

# Political Science-II

Q No- Make a comparative analysis of the Constitution of 1956 and amended Constitution of Pakistan 1973?

Ans: ① Introduction

Pakistan has enjoyed three different constitutions. Because of multiple factors. All of these constitutions are different from their intrinsic nature. The comparative analysis of 1956 and amended 1973 constitution of Pakistan can be done easily, which can easily be seen from their Parliamentary structure.

② Understanding the Salient Features of 1956 Constitution and amended 1973 Constitution of Pakistan

Before moving onwards, it is imperative to apprehend the salient features of both constitutions, which are highlighted in the Flow chart.

1956's  
Constitution  
of Pakistan

Parliamentary  
Form of Government

Uni-cameral  
Legislature

Strong Center  
and weak federation

Consisting of  
two units

Residuary Powers  
to the Center

Concurrent list  
along with two  
other lists

~~Basic Democracy~~

1973 Amended  
Constitution  
of Pakistan

Parliamentary  
Form of Government

Bi-cameral Legis-  
lature

Strong Federation  
after 18th Amendment

Four units with  
one center

Residuary Powers  
to Provinces

Abolition of  
Concurrent list

~~No Basic Demo-  
-cracy~~

## 2) Comparative analysis of 1956 and amended 1973 Constitution of Pakistan

### 3.1- Concept of <sup>Strong Center</sup> ~~Basic Democracy~~ in 1956 constitution to empower the powers of President

In 1956's constitution the center was strong, and the federating units were weak which turned it towards weak federation

### 3.2- Unavailability of the Concept of Basic Democracy - Further devolution of Local Government Systems Powers to Provinces

In 1973's constitution, the local Government system's powers were allotted to unit A-140

### 3.3- Transition from Unicameral in 1956 constitution to Bicameral Legislation in 1973's Constitution

The 1956 constitution

was unicameral, that made it weak federation. However, in 1973 constitution the Parliament is ~~was~~ Bicameral with Upper house and Lower house.

3.4- Adding the A6 in 1973 constitution - which is not found in 1956's constitution

The abrogation of constitution or conspiring to abrogate it would lead to the death penalty.

3.5- Reduction on the powers of President 58 (2b) in 1973 constitution

In 1973 constitution the Article 58 (2b) were repealed, which reduced the powers of President.

3.6- Discretionary powers of President in 1956 constitution

In 1956 constitution the President had discretionary powers to dissolve assemblies which

resulted in the weak  
federation

3.7- Empowering Federating Units  
through equal sharing of  
resources in 1973 constitution

According to A-~~1956~~ the units  
have equal rights over resources

3.8- Strong hold of Center over  
the resources of Units

However, in 1956 constitution  
the center enjoyed all powers  
over resources

3.9- Definition of Muslims is  
highlighted in 1973 consti-  
-tution

According to 1973 constitution  
the definition of Muslim  
is defined

3.10- Unavailability of any  
Definition of Muslims in  
1956 constitution

Contrary, in 1956 constitution

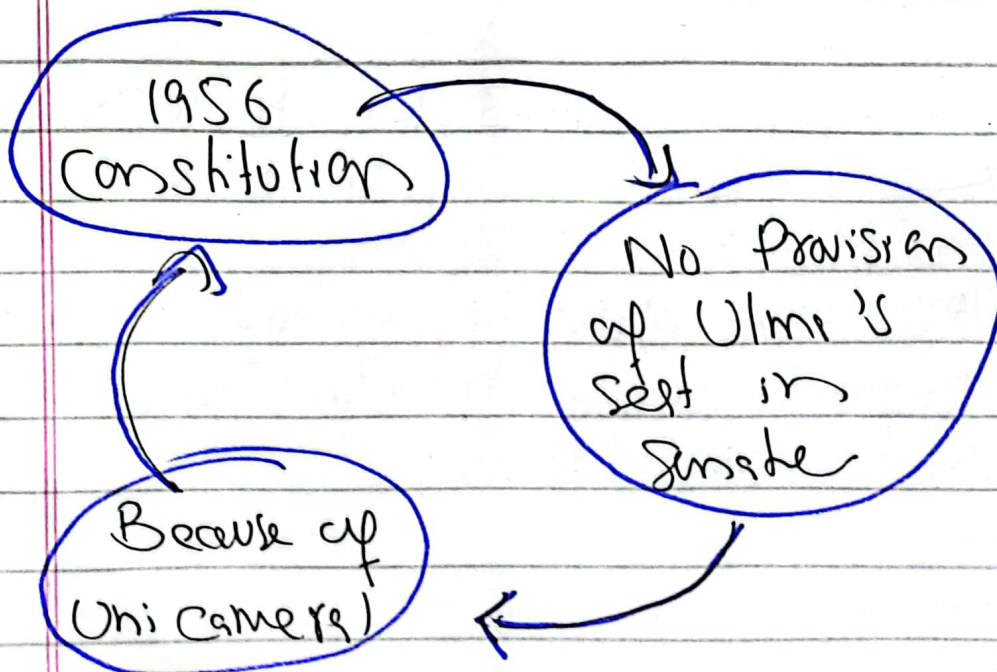
No such definition is found in Articles -

### 3.11- Formation of Basic Democracy in 1956

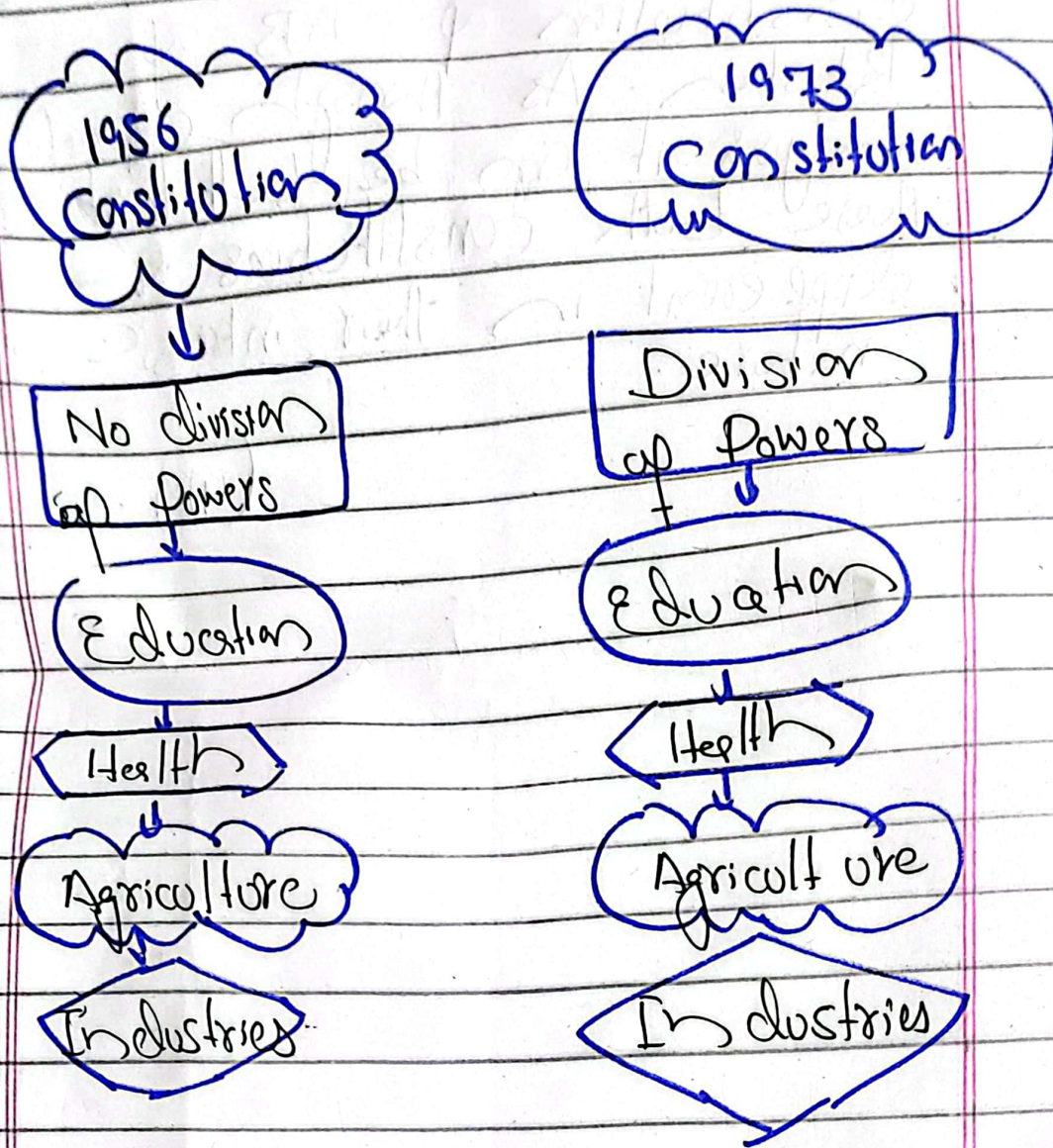
Exclusive seats for Ulms in Senate in 1973 Constitution

In 1973 constitution there are exclusive seats for Ulms and technocrats -

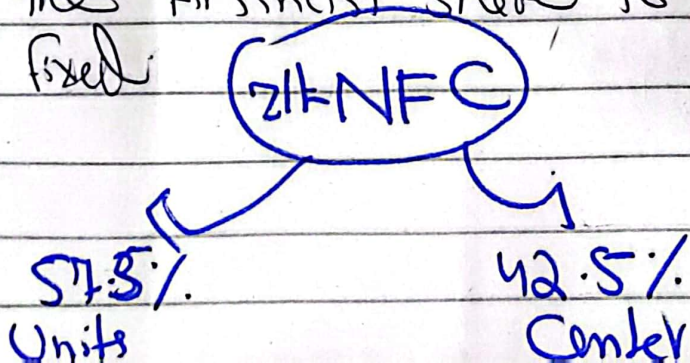
3.12- No such specific reservations for the Ulms or technocrats in 1956 Constitution



# Displaying other salient characteristic through Flow chart



Moreover, in 1973 constitution the financial share is fixed.



⑤

## Conclusion

In last, there is huge different between the 1958 constitution and amended constitution of 1973 of Pakistan. As through comparative analysis it can be built that these both constitutions are different in their intrinsic nature.

(41).