The constitutional history of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is marked by various developments and amendments since the country's creation in 1947. Pakistan gained independence from British rule on August 14, 1947, and its first constitution was adopted in 1956. Since then, Pakistan has experienced periods of military rule, constitutional amendments, and changes in governance structures. Here is an overview of the constitutional history of Pakistan:

. The Objective Resolution is a crucial part of Pakistan's constitutional history. While it is not a standalone constitution or amendment, the Objective Resolution was a significant milestone that set the ideological framework for subsequent constitutional developments. Here's more information:

**Objective Resolution (1949):**

The Objective Resolution was a resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on March 12, 1949.

It laid down the fundamental principles that would guide the future constitution of Pakistan.

The resolution declared that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah alone and that the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan would be a trust from Allah.

It emphasized the principles of democracy, equality, freedom, and social justice, in accordance with the teachings of Islam.

The Objective Resolution played a pivotal role in shaping the subsequent constitutional developments in Pakistan.

The principles outlined in the Objective Resolution were incorporated into the preamble of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan. The Preamble begins with a reference to the Almighty and expresses the commitment to the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance, and social justice as enunciated by Islam.

The Objective Resolution is often considered a foundational document that reflects the vision of Pakistan as an Islamic state and has influenced the constitutional and legal framework of the country. I appreciate your reminder to include this important aspect of Pakistan's constitutional history.

**1. 1956 Constitution:**

Pakistan's first constitution was adopted in 1956. It established Pakistan as an Islamic Republic and declared Islam as the state religion.

The constitution provided for a federal parliamentary system with a President as the head of state and a Prime Minister as the head of government.

**2. 1962 Constitution:**

The 1956 constitution was abrogated in 1958 when President Iskander Mirza imposed martial law and appointed General Ayub Khan as the Chief Martial Law Administrator.

In 1962, a new constitution was promulgated, which shifted the country from a parliamentary to a presidential system. Ayub Khan became the President of Pakistan.

**3. 1973 Constitution:**

The 1973 constitution marked the return to a parliamentary form of government. It was adopted during the premiership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The 1973 constitution is the current constitution of Pakistan, with several amendments. It declares Islam as the state religion and provides for a federal parliamentary system.

**4. Martial Law and Constitutional Suspensions:**

Pakistan has experienced several periods of military rule, including the coups in 1958, 1977, and 1999. During these times, constitutions were often suspended, and the country was governed by military rulers.

**5. Constitutional Amendments:**

The 1973 constitution has undergone numerous amendments over the years. Some amendments were made during military regimes, while others were made during civilian governments.

Notable amendments include the Eighth Amendment, which granted extensive powers to the President, and the Seventeenth Amendment, which aimed to restrict presidential powers and restore the parliamentary system.

**6. Devolution of Power:**

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, passed in 2010, aimed at devolving more powers to the provinces, enhancing provincial autonomy, and repealing the controversial Seventeenth Amendment.

**7. Judicial Activism:**

Pakistan has experienced periods of judicial activism, where the judiciary played a significant role in shaping constitutional and political developments. The Lawyers' Movement of 2007 2009, for example, led to the restoration of the judiciary and influenced constitutional changes.

**8. Current Status:**

As of my knowledge cutoff date in January 2022, the 1973 constitution remains in effect, with periodic amendments reflecting the evolving political landscape in Pakistan.

It's important to note that developments in the constitutional history of Pakistan may have occurred since my last update in January 2022. Please verify from up to date sources for the latest information on the constitutional status of Pakistan.