies for both the provinces with a purpose to prevent capital flight from east to West Pakistan.

Q.11 What was Ganga Hijacking incident?

- Ans:** On 30th Jan 1971, two Indian agents hijacked an Indian plane Ganga and landed it at Lahore. The hijackers pretended to be Kashmir Mujahids. The Indian government banned all air traffic crossing from Indian territory which enhance process of dismembering of Pakistan.

Q.12 Give any three demands of Mujeeb-ur-Rehman presented before the session of assembly on 25 March 1971.

- Ans:** Following demands.
- i. Material law is called off immediately.
 - ii. Military is immediately recalled to the barracks.
 - iii. Responsibility for the losses of life is determined through an congruity

Q.13 What was the role of Hindu teachers in poisoning the minds of Bungali Students.

- Ans:** One of major cause of separation of East Pakistan was poisoning the minds of Bengali students. They filled the Bengali nationalism which uprooted the ideology of Pakistan from Bengali minds. Major Part of Mukti Bahni was comprised these Bengali students.

Q.14 What do you know about Mukti Bahni

- Ans:** Mukti Bahni was a terrorist organization consisting of Bengali students and trained and leaded by the Indian agents. They killed non Bengali Pakistan at a large scale. They also made attacks on the military troops of Pakistan army.

Q.15 When was Bangladesh recognized by Pakistan?

- Ans:** As soon as the sentiments cooled down the leaders of the two countries sat down to explore possibilities of the revival of the broken ties of brotherhood. First gesture of goodwill came from west Pakistan leader Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto who extended recognition to Bangladesh at the accession of the organization of Islamic conference (OIC) Summit held at Lahore in 1974.

Q.16 What did Mr. K. Subrah maniyam say about dies embedment of Pakistan in march 1971.

- Ans:** Mr. K. Subrahmaniyam director of Indian institute of defense studies was quoted to have remarked on March 31, 1971 .
 "What Indian must realize is that the breakup of Pakistan is in our interest, and opportunity the like of which will never come again.

Q.17 What was idea of Iqbal about the revival of Muslims of Bengal

Ans: Iqbal did not insist the idea of a single Muslim state; however he was the opinion of a separate Muslim state in the east whose name was suggested by him the Bang-e-Islam.

Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973

Q.18 Define Muslim under constitution 1973.

Ans: According to constitution 1973, a Muslim is a person who believes in oneness of Allah Almighty, finality of holy prophet, divine books and Day of Judgment.

Q.19 Give in short the background of constitution 1973.

Ans: After the dismemberment of Pakistan, army handed over the power to PP on 20th Dec 1971, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became the president and civil martial administration. He formed a committee of 25 members who formulated the constitution 1973 on 12, April which was after rectification promulgated on Aug 14 1973.

Q.20 When was objective resolution made the part of constitution of Pakistan.

Ans: In the era of Zain-ul-Haq objective resolution was made the part of constitution 1973 through 8th amendment

Q.21 Write down any three salient features of the 1973 constitution of Pakistan? **(2012)**

Ans: Following are the three salient features constitution of Pakistan 1973:

- In Pakistan Federal Parliamentary System was introduced with a bi-cameral legislature.
- Fundamental rights of the citizens were assured.
- Adequate provincial autonomy was provided.

Q.22 Write an three Islamic provisions of the 1973 constitution of Pakistan? **(2013)**

Ans: Following are the three Islamic provisions constitution of Pakistan 1973:

- a. Islam would be the State religion.
- b. The name of the country was declared to be "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
- c. The head of the State and head of the govt. would be a Muslim.