

# Political Science-II

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

Ans: ① Introduction

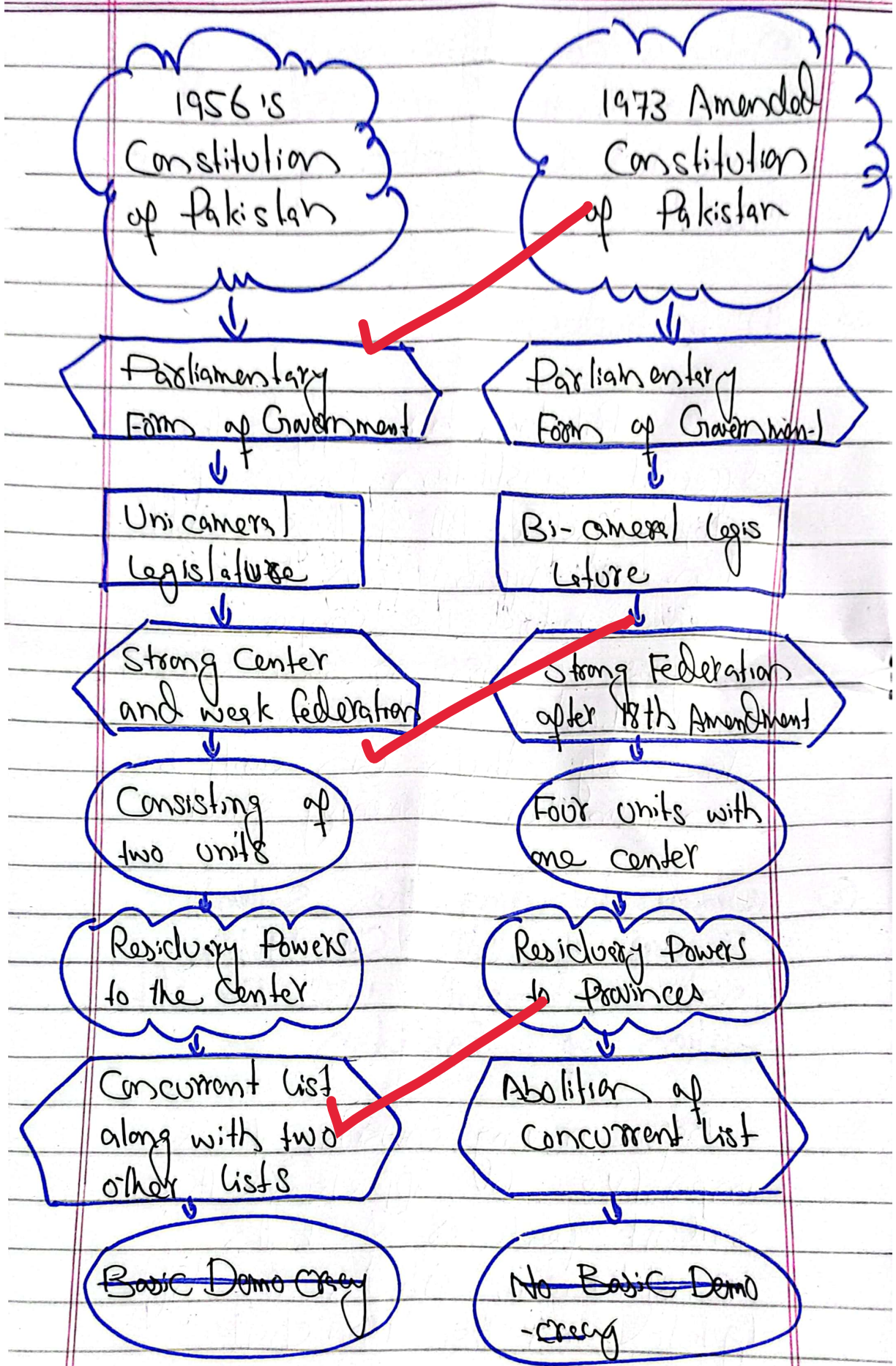
Pakistan has enjoyed three different constitutions. Because of multiple factors. All of these constitutions are different from their intrinsic nature. The comparative analysis of 1956 and amended 1973 constitution of Pakistan can be done easily, which can easily be seen from their Parliamentary structure.

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

relate your headings to the qs statement.

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







## 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

discuss both of the constitutions under similar subheading

### 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 ~~AG~~ 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 ~~SR (2b)~~ in 1973 constitution

the minimum description under the headings should be 5 lines,

In 1973 constitution the Article ~~SR (2b)~~ were ~~repealed~~, which reduced the powers of President.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-1877 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

discuss under one heading.

Contrary, in 1956 constitution

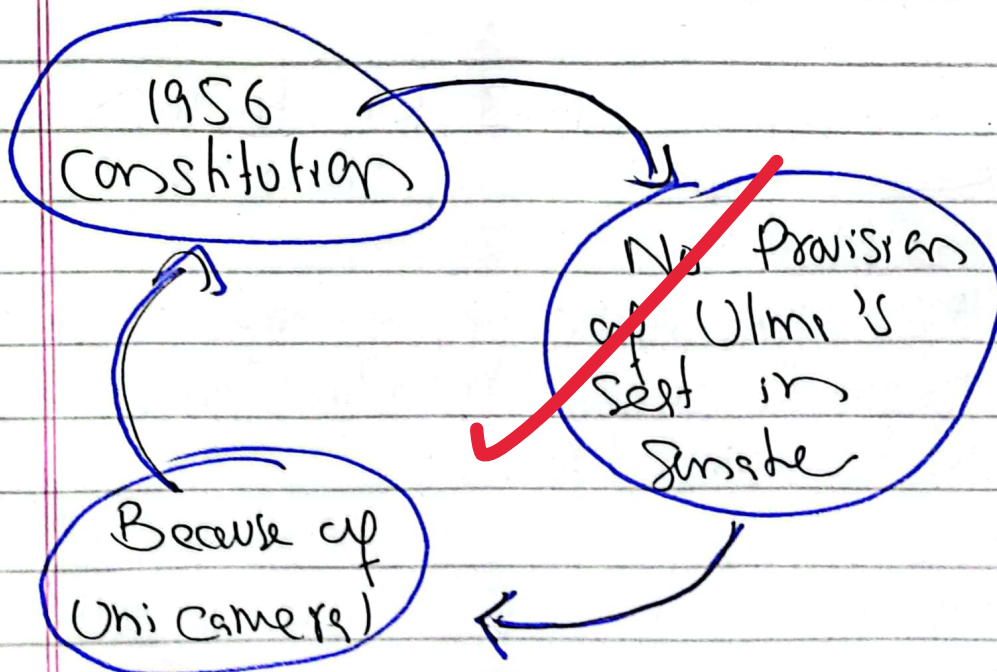
No such definition is found in Articles -

3.11- Formation of Basic Democracy in 1956

Exclusive seats for Ulmas in Senate in 1973 Constitution

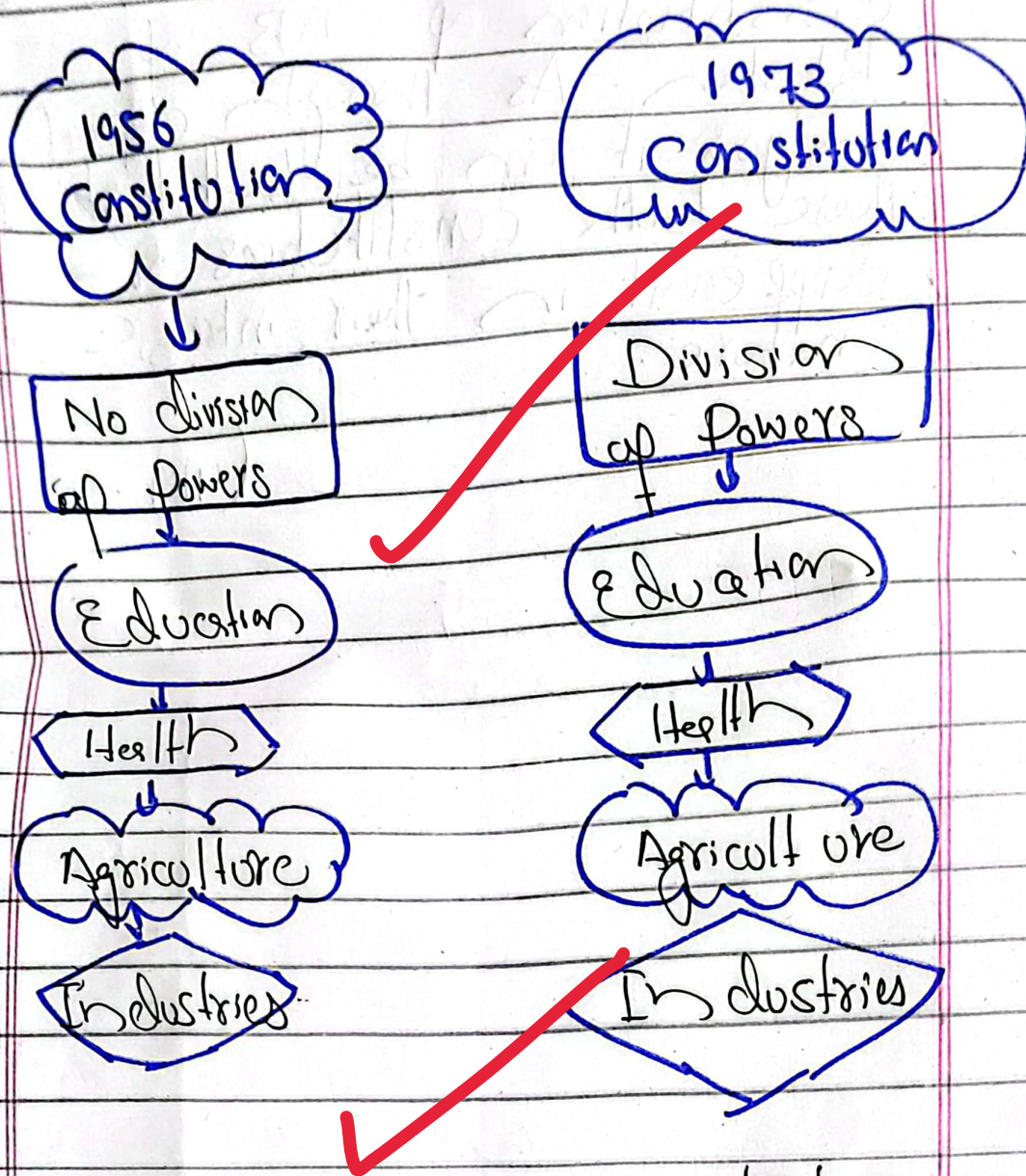
In 1973 Constitution there are exclusive seats for Ulmas and technocrats -

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

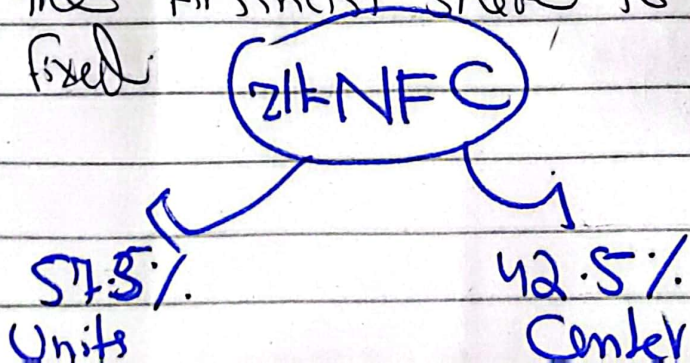




# Displaying other salient characteristic through Flow chart



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).

the structure and the paper presentation needs improvement.s