

# Comparison of Pakistan Constitutions

CSSPMS360

|                       | Constitution of 1956                   | Constitution of 1962                    | Constitution of 1973                                     |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Written Constitution  | 234 Article<br>13 Parts<br>6 Schedules | 250 Articles<br>12 Parts<br>5 Schedules | 280 Articles<br>12 Parts<br>7-75 Schedules.              |
| Name of the Country   | Islamic Republic of Pakistan           | Democratic Islamic Republic of Pakistan | Islamic Republic of Pakistan                             |
| Federal System        | Provided Federal system                | " same "                                | " same "                                                 |
| Form of Government    | Parliamentary                          | Presidential                            | Parliamentary.                                           |
| Nature of Legislature | Unicameral                             | Unicameral                              | Bicameral                                                |
| Islamic Provisions.   | were incorporated                      | incorporated but were not binding.      | no law can be made without consent of Islamic provisions |

1956

1962

1973

Base of Preamble

was based on objective Reso. 1949.

" same "

" same "

Fundamental Rights

Rights provided

not initially but afterwards given

Part II Chap 1 (Art 8-28) guaranteed to all citizens

Principles of Policy

certain principles of policies

" same "

" same "

Emergency Provisions

↳ Incorporated elaborated provisions for emergency.

" same "

Same provision. President authorized to proclaim emergency.

List of Subjects

③ Federal list Provincial list Concurrent list

Two lists: Central Provincial.

Two List: Federal Concurrent  
Residuary Powers belongs to Provinces

Islamic Institutions

no institution.

↳ Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology  
↳ Islamic Research Inst.

Council of Islamic Ideology  
↳ Federal Shariat Court.

Executive Powers

most powers were belong to PM.

President was most powerful.

PM exercise all executive authority.