

Q Define in detail the features of 1956 constitution. Also explain reasons of the failure.

Answer - Introduction

"The most significant structure of the state is its constitution."

(-Razi Rabbani)

The state forms its document in order to run country's system smoothly.

Similarly, Pakistan framed its first constitution in 1956.

The constitution of 1956 was full of significant features. However, due to some reasons it failed. Despite all, 1956's constitution was a written document of the state.

2- An overview of 1956's constitution

"The written constitution

is more rigid.))

(-Tocquivelli)

The constitution of 1956 of Pakistan is a written constitution. In fact, it is rigid constitution and full of significant features. Moreover, it is based on Islamic ideology and Pakistan was named as an ideal Islamic state.

3- Features of 1956's constitution

Following are features of 1956's constitution:

a) Framework of the 1956's constitution

1956's constitution was framed by Chaudhry Mohamed Ali. Its draft was formed on 9th January, 1956, and was forced in February 1956. Thus, 1956's constitution was properly framed.

b) Written constitution

The constitution of 1956 was a written constitution with article 234. Thus, it was a written constitution and rigid one.

c) Parliamentary Executive

According to the 1956's constitution, the government form was parliamentary and exist co-ordination between government bodies.

d) Federal system of country

Further, the government structure was federal with three lists such as, federal list, provincial list, and concurrent list.

e) Bicameral legislature

Furthermore, 1956's constitution framed in a bicameral legislature. In

this the Premier would be from the West and President from the East with equal ratio of the seats, 150 seats from the East and 150 seats from the West.

f) Autonomous Judiciary
According to 1956's constitution, there would be an autonomous judiciary to run country's system smoothly.

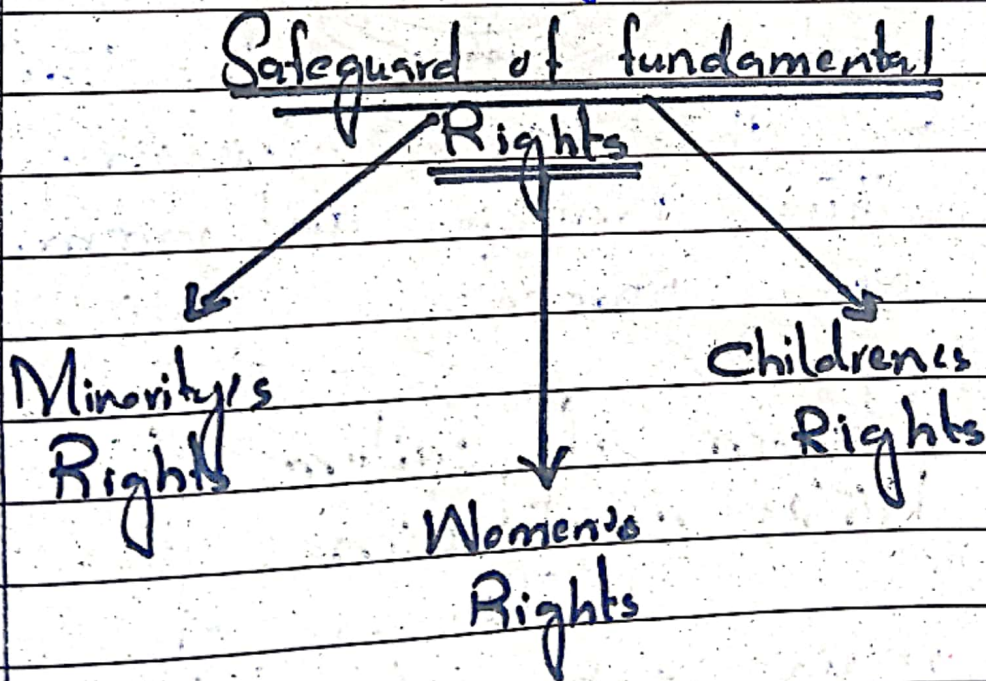
g) Islamic State of Jhambhooriyah
In 1956, Pakistan was re-named as Islamic Republic of Pakistan. In fact, Pakistan was officially announced as an Islamic ideal state.

h) Islamic provision of life
Moreover, it was announced that Muslims

will act according to the rules of Islam and will spend their life as guided in Quran and Sunnah.

i) Safeguard of fundamental rights.

Safeguard of fundamental rights were guaranteed in the constitution of 1956. It includes minority rights, women's rights, and children's rights.



According to the address of Qaid-e-Azam

"You are free to go to your worship places, go to your mosques and go to your temples."

(- August 1947)

j) Provincial Autonomy
The last provision of autonomous province was approved in the 1956's constitution. As it was controversy between the East and the West Pakistan. Thus, provincial autonomy was approved.

4- Reasons of failure of 1956's constitution
Following are main reasons of failure of 1956's constitution:

a) No system of election
 Unfortunately, the 1956 constitution lacks a system of election. In fact, there was not described election system. Thus, 1956's constitution was failed.

b) Interruption of the head in ministries

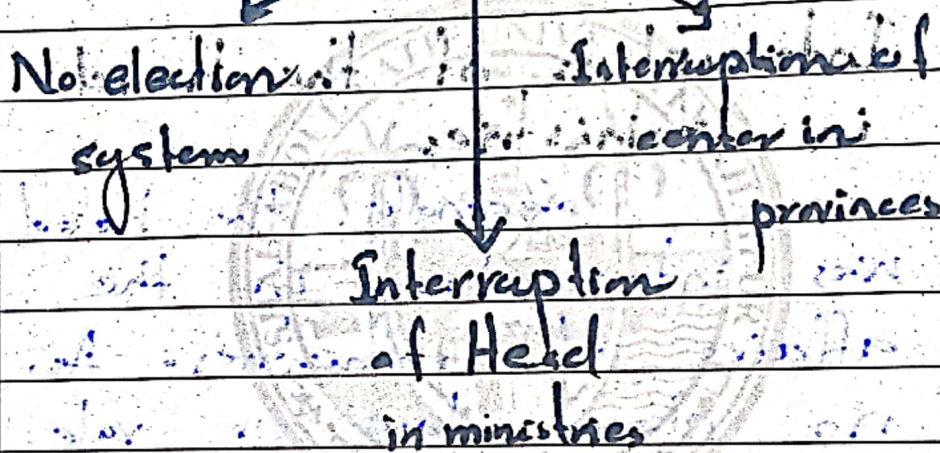
Secondly, the head was interrupting in the affairs of ministries. As, no clear law or rule was described to stop interruption of head in ministries. Thus, 1956's constitution was failed.

c) Interruption of center into provinces

Moreover, center interruption was also common in provinces. Thus, 1956's constitution could not

Stop interruption of center
in provinces matters. Hence,
1956's constitution failed:

Failure of 1956's Constitution



5-

Conclusion

'Supreme law of the
state is its

constitution'

(-Allami Ishtak)

Constitution of the

state is its supreme

law. In Pakistan

the constitution of 1956

was framed with its features.
However, due to some lackness
and loopholes in policies, it
failed and led to the
way for another prominent
constitution.