

- joined the Muslim League working committee. The other important personalities of Balochistan who joined the Muslim League in Baluchistan. The other important personalities of Balochistan were:
- (i) Mir Jafar Khan Jamali
 - (ii) Mir Qadir Zehri
 - (iii) Sardar Baz Khan
 - (iv) Nawab Muhammad Khan Jogezi
 - (v) Ghulam Muhammad Tareen
 - (vi) Mir Illahi Bakhsh Zehri
 - (vii) Shaikh Mir Muhammad Azam
 - (viii) Khan Jan Muhammad
 - (ix) Sardar Usman Jogezi
 - (x) Salah Uddin

Role of Balochistan in the Movement of Pakistan:

The process of Political awakening in Balochistan was started after much delay. The ideas and theories of Allama Iqbal, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Quaid-e-Azam influenced the intellectual persons in Balochistan. The role of the province Balochistan in the movement of Pakistan can be described as following:

- (i) In 1939, **Balochistan Muslim League** was organized with renewed spirit under the dynamic leadership of Qazi Issa who was a staunch follower of Quaid-e-Azam.
- (ii) **Qazi Muhammad Isa** supported the Pakistan Resolution of 1940 at Lahore with full force and organized a good function at Quetta to celebrate the Pakistan Day.
- (iii) The people of Balochistan showed their solidarity with the Muslim League and Pakistan when they defeated the Congress candidate for the seat of Constituent Assembly.

At the time of establishment of Pakistan, it was decided that the Shahi Jirga or Grand Assembly of Balochistan would give its final verdict whether to join Pakistan or India. The Congress leaders employed underheads tactics and played intrigues, but the tribal chiefs unanimously decided in favour of Pakistan. The agent to the Governor General read out the proclamation of Lord Mountbatten before the Shahi Jirga. Hardly had he finished the reading of the proclamation, Nawab Muhammad Khan Jogezi, stood up and said that they had decided in favour of Pakistan and the Hall resounded with full clapping.

OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION:

"It is my belief that our salvation lies in following the golden rules of conduct set for us by our great law giver, the Prophet of Islam. Let us lay the foundation of our democracy on the basis of truly Islamic ideals and principles. Our Almighty Allah has taught us that our decisions in the affairs of the state shall be guided by discussion and consultations" (Mr. Jinnah)

The newly established Pakistan was confronted with many problems and dangers from the very first day of its existence. One of them was that we had no constitution of our own. So the Govt. of India Act, 1935 with certain amendments was adopted as its working constitution. A new constitution of Pakistan as Sovereign Democratic State is based as proclaimed in the Objective Resolution. The Objectives Resolution was moved by the Prime Minister **Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan**, in the constituent Assembly on March 07, 1949 and was unanimously adopted by the assembly.

Basic Principles of Committee:

After passing the Objectives Resolution, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan set up a "**Basic Principle Committee**" to spell out proposals for the constitution in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Objectives Resolution.

The main features of the Objectives Resolution are as under-

PRACTICAL CENTRE

B-14, BLOCK-1, GULSHAN-E-IQBAL KARACHI. ☎: 34961873-34812547-34984762

Sovereignty Belongs to Allah:

The objectives Resolution clearly laid down that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah almighty alone and the authority which Allah has delegated to the state of Pakistan through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Allah is a sacred trust.

Islamic Values:

The Principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance, and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed.

Islamic Atmosphere:

Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam.

Rights of Minorities:

Adequate provisions shall be made for the minorities freely to profess and practise their religions and develop their culture.

Under Developed Areas:

All efforts will be made for the development and progress of the underdeveloped areas of Pakistan.

Fundamental Rights:

Fundamental rights including equality of status of opportunity before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thoughts, expression of faith shall be guaranteed to all citizens of the state.

Independence of the Judiciary:

Judiciary shall be independent and free from all pressures.

Defence:

The integrity of the territories of the federations, its independence, and all its rights, including the sovereign right on land, sea, and air shall be safeguarded.

State's Constitution:

The constitution of Pakistan would be Islamic and democratic and the provinces shall have autonomy within the limits prescribed by the constitution.

Importance of the Objectives Resolution:

This resolution is of fundamental importance in the history of constitution making in Pakistan because from the first constitution of 1956 till the constitution of 1973 (present constitution) whatever constitution was framed, it was based on this objectives resolution. It contains those steps and principles which were to be taken for the fulfillment of the basic aim of the freedom struggle, that is, the establishment of an Islamic society in Pakistan. Hence, it is a significant document in the constitutional history of Pakistan.

When Liaquat Ali Khan visited America, in the course of his speech at New Orleans, he said

"We believe in God and His Supreme sovereignty because we believe that civil life must have an ethical content and a higher purpose. But democracy, social justice, equality of opportunity and equality before the law of all citizens irrespective of their race and creed are also aspects of faith with us"

Conclusion:

All the above-mentioned principles were presented in the Objectives Resolution. That is why this resolution is considered as an important event in the constitutional history of the country. It was accepted by all. It provided a guide-line for the constitutions of Pakistan which were passed in 1956, 1962 and 1973. It consisted of such principles which revealed that the charter of constitution shall be Islamic.

ISLAMIC PROVISIONS OF 1973 CONSTITUTIONS:

Introduction:

The constitution of 1973 is more Islamic in character than the previous constitutions. It was emphasized that all efforts will be made to establish a real Islamic system in all aspects of social life. The new constitution was enforced on 14th August 1973.

The main provisions:

Sovereignty of God:

Whereas sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone and the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan within the limits prescribed by him is a sacred trust. Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed. Wherein the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

Name of State:

Like in the former constitution name, the *Islamic Republic of Pakistan* was selected for the state of Pakistan.

Islam to Be the State Religion:

Islam shall be the state religion of Pakistan.

Islamic Way of Life:

Steps shall be taken to enable the Muslims of Pakistan, individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam and to provide facilities whereby they may be enabled to understand the meanings of life according to the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

Promotion of Social Justice:

The state shall, prevent prostitution, gambling and taking of injurious drugs, printing, publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements.

Strengthening Bonds with the Muslim World:

The state shall endeavour to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic unity.

The President:

Only a Muslim can qualify for election as President.

The Prime Minister:

The Prime Minister must be a Muslim.

Provision Relating To the Holy Quran:

All existing laws shall be brought in conformity with the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah, in this part referred to as the injunctions of Islam and no law shall be enacted which is repugnant to such injunctions.

Composition of Islamic Concept:

There is a council of Islamic Ideology which shall guide the government in respect of Islamic teaching, their implementation and propagation. The chairman and members of this council are appointed by the president.

Reference of Islamic Council:

The Council shall recommend the Federal Government and Provincial Governments to take such steps as to ensure that Muslims are enabled to lead a life according to the concept of Islam.

Definition of Muslim:

For the first time, definition of a Muslim is given as according to the constitution "A person who believes in the Unity of Allah and accepts Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) as the last among the Prophets is a Muslim."

A non-Muslim Minority:

According to the second amendment of 1973 constitution, a sub-clause that declared the Quadiani Group or the Lahori Group who called themselves "Ahmadis" or by any other names as non-Muslim minority.

Conclusion:

This constitution remained enforced for nearly four years. It was however suspended by the then Chief of the Pakistan Army, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq who imposed autocracy in the country on 5th July, 1979. To this day, the constitution of 1973 is still being practised with almost 18 amendments.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ECONOMY OF PAKISTAN:

Pakistan is a developing country. Therefore the economy of Pakistan has all those characteristics or features which can be found in any other developing economy. The salient features of the Economy of Pakistan are following:

Poverty based Economy:-

The economy of Pakistan is mostly related with poverty. The poverty of the economy of Pakistan is reflected from low per capita income. Most people live in Pakistan in unsanitary conditions without proper facilities of health, food and education. According to the report of the World Bank, per capita income in Pakistan is 470 dollars.

Agro-base Economy:-

The economy of Pakistan is mainly related with agriculture while the agricultural sector in Pakistan is in its developing state and the yield per acre of every crop is low as compared to that of the developed countries of the world.

Dualistic Economy:-

The economy of Pakistan, like the economy of other developing countries is dualistic. Collectively, the economy of Pakistan is divided into two parts one is market economy in cities and the other is subsistence economy in rural areas. The urban or market economy represents 32 percent of the population while the subsistence or rural economy represents 66 percent of the total population.

Natural Resources:-

The natural resources of Pakistan are not playing their effective role in the economy of Pakistan. These natural resources are either un-utilized or under-utilized in the economy of Pakistan.

INITIAL DEFFICULTIES FACED BY PAKISTAN AFTER ITS CREATION

Introduction:

We all know that Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947 after a long & hard struggle of the Muslims. Being a newly created state, Pakistan had to face many tedious problems just because of the diplomacy of the British & the Hindu leaders. The problems faced by Pakistan are as follow.

Formation of Government:

a) **Lack of Experienced Personnel:**

The most important job was to establish an efficient administration for the government, but since there was a great deficiency of able and experienced personnel in the central and provincial government, instead of skilled people, junior staff were occupying the posts.

b) Official Accommodation:

There was no proper accommodation for administrative purposes. The central secretariat began to function hastily in improvised shacks and army barracks with no proper furniture and stationery. Also, the official records required for administration were either not transferred or destroyed during transit by the Hindus.

c) **Constitutional Problem:**

After partition, the government Act of India 1935 was adopted with some amendments as the constitution, until such a time that the constituent assembly framed another constitution. However, the assembly failed to do so and the constitution was eventually formed in 1956 after 9 years of effort.

d) Choice of Capital:

To form a Government and to establish a secretariat, the choice of a capital was another problem. Therefore, Karachi was chosen as the capital of Pakistan.

Division of Financial and Military Assets:

a) Obsolete Machinery:

Pakistan needed military equipments for defence and other machinery for economic welfare. The army was justly divided but the division of military assets was most unfair. All the weapons were not transferred only those which were obsolete and out of date. Similarly, India delayed sending Pakistan's share of railway carriages. Later, broken and outdated ones were dispatched to Pakistan.

b) No Ordnance Factories:

There were no ordnance factories in Pakistan whereas 16 were situated in India. Eventually, a financial settlement of 60 million rupees towards Pakistan's share of ordnance factories was arranged.

c) Division of Money:

When Pakistan was established, the cash balance of 4 billion rupees in the Reserve Bank was to be divided between the two countries. Pakistan was to receive 750 million out of which 200 million was paid, while the rest was stopped by the Vice President of India, Sardar Patel, who said it would be used to fight against Pakistan and Kashmir. Ultimately, India because of Gandhi's hunger strike, paid 500 million rupees. However, the remaining 50 million have still not been paid.

Rehabilitation of Refugees:

a) Communal Strife:

After the partition, the Hindus and Sikhs, according to planned conspiracy, started the brutal massacre of the Indian Muslims who were migrating to Pakistan. The Indian army was also involved in this large scale genocide. Nearly 100,000 Muslim men, women and children were slaughtered in this way. When the Muslims reached Pakistan, they had either been injured or had lost their families and money.

b) Refugee Accommodation:

Just after a few weeks of establishment, more than a million Muslims had migrated to all parts of the country. There was no place to accommodate this growing number of refugees. Also there were no shops, schools or hospitals to fulfill the basic necessities of the people. Due to these reasons, refugees could not be brought back to civilian life and chaos prevailed everywhere.

Canal Water Dispute:

Irrigation headworks were in India. Due to the division of Punjab, the head-works of various rivers flowing into Pakistan went to India. Knowing that Pakistan's economy was mainly dependent on agriculture, India stopped the flow of water in these canals on First April, 1948 turning Pakistan's fertile plains into an arid desert. In the beginning, Pakistan had to pay large amount of money to buy water, but later the World Bank took up this matter and the Indus Basin treaty was signed on **19th September, 1960** according to which rivers **Indus, Chenab and Jhelum** were allocated to Pakistan whereas Ravi, Sutlej and Beas were given to India.

Language Problem:

The newly formed government faced difficulties in choosing an official language for the nation. The Western half wanted **Urdu** to be the official language whereas the Eastern wing wanted the official language to be **Bengali**. This was the cause of great disunity among the people at such a crucial stage.

Pakhtoon Problem:

After independence, the people of the northern areas (N.W.F.P.) created many problems for the newly born state. They believed that they were a separate nation and deserved an independent homeland. Therefore, they revolted against the Pakistani government, observing strikes, demonstrations and boycotting at the time when the government needed to give attention to other serious problems. This movement was led by **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**.

Death of Quaid-e-Azam:

Pakistan, soon after independence, lost the dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam on 11 September, 1948. He was the founder and the first **Governor-General** of Pakistan and was the major source of strength and unity for the people.

Conclusion:

Pakistan, at that time, was purely a new state and had to face quite number of problems, just because of the diplomacy of the Hindus and the British. Pakistan, however, faced these problems and proved that nothing could stop it from flourishing. The government of Pakistan and the citizens worked together and crushed all the plans of the British and the Hindus.

CONSTITUTION MAKING IN PAKISTAN:

The history of Pakistan's constitution begins with the Lahore Resolution of 1940 which first outlined the idea of a separate homeland for the Muslims of India. The British Parliament passed the Indian Act on 18 July, 1947 and accordingly the new sovereign state of Pakistan came into existence on 14th August 1947.

The Indian Independence Act 1947 had provided that the new dominion of Pakistan would have a constituent assembly to make a constitution for it and also to act as a legislative body till the new constitution is passed and enforced.

The new constituent assembly consisted of nearly 80 members elected by the provincial assemblies of Pakistan. The new constitution took more than 8 years to be adopted. During this period, several documents of constitutional importance were adopted.

Objective Resolution of 1949:

On March 12, 1949 the assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, proclaiming that the future constitution of Pakistan would not be modelled on European pattern but on the ideology and democratic faith of Islam.

The importance of the document lies in the fact that it combines the good features of western and Islamic democracy.

Basic Principles Committee Report:

In March 1949, the constituent assembly appointed a committee to report on the basic principles on which the future constitution to be framed. The committee appointed a number of sub-committees on fundamental rights, franchise, judiciary and federal and provincial constitution.

Period of Stalemate 1952-55:

Three issues held up further progress in constitution-making namely:

- (i) The parity issue
- (ii) The question of official language of Pakistan.
- (iii) The question of division of powers between the centre and the provinces.

As these issues remained unresolved, there was a deadlock. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad, the then governor general, dissolved the assembly on October 24, 1954. Mr. Tameezuddin, the speaker, challenged in the federal court, the governor general, on the court's advice, ordered the indirect election of a new constitutional assembly. It first met in July 1955 in Murree for a week's session and then shifted to Karachi.

One Unit Issue:

In September 1955, the constituent assembly integrated various provinces and states of West Pakistan into a single province consisting of 12 divisions. In order to solve the parity question, it was enforced on 12th October, 1955.

CONSTITUTION MAKING IN PAKISTAN:

The history of Pakistan's constitution begins with the Lahore Resolution of 1940 which first outlined the idea of a separate homeland for the Muslims of India. The British Parliament passed the Indian Act on 18 July, 1947 and accordingly the new sovereign state of Pakistan came into existence on 14th August 1947.

The Indian Independence Act 1947 had provided that the new dominion of Pakistan would have a constituent assembly to make a constitution for it and also to act as a legislative body till the new constitution is passed and enforced.

The new constituent assembly consisted of nearly 80 members elected by the provincial assemblies of Pakistan. The new constitution took more than 8 years to be adopted. During this period, several documents of constitutional importance were adopted.

Objective Resolution of 1949:

On March 12, 1949 the assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, proclaiming that the future constitution of Pakistan would not be modelled on European pattern but on the ideology and democratic faith of Islam.

The importance of the document lies in the fact that it combines the good features of western and Islamic democracy.

Basic Principles Committee Report:

In March 1949, the constituent assembly appointed a committee to report on the basic principles on which the future constitution to be framed. The committee appointed a number of sub-committees on fundamental rights, franchise, judiciary and federal and provincial constitution.

Period of Stalemate 1952-55:

Three issues held up further progress in constitution-making namely:

- (i) The parity issue
- (ii) The question of official language of Pakistan.
- (iii) The question of division of powers between the centre and the provinces.

As these issues remained unresolved, there was a deadlock. Mr. Ghulam Muhamamd, the then governor general, dissolved the assembly on October 24, 1954. Mr. Tameezuddin, the speaker, challenged in the federal court, the governor general, on the court's advice, ordered the indirect election of a new constitutional assembly which first met in July 1955 in Murree for a week's session and then shifted to Karachi.

One Unit Issue:

In September 1955, the constituent assembly integrated various provinces and states of West Pakistan into a single province consisting of 12 divisions. In order to solve the parity question, it was enforced on 12th October, 1955.

Passing of the Constitution of 1956:

The road to the constitution was now clear. A coalition ministry of United Front of East Pakistan and Muslim League of West Pakistan was set up with **Ch. Muhammad Ali** as the Prime Minister. Both parties had prolonged discussions on the controversial constitutional issues. As regards the language question, both Bangla and Urdu were accepted as the state languages of Pakistan. Though English was to still remain the official language for nearly two decades. The principle of parity was easily accepted since there were only two provinces in Pakistan.

The constitution bill was presented before the assembly on January 8, 1956 and passed on February 29, 1956 and promulgated on **March 23, 1956**.

The constitution of 1956 did not decide the question of electorate. It was settled by an electoral act of 1956, passed by the National Assembly in October 1956. According to this act, elections in East Pakistan were to be held on the basis of joint electorate and in West Pakistan on the basis of separate electorate.

Abrogation of Constitution of 1956:

The constitution of 1956 proved to have a short life. The first general elections to be held under it were repeatedly adjourned from one date to another. The constitution was abrogated on **7th October 1958** and Marital Law was proclaimed. A revolutionary government headed by **President Mohammad Ayub Khan** came to power. President Ayub appointed a constituent commission on **17th February, 1960** which submitted the report in March 1962 and the new constitution was promulgated on **1st June, 1962**.

The Constitution of 1962:

The constitution of 1962 was announced by President Ayub Khan on **1st March 1962**. In his introductory speech, President Ayub Khan referred to his pledge given on **8th October, 1958**, to restore democracy in Pakistan and claimed that the new constitution represented the fulfillment of that pledge. According to President Ayub Khan, the constitution embodies "blending of democracy with discipline" and that perhaps is the philosophy of the new constitution. The constitution of 1962 contained **250 Articles** decided into **twelve parts** and **three schedules** together with a preamble; like its predecessor, it is lengthy and detailed. Its most novel feature is the presidential system which, unlike any other part of the Commonwealth, Pakistan had in the new constitution.

The constitution of 1962 was one-man show and was framed by President **Ayub Khan** while the constitution of 1973 was framed by the elected representatives by mutual understanding and political discussion. It was framed for the overall interest of the entire nation, keeping in view the sayings of Quaid-i-Azam and answerability before God.

The Constitution of 1973:

The constitution 1973 is a written document. It contains **280 Articles** classified into **12 chapters** and **six schedules**. It is a rigid document which cannot be amended easily. It can be amended only by two-thirds majority from both houses separately.