**Basic Principle Committee Reports:**

**First Report**

After the Objectives Resolution in 1949, the Constitution Assembly formed several committees to draft the future constitution based on the principles given in the Objective Resolution. The most significant committee was the Basic Principles Committee, established by Khuawaja Nazimuddin on the advice of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan.

The committee, led by Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan, and Liaquat Ali Khan as its Vice President, presented its interim report in 1950, outlining the guidelines for the future Constitution.

**Criticism:** Representatives from East Pakistan criticized the report, mainly objecting to unequal representation in the Central Legislature and the declaration of Urdu as the sole national language.

**Second Report**

After the criticism of East Pakistan on the first report, Liaquat Ali Khan agreed to consider the objections with an open mind by postponing the Constituent Assembly's deliberation to allow the Basic Principles Committee to consider public suggestions. A subcommittee, led by Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, examined public opinions, and submitted a report in 1952.

The Basic Principles Committee suggested that a Muslim would be elected as the head of state by a joint session of the Central Legislature, for a five-year term. The head of state would appoint the Prime Minister. The Central Legislature would have two houses, the House of Units and the House of People, with subjects divided into three lists, Federal, Provincial and Concurrent legislative list. Adult franchise was introduced, and There was to be a High Court for each of the units of East Pakistan, Punjab, Sindh Balochistan, and the N. W. F. P. The Objectives Resolution was adopted as a preamble to the proposed Constitution. The Supreme Court would lead the judiciary, the Chief Justice was to be appointed by the head of state. Additionally, a Board of Ulema was proposed to examine the lawmaking process based on Quranic principles.

**Criticism**: Though Prime Minister Khawaja Nazimuddin welcomed the report, the nation's dissatisfaction led to a severe deadlock in the constitution-making process. Criticism of the report heightened tensions between East and West Pakistan.