

1st Constitution of the Pakistan 1956.

1st Constitution of Pakistan implement 1956-58...30 Months.

February 29, 1956; was a historic day for the country because the Constituent Assembly approved the 1st ever Constitution for the Pakistan. The Constitution of 1956 was passed after long deliberations. It replaced the Interim Constitution 1947 & Government Act of India 1935. Moreover; it replaced the last label of British Empire 3rd June, Independence Act 1947. The Constituent Assembly passed it on February 29, 1956, and it was enforced on March 23, 1956 in Pakistan.

The Constitution of 1956 was consists of 234 Articles; 13 Parts and 6 Schedules. The Constitution of 1956 provided a Federal System with the Principle of the Parity between East Pakistan and West Pakistan.

Islamic Features of the Constitution 1956

1. The Name of the Country was adopted as the Islamic Republic of the Pakistan.
2. Objectives Resolution added as Preamble to the Constitution.
3. No Law would be passed against Quran and Sunnah and existing Laws would be made in Islamic Character.
4. President of the Pakistan must be Muslim and at least 40 years.
5. Religious Freedom, Freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion and the rights to establish, maintain and manage religious institutions.
6. Slavery, Forced Labor, Alcohol and Narcotics was banned and prohibited.
7. Islamic Brotherhood & Unity among Muslim Countries was enhanced.
8. The President set up Islamic Research Institute for modern Muslims society.

Significant Features of the Constitution 1956

1. The name of the country was adopted as the Islamic Republic of the Pakistan.
2. Fundamental Rights & Human Rights were Guaranteed.
3. Urdu and Bengali Languages were declared as National Languages.
4. It was written Constitution and lengthy documents.
5. Objectives Resolution was included as the Permeable in the Constitution of 1956.
6. Parliamentary System was adopted, the President was the Head of the State and the Prime Minister the Head of the Government.
7. The Constitution of 1956 provided a Federal System in the Country. Powers was divided between the Center and the Provinces. The subjects were divided into three lists; The Federal List, The Provincial List, and the Concurrent List.
8. The Parliament was consists of Unicameral Legislature. Both wings have equal representation in the N.A & it consisted of 300 Members. 150 Seats for each wing.
9. The Constitution of 1956 could be amended by two thirds majority of the Parliament.
10. The President of the Pakistan must be Muslim and at least 40years age.
11. The Prime Minister: He was Parliamentary Leader. He could choose Cabinet from the Members of the National Assembly, the cabinet was answerable the Assembly.
12. Provincial Autonomy; Curtailed in the constitution to a great extent.
13. No Law would be passed against the Quran and Sunnah.
14. An Independent Judiciary was ensured and Supreme Court was empowered to interpret the Constitution. Whenever required.

Failure of Civilian Rule in Pakistan & Major Causes of the 1st Martial Law in Pakistan...

A Review of Political Scenario in Pakistan from 1947-58.....

East Pakistan Political Crisis; Provincial Elections 1954.

Bengal Provincial Legislative Elections were held on March 8-12, 1954. The United Front led by the Awami League and Krishak Sramik Party won a landslide victory with 223 out of 309 Seats. The Muslim League Chief Minister of East Pakistan Nurul Amin was defeated in his own constituency by young Khaleque Nawaz Khan by over 7,000 votes, almost all Muslim League Ministers loosed their seats.

The East Bengal Provincial Assembly was consisted of total 309 Seats, 228 were reserved for Muslims, 36 for Scheduled Castes, 12 for women (nine Muslims, one General and two Scheduled Caste), two for Buddhists and one for Christians. There were also 30 General Seats. A total of 19,541,563 voters were registered in Elections Commission of Pakistan; there were total Muslims voters:

PML published its manifesto on December 13th, 1953, and declared Bengali would be an official state language, Reform in Agricultural, Education and Healthcare.

Awami League published its manifesto with focused on Provincial Autonomy, Political Reform and Nationalization.

Total 1,285 Candidates contested the Provincial Elections; 986 Candidates for the 228 Muslim Seats, 151 Candidates for the 36 Scheduled Caste Seats, 103 Candidates for the 30 General Seats, 37 for the Women's seats and 12 Candidates for 2 Buddhist Seats. The Christian Seat had only one Candidate. as did the Women's general and one of the scheduled caste seats. Two general seats also had one candidate who was returned unopposed. The Muslim League and United Front ran candidates in all 237 Muslim seats. A. K. Fazlul Haq was elected in two constituencies, forcing a by-election in one of them.

The Result of Provincial Election Assembly 1954.

Party	Votes	%	Seats
Muslim Seats			
Awami League			143
Krishak Sramik Party			48
Nizam-e-Islam Party			19
Ganatantri Dal			13
Muslim League			9
Khilafat-e-Robbani Party			1
Independents			4
Total	5,760,179	100	237
Non-Muslim Seats			
Scheduled Caste Federation			27
National Congress			24
Minority United Front			10
Communist Party			4
Ganatantri Dal			3
Buddhists			2
Christian			1
Independent Hindu			1
Total	1,584,037	100	72
Overall total	7,344,216	100	309
Registered voters/turnout	19,541,563	37.19	–

List of the Chief Ministers in East Pakistan...

No	Name	Term(s)	Party	Governor	Governor General/President
1	Sir Khawaja Nazimuddin	15 August 1947 – 14 September 1948	Muslim League	Sir Frederick Chalmers Bourne	Muhammad Ali Jinnah
2	Nurul Amin	14 September 1948 3 April 1954	Muslim League	Firoz Khan Noon	Khawaja Nazimuddin Ghulam Muhammad
3	A. K. Fazlul Haq	3 April 1954 – May29 1954	Krishak Sramik Party	Choudary Khaliquzzaman	Ghulam Muhammad
4	Abu Hussain Sarkar	20 June 1955 – 30 August 1956	Krishak Sramik Party	Muhammad Shahab uddin (acting)	Ghulam Muhammad Sikander Mirza
5	Ataur Rahman Khan	1956 – 1958	Krishak Sramik Party	Amiruddin Ahmad A. K. Fazlul Haq	Sikander Mirza

Tenure	Chief Minister of East Pakistan	Political Party
August 1955 – September 1956	Abu Hussain Sarkar	
September 1956 – March 1958	Ataur Rahman Khan	Awami League
March 1958	Abu Hussain Sarkar	
March 1958 – 18 June 1958	Ataur Rahman Khan	Awami League
18 June 1958 – 22 June 1958	Abu Hussain Sarkar	
22 June 1958 – 25 August 1958	Governor's Rule	
25 August 1958 – 7 October 1958	Ataur Rahman Khan	Awami League
7 October 1958	Post abolished	
16 December 1971	Province of East Pakistan dissolved	

List of the Governors of East Pakistan.

Tenure	Governor of East Pakistan	Political Affiliation
14 October 1955 – March 1956	Amiruddin Ahmad	Muslim League
March 1956 – 13 April 1958	A. K. Fazlul Haq	Muslim League
13 April 1958 – 3 May 1958	Muhammad Hamid Ali (acting)	Awami League
3 May 1958 – 10 October 1958	Sultanuddin Ahmad	Awami League
10 October 1958 – 11 April 1960	Zakir Husain	Muslim League
11 April 1960 – 11 May 1962	Lieutenant-General Azam Khan, PA	Military Administration
11 May 1962 – 25 October 1962	Ghulam Faruque	Independent
25 October 1962 – 23 March 1969	Abdul Monem Khan	Civil Administration
23 March 1969 – 25 March 1969	Mirza Nurul Huda	Civil Administration
25 March 1969 – 23 August 1969	Major-General Muzaffar uddin, PA	Military Administration
23 August 1969 – 1 September 1969	Lieutenant-General Sahibzada Yaqub Khan, PA	Military Administration
1 September 1969 – 7 March 1971	Vice-Admiral Syed Mohammad Ahsan, PN	Military Administration
7 March 1971 – 6 April 1971	Lieutenant-General Sahibzada Yaqub Khan, PA	Military Administration
6 April 1971 – 31 August 1971	Lieutenant-General Tikka Khan, PA	Military Administration
31 August 1971- 14 December 1971	Abdul Motaleb Malik	Independent
14 -16 December 1971	Lieutenant-General A.A.K .Niazi, PA	Military Administration
16 December 1971	Province of East Pakistan dissolved	