

Pakistan Affairs (Mock)

Q5:-

Since 1947, Pakistan has struggled to make and follow a Constitution. Our Constitutional Journey has been full of ups and downs. Military takeovers, weak political systems, and conflicts between democracy and dictatorship made this process slow. Pakistan has reached a point where the 1973 Constitution (with amendments) is the law of the country.

Contours of Constitutional Development:-

1 Objective Resolution (1949)

The Objective Resolution was passed in 1949 and became the foundation of Pakistan's Constitutional development. It declared that Sovereignty belongs to Allah, and the people of Pakistan will exercise authority as a sacred trust. It stated that Pakistan would be a democratic State, where Islamic principles would guide the laws.

At the time, it promised the rights and freedoms for minorities. Later, this resolution was made a permanent part of the Constitution, shaping the future political and legal system of the country.

2- Repeated Martial Law:-

Pakistan's Constitutional development is repeatedly interrupted by military takeover. Whenever the martial law came the Constitution was suspended by military. For example, General Ayub Khan set aside the 1956 Constitution and introduced the new one in 1962.

Similarly General Zia-ul-haq and Pervez Musharraf also changed Constitutional structures according to their rule.

3. Parliamentary v/s Presidential System:-

The 1956 Constitution gave Pakistan a Parliamentary System with the Prime Minister as the head of

government, but in 1962, Ayub Khan introduced a presidential system, over time, amendments and military takeovers kept shifting powers between these two systems, creating instability.

u- Federalism v/s Centralism :-

Although Pakistan was created as a federation (real power concentrated in Centre) for most of its history.

But provinces often complained about lack of autonomy.

1973 Constitution promised provincial autonomy but in real, central control remained strong.

The 18th Amendment (2010) was a landmark step that gave greater powers to provinces like health, education, and local government.

5-

Islamic Provisions :-

Islamic principles have always been part of Constitutional development.

1956 Constitution declared Pakistan "an Islamic Republic".

1973 Constitution then made Islam the State religion, established the Council of Islamic Ideology, and required that no law could be repugnant to Islam.

6- Judiciary's Role :-

The Judiciary has played a controversial role in Constitutional development.

It defended democracy and Constitutional Supremacy but it also introduced the doctrine of Necessity (in *Maulvi Tamizuddin Case 1954* and *Later Cases*), which legalized military Coups and unconstitutional acts by calling them necessary for the State.

7- Amendments:-

8th Amendment (1985)	17th (2003)
Article 58(2)(b) President can dissolve assembly.	incurbed again restored the powers of President.
13th (1997)	18th (2010)
Removed the power to dissolve assembly.	Removed the President's discretionary powers.

Historical development :-

(i) Objectives Resolution 1949 :-

This was the first major step after independence. It laid down the principles for Pakistan's Future Constitution, declaring sovereignty belongs to Allah and that the State would follow Islamic values.

2. Constitution of 1956:-

Pakistan's first Full Constitution was passed in 1956. It declared Pakistan an Islamic Republic, introduced a parliamentary system, and provided for equal representation of East and West Pakistan. But political instability and weak leadership made it short lived.

3. Constitution of 1962:-

President Ayub Khan introduced and established a presidential system, giving maximum power to President. It also introduced the "Basic Democracies" instead of direct elections.

1973 :-

It was a landmark achievement and still serves as Pakistan's Current Constitution with some amendments.

Pakistan's Constitutional history shows a struggle between civilian democracy and military rule. The 1956 and 62 Constitutions were failed, but the 1973 Constitution has survived, though amended many times.



Q2 :-

Traditionally, Security in Pakistan was seen only in military terms (Pak-India wars, nuclear deterrence). But in the modern world, non-traditional threats like Population explosion, Food insecurity and Climate Change are equally dangerous because they directly affect stability, economy, and survival. Pakistan's national security is how deeply linked with these internal challenges.

(1) population explosion:-

Pakistan's population is approximately 225 Million and ranked 5th globally..

Population is growing by 2% per annum rate. The median age is just 20 years, This indicates a more young population.

In 1947, Pakistan's population was just 32 million.

But with time, high birth rates, limited family planning, early marriages, and Socio-cultural preference for large families have fueled explosive growth.

This creates a massive strain on schools, hospitals, housing and transportation. Now youth is unemployed and crime rate is increasing day by day.