

After the formation of Pakistan as a dominion in 1947, there was no clear framework or constitution to guide the newly formed state. This led to a leadership crisis and a power vacuum, resulting in instability in governance. The country underwent several transitional phases in the first decade, such as the dissolution of the constituent assembly, the adoption of the Objectives Resolution, and the formation of the first parliamentary government, among others.

The lack of a clear constitutional framework made it challenging for the leaders to establish a stable and sustainable system. The power struggles within the political elite, the military interventions, and the ethnic and linguistic divisions further exacerbated the crisis. The absence of a consensus on fundamental issues like the relations between the center and the provinces, the role of religion in the state, and the protection of fundamental rights also added to the governance challenges.

It was only in 1956 that the first constitution of Pakistan was adopted, which provided a framework for governance and addressed the leadership crisis to some extent. However, the constitution faced resistance from some quarters, including East Pakistani political parties, who felt it did not adequately address their concerns. This, coupled with other political, economic, and social factors, led to the eventual secession of East Pakistan and the formation of Bangladesh in 1971.