**Muhammad Ali Bogra Formula 1953**

Upon becoming Prime Minister, Muhammad Ali Bogra prioritized formulating the Constitution. Within six months, he presented the Bogra Formula before the Constituent Assembly in 1953. The proposal advocated a Bicameral Legislature, with equal representation for the five provinces in the Upper House. The Lower House would have proportional representation allocated to the provinces.

East Pakistan was assigned more seats in the Lower House than the combined total for the federal capital, four provinces, and princely states in the Western Wing. Both wings were to have 175 seats each in the two Legislative Assembly houses. To prevent permanent domination, if the head of state was from one wing, the Prime Minister would be from the other.

The Legislative Assembly formed the Electoral College for presidential elections, with the President elected for a 5-year term. Instead of the Board of Ulema, the Supreme Court was empowered to determine the compatibility of laws with the basic teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

**Main Features**

**1. Bicameral Legislature:** Proposed a two-chambered legislature.

**2. Equal Representation in Upper House:** Advocated equal representation for 5 (4 provinces of West and 1 of East) provinces in the Upper House.

**3. Proportional Representation in Lower House:** Suggested proportional representation for provinces in the Lower House.

**4. Seat Allocation:** East Pakistan was given more seats in the Lower House than the combined total for the federal capital, four provinces, and princely states in the Western Wing.

**5. Total Seats:** Both wings to have 175 seats each in the two Legislative Assembly houses.

**6. Preventing Permanent Domination:** If the head of state was from one wing, the Prime Minister would be from the other.

**7. Electoral College for Presidential Elections:** Legislative Assembly formed the Electoral College for a 5-year presidential term.

**8. Judicial Role:** Instead of the Board of Ulema, Supreme Court was empowered to determine the compatibility of laws with the Quran and Sunnah.

**Reaction to Bogra Formula**

The Bogra Formula received widespread appreciation as a potential unifying plan for the nation. Despite 13 days of discussion in the Constituent Assembly and the formation of a drafting committee in 1953. The Assembly was dissolved by Governor General Ghulam Muhammad before the constitution could be finalized in 1954.

**Dissolution of First Constitutional Assembly**

In 1954, the Governor General Ghulam Mohammad dissolved the Constitutional Assembly, that was legally challenged in the Sindh court by Maulvi Tamizuddin. The court declared the dissolution illegal, but the Federal Court upheld the Governor General's action and recommended the formation of an elected Constitutional Assembly.

**Second Constitutional Assembly**

Ghulam Muhammad convened a Convention in 1955, where all members were to be indirectly elected by the provincial assemblies. This marked the inception of the Second Constitutional Assembly.

**One Unit Scheme 1955**

The One Unit Scheme, initiated in 1954 by then-Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra, was a geopolitical program to address the administrative challenges posed by the considerable distance between East and West Pakistan. Launched in 1955, the program merged the four provinces of West Pakistan into a single province, mirroring the unitary structure already present in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh).