

Q:1 Critically evaluate causes of the dissolution of the first constitutionⁿ assembly of Pakistan and its impact on the Subcontinent history.

Dissolution of the First Constitu Assembly of Pakistan:~

Introduction:~

After the creation of Pakistan in 1947, the first constituent assembly was formed to make a constitution and run the government. It had members from both side East and west Pakistan and was responsible for making important laws. But, due to weak leadership, Political problems, conflict with Governor General, the situation became worsed. On 24 October 1954, G.G

:65

Ghulam Muhammad suddenly dissolved the assembly without any legal reason or public ~~open~~ approval. This decision was shocked for country and big Setback for democracy in Pakistan.

2- Causes Of the Dissolution Of the First Constituent Assembly:~

i. Power Struggle between Civil Bureacracy and legislature:-

There was a strong conflict b/w the elected members of the assembly and the unelected members. Civil and military officials, especially Ghulam Muhammad. The assembly wanted full authority to make laws and ~~desi~~ decisions for the country. But Ghulam Muhammad and civil bureacracy wanted to

Argument formation
And paragraph structure requires
improvement

keep all the real powers in their own hands. They were not willing to give full control to the elective representatives. This struggle of power created mistrust and tension, which became the main reason for the assembly's dissolution in 1954.

Substantiate your points

ii) Delay in making constitution

The first constituent assembly worked for almost 7 years (from 1947 to 1954), but it failed to make a complete and final constitution for Pakistan. This slow progress disappointed the public and ~~doubts~~ created doubts about the assembly's ability. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad used this delay as an excuse to say that the assembly was ineffective and

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and, unable to fulfill its responsibility which helped him justify dissolving it in 1954.

iii. Weak leadership and Internal Differences: ~

2 After the assassination of Liaqat Ali Khan in 1951, Pakistan lost its strong and capable leader. The remaining politicians lacked experience, leadership qualities, and a shared national vision. Instead of working together, they were busy in power politics and personal interests. There ^{was} ~~were~~ also a serious division between East and West Pakistan. East Pakistan demanded more rights and fair representation, but the leadership failed to resolve this issue. These internal weaknesses made the assembly slow, and politically weak.

iv. Governor General's Authorities Attitude:~

Governor General Ghulam Muhammad did not believe in democratic rule. He had a strong belief that the country could only function properly run by strong civil and military officials. He often ignored the power of elected representatives and preferred to take decision on his own. His mindset was that bureaucracy and civil military were more capable than politicians. In 1954, finally he dissolved the assembly using his power without any constitutional approval.

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v. Judiciary's Role - The Maulvi Tamizuddin Case:~

When G. G. Ghulam Muhammad

But
dissolved the assembly. Maulvi Tamiz-
uddin the speaker of the assembly
filed a case in the Sindh High
Court ruled in his favor, and
declaring the dissolution illegal.
However, the Federal Court led by
Chief justice Munir, overruled the
High Court and gave a decision
based on the controversial ~~S~~
Doctrine of Necessity. The court's
decision gave legal cover to
Ghulam Muhammad's action and
weakened the judiciary ~~U~~ emerge as
the guardian of democracy.

Critical Evaluation of Causes

- * **Political:** ~ Weak and divided leadership, no national vision.
- * **Legal:** ~ No constitutional protection;
- * **Institutional:** ~ Civil military bureau-
-cracy dominated elected bodies.

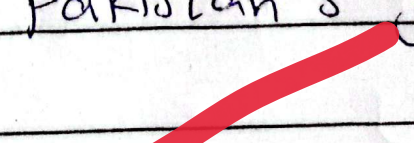
* **Judicial:**~ Judiciary Failed to protect democratic principles.

* **Regional:**~ Tension between East and west Pakistan made unity difficult.

3- **Impact On Subcontinent Pakistan's History:**~

i- **Set a Dangerous Political Precedent:**~

When powerful people did not like the assembly, they would end /dissolve it. This happened again and again. So, it became a common habit. This harmed democracy and also impact on in making of constitution for Pakistan. The dissolving of constituent assembly make Pakistan's govt weak too much.



(ii) Strengthened Civil-Military Bureaucracy:-

After this event, bureaucracy and civil-military became stronger than elected representatives bodies, which led to future military interventions (like Ayub Khan's martial law in 1958). The army officers and bureaucrats became stronger. They started to control many things instead of elected leaders.

(iii) Judiciary Lost Public Trust:-

The court supported wrong decisions by giving them legal approval. This made people lose trust in the judiciary because it did not protect the constitution properly.

Do not use sweeping statements

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(iv) Delayed Constitution & Democracy:

Rephrase this title

Pakistan got its first constitution in 1956, which was very late. Until then, no proper system of government was working. Because of delay, institutions became weak and democracy could not grow properly.

(v) Increased East-West Pakistan Mistrust:-

People in East Pakistan felt ignored and not treated equally. They thought west Pakistan was not giving them their rights. This increased anger and separation feelings, which later caused the breakup of Pakistan in 1971.

4- Conclusion:~

The dissolution of first constituent assembly was not just a political blunder, but a foundational mistake that damaged Pakistan democracy, judiciary, and civil-military balance for decades.

Good

You have got potential

Good luck!

Focus on substantiating your arguments

A brief timeline would have been enough

Do not make historical events your arguments