

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto;

6th Prime Minister of the Pakistan: January 5, 1929-April 4, 1979.

Z.A Bhutto Era as President of the Pakistan from December 20, 1971 to August 13, 1973.

Z.A Bhutto Era as Prime Minister of the Pakistan from August 14, 1973 to July 05, 1977.

After the Dhaka Fall on December 16, 1971, General Yahya Khan handover the Govt. to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto on December 20, 1971, Z. A Bhutto becomes Chief Martial Law Administrator and President of the Pakistan, Bhutto was determined to bring back democracy in country. On April 10, 1972; he lifted the Martial Law and set up a committee comprises the different political party representatives for drawn up a new constitution. Lack of the Constitution in country, there were hurdles to deal the official business; Interim Constitution was passed on April 17, 1972 BY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. It was Interim Constitution for Pakistan 1972. Later, Z.A Bhutto lifted the Martial Law on April 21, 1972; it continues till August 13, 1973.

The Constitution of the Pakistan 1973.....

Under the Mian Mehmud Ahmad Kasuri with 25 Member team started jointly for framing a new Constitution for the Pakistan on April 17th, 1972. All the political parties of country worked jointly for Constitution, The final draft was presented in National Assembly and passed on April 10, 1973, No one vote against the Bill and it was unanimously passed by National Assembly. On August 14, 1973; the Constitution of the Pakistan was enforced. It was the 3RD Constitution for the Pakistan.

It Consists of 280 Articles and 12 Chapters and 7 Schedules. According to new Constitution Z.A Bhutto took Oath as Prime Minister and Ch. Fazal Elahi as President of the Pakistan on August 14, 1973. From 1947-73, the Country had a Unicameral System of Legislature. Under the Constitution of 1973, Pakistan adopted Bicameral System at the Federal Level; first called “The Parliament”, composing President, Prime Minister and the National Assembly. Second called “The Senate”, which is Upper House of the Parliament. General Seats of the National Assembly were 200 with additional 10 Seats reserved for Women, total member was 210. The newly created Upper House. The Senate has 63 Members. Later, through a Presidential Order (P.O. No.

14 of 1985), Seven Seats were added to the General Seats and ten to the reserved seats for women in the National Assembly. Exclusively, Ten Seats were reserved for Minorities to be filled through Separate Electorate System. Thus the total strength of the lower house reached to 237 Members. Similarly; the strength of Senate Seats was also increased from 63 to 87.

1st Constitution of the Pakistan March 23, 1956 to October 7, 1958.

2nd Constitution of the Pakistan June 8th, 1962 to March 25, 1969.

3rd Constitution of the Pakistan August 14, 1973 to till now.

Significant Features of the Constitution 1973

1. REFRAINDUM.
2. WELFARE STATE.
3. FEDERAL SYSTEM.
4. DIRACT ELECTION.
5. SUPERMACY OF LAW
6. NATIONAL LANGUAGE.
7. ISLAMIC CONSTITUTION.
8. PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.
9. NON RIGID CONSTITUTION.
10. INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY.
11. BICAMERAL PARLIAMENT.
12. DOCUMENTED CONSTITUTION.
13. PARLIMENTARYSYSTEM OF GOVT.
14. BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTED.
15. PROTCETION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Islamic Features of the Constitution 1973.

1. ISLAMIC CONSTITUTION.
2. TRUE DEFINATION OF THE MUSLIM.
3. OFFICIAL NAME OF THE STATEDECLARED.
4. OFFICIAL RELIGION OF THE STATEDECLARED.
5. PRESIDENT & PRIME MINISTER MUST BE MUSLIM.
6. OBJECTIVE RESOLUTION PART OF CONSTITUTION.

7. ISLAMIC IDEOLOGICAL COUNCIL FOR ISLAMIC LAW.
8. ISLAMIC LAW ESTABLISHED NAMAZ, ZAKAT & OTHERS.
9. ISLAMIC BROTHER HOOD COUNTRY RELATION DEVELOPED.
10. ISLAMIC RESEARCH COUNCIL WILL SOLVE THE ISLAMIC ISSUE.

Achievements of the Z. A. Bhutto

1. Simla Pact India & Pak July 2-3 1972.
2. 3rd The Constitution of Pakistan 1973.
3. 2nd Islamic Summit Conference 1974.
4. Nuclear Deal for Pak & France 1975.
5. Health Reforms.
6. Economic Reforms.
7. Agriculture Reforms.
8. Labors Laws & Reforms.
9. Student Unions & Politics.
10. Strong Foreign Policy of the Pakistan.

Foreign Policy of the Pakistan

1. Neutral Relation with India.
2. Welcome to the Bangladesh.
3. Welcome to the Afghanistan.
4. Independent Foreign Policy for Pakistan.
5. Cordial Relation with China – (Kamra & Texila).
6. Cordial Relation with Russia-Pak Steel Mill July 1973.
7. Helped the Islamic World OIC, ARB- Israel War 1972.
8. Pioneer of the Nuclear Deal and Policy for the Pakistan.
9. Moderate the Relation with Islamic World, Middle East.
10. Quite the Defense Pacts SEATO & CENTO and good bye USA.

Amendments in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

	Amendments in Constitution of Pakistan 1973	Enactment Date	
1st	Redefined the boundaries of Pakistan and removed references to East Pakistan.	4 th May 1974	
2nd	Defined a Muslim and declared the status of Ahmides as minority and 'Non-Muslim'.	7 th September 1974	
3rd	Extended the period of preventive detention.	18 th February 1975	
4th	Decreed additional seats for minorities, it also deprived courts of the power to grant bail to any person detained under any preventive detention.	21 st November 1975	
5th	Widened the scope of restriction on the High Courts.	5 th September 1976	
6th	Provided that Chief Justice of Supreme Court will be retired at the age of 65 and High Court judges at age 62.	22 nd December 1976	
7th	Enables the Prime Minister to obtain a vote of confidence of the people of Pakistan.	16 th May 1977	
8th	Changed Pakistan's government from a Parliamentary system to a Semi-Presidential System by giving the President a number of additional powers.	11st November 1985	
9th	Bill to impose Shariah law as the supreme law of land. The bill was passed by Senate but could never be passed by National Assembly owing to the latter's dissolution.	1985- Never Passed	
10th	Fixed the interval period between sessions of the National Assembly to not exceed 130 days.	29 th March 1987	
11th	Revision of the reserved seats for women in the National and the provincial assemblies. The Bill was withdrawn in 1992.	1989-Never Passed	
12th	Created Speedy Trial Court for 3 years.	1991	
13th	Reserve Power to dissolve the National Assembly and thereby triggering new elections & dismissing the Prime Minister.	1997	

14th	Allowed Members of Parliament to be dismissed if they defect.	3 rd July 1997	
15th	Bill to impose Shariah Law as Supreme Law of Land. Was never passed.	1998 -Never Passed	
16th	Increased the term appointed for Quota System as per 1973 Constitution from 20 to 40 years.	1999	
17th	Made changes dealing with the office of the President and the reversal of the effects of the Thirteenth Amendment.	2003	
18th	Removed the Power of President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament unilaterally.	8 th April 2010	
19th	Provided for the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and made amendments in the number of members of the parliamentary committee for the appointment of Chief Electoral Officers at Election Commission of Pakistan.	22 nd December 2010	
20th	For Free and Fair Elections.	14 th February 2012	
21st	For Speedy Trial of Military Courts to deal with Terrorism.	7 th January 2015	
22nd	ECP Powers deputed to Chief Election Commissioner.	8 th June 2016	
23rd	The 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the Military Courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. In 2015, National Assembly passed the 21st Amendment and created the military courts for the period of 2 years. The period of two years was expired on 6 January 2017 hence this 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. At the end of this period all the amendments will be expired/removed automatically.	7 th January 2017	
24th	Reallocation of National Assembly Seats among Federating units and allowing election authorities to update boundaries of constituencies based on provisional results of 2017 Census of Pakistan.	22 nd December 2017	
25th 26th	Merges Federally Administered Tribal Areas with Khyber Pakthunkhwa. 25 & 26 Amendment For FATA. All the FATA Agencies 13 merge in to 8 District of KPK.	31 st May 2018 16 th June 2019	

