

The Constitution of The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

[12th April, 1973]

Preamble

- 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;
- And whereas it is the will of the people of Pakistan to establish an order;
- Wherein the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people...



Senate of Pakistan

Special Publication of
Senate of Pakistan
to mark the Constitution Day
10th April, 2016

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Political Leadership after signing the Constitutional Accord - 1972

Celebrating the Social Contract

Article 5 Constitution of 1973

- (1) Loyalty to the State is the basic duty of every citizen.
- (2) Obedience to the Constitution and law is the inviolable obligation of every citizen wherever he may be and of every other person for the time being within Pakistan



View of a rally on 12th April, 1973 in Rawalpindi to celebrate passing of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

We the people of Pakistan

Preamble:

- Conscious of our responsibility before Almighty Allah and men;
- Cognisant of the sacrifices made by the people in the cause of Pakistan;
- Faithful to the declaration made by the Founder of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, that Pakistan would be a democratic State based on Islamic principles of social justice;
- Dedicated to the preservation of democracy achieved by the unremitting struggle of the people against oppression and tyranny;
- Inspired by the resolve to protect our national and political unity and solidarity by creating an egalitarian society through a new order;
- Do hereby, through our representatives in the National Assembly, adopt, enact and give ourselves, this Constitution.

Chronology of the Constitution of 1973

April 14, 1972: The first session of the National Assembly of Pakistan in the State Bank Building, Islamabad. 142 members took oath.

April 15, 1972: Draft-Interim Constitution laid before the National Assembly of Pakistan

April 17, 1972: The Interim Constitution adopted and 25-member Constitution Committee was appointed to prepare a draft of the Constitution of Pakistan by 1st August, 1972. Mr. Mahmud Ali Kasuri was the nominated Chairman.

April 22, 1972: First meeting of the Constitution Committee was held.

August 14, 1972: The first meeting of the National Assembly of Pakistan as 'the Constituent Assembly'. Mian Mahmud Ali Kasuri moved a motion for extension of time for submission of a draft of constitution by the Constitution Committee up to the 31st of December, 1972. The motion was adopted on 16th August, 1972.

October 9, 1972: Mian Mahmud Ali Kasuri vacated the Chair of the Constitution Committee and Mr. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada was unanimously elected to Chair the Committee.

October 17-20, 1972: In view of the impending constitutional discussions, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto invited the leaders of all Parliamentary parties and groups. Subsequently a Constitutional Accord was signed on 20th October, 1972, that settled major issues pertaining to the future Constitution.

To the extent that there has been dissent, the relevant minutes were appended as 'Note of Dissent.'

December 31, 1972: The draft-Constitution presented in the National Assembly of Pakistan by Mr. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada

February 2, 1973: The bill to provide a Constitution for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was formally introduced.

February 17, 1973: Debate and discussion on the Constitution Bill started that continued in 34-sittings.

April 10, 1973: The National Assembly (Constituent Assembly) passed the Constitution of 1973 with 125 votes.

April 12, 1973: The President of Pakistan authenticated the Constitution of 1973 as passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan.

August 14, 1973: The Constitution of 1973 was enforced.



Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, President of the National Assembly of Pakistan, authenticating the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on 12th April, 1973 in Rawalpindi

Celebrating the Social Contract Constitution Day 10th April

Spring and the Constitution of 1973 arrived together in Pakistan on April 10, 1973 and the 18th Constitutional Amendment was also adopted in April 2010. Celebration of the Day of Constitution is a 'spring of hope' for our democratic future.

The constitution of a country epitomizes hopes and aspirations of the nation and serves as a social contract between the citizens and the state. It could be regarded as a user's manual for the statecraft and the software to operate the federal-provincial and local hardware for the benefit and welfare of the citizens.

Authored in the spirit of history, culture, political experiences and character of a populace, the constitution of a nation is the product of a design based on privileged political choices. Upon its adoption the constitution converts a regime to a republic and elevates the populace from being mere subjects to full-fledged citizens with substantive fundamental rights. The Constitution also delineates jurisdiction and core competencies of compositional units of the State.

In every polity, the constitution is regarded as a living

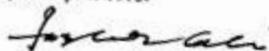
and organic document that can be amended through due process to accommodate the ever changing political, social and economic context in the society.

Protecting individual and collective rights and acting as the supreme arbiters in disputes between the organs of a State, the Constitution mirrors the ideological hopes of founding fathers and rational analysis of the actuality of current times, all with a keen eye on the needs and requirements of the future.

The given realities of a Country like Pakistan necessitated a document which could provide basic contours of federalism and parliamentary democracy, hence, providing a base on which a multi-cultural/ ethnic structure could rest. Governed by chequered Constitutional History, it took us nine years after independence to present the first constitution in the constituent assembly.

19. The Dir and Swat (Settlement of Disputes of Immovable Property) Regulation, 1972.
20. The West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (Revocation of Sales or Transfer) Regulation, 1972.
21. The Economic Reforms (Protection of Industries) Regulation, 1972.
22. The National Press Trust (Suspension of Board of Trustees and Directors) Regulation, 1972.
23. The Cooperative Banks (Repayment of Loans) (Punjab) Regulation, 1972.
24. The Cooperative Societies (Repayment of Loans) (Sind) Regulation, 1972.

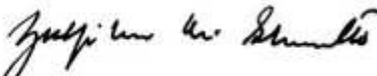
This Constitution was enacted by the National Assembly of Pakistan on the tenth day of April, 1973.



(FAZAL ELAHI CHAUDHRY) H.O.A.,
Speaker,
National Assembly of Pakistan.

ISLAMABAD :
The 12th April, 1973.

Authenticareo



(ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO) H. PK.,
President,
National Assembly of Pakistan.

ISLAMABAD :
The 12th April, 1973.

Laboratory of Constitutional Experimentation

Since 1947, Pakistan has been a laboratory of constitutional experimentation. The country has spent more time of its national life under either the full-fledged military, or hybrid regimes mentored and monitored by the powerful establishment. First, as a nation, we failed to cobble up a viable constitution during the first decade of our national life from 1947-1956. Later, we experienced a high mortality rate of constitutions.

The Constitution of 1956, despite embedding many stimulators like the Objectives Resolution (1949), the One Unit (1955) and Parity Formula (1956), failed to address the core political concerns between the federating units. The Constitution of 1956 died in a military coup in October 1958. Later the 1962 Constitution further centralized the original federal dream of Pakistan. In 1969, it also perished along with its authoritarian author.

The odd constitutional engineering denied the people of their legitimate constitutional rights, especially the originally promised provincial

autonomy, and representative democratic parliamentary institutions. The failure to enact a viable constitution along with the continuing rejection of cultural diversity, besides many other contributing factors, resulted in the dismemberment of the country in 1971. Pakistani crisis is nothing but a sad saga of the persistent denial of 'constitutional rule' in the country. During the last 69 years, the country has paid a huge price; first, for the absence of the constitution, then for putting it in abeyance for a long time during military regimes, and finally for conveniently abandoning its soul and spirit through various constitutional circumventions. Resultantly, today we have crises in the areas where either the Constitution of Pakistan has never reached or it has not been effectively implemented.



The Constitution of 1973



No Constitution in the world is ever perfect. All Constitutions undergo transformation through amendments in the light of a nation's experience. But no Constitution is ever workable without the patience, the tolerance, the search for accommodation that is necessary to the preservation of democracy.”

*Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the then Prime Minister
on approval of the Constitution on
April 10, 1973 in the National Assembly.*

The Constitution of 1973 is a post conflict 'social contract.' On April 10, 1973, a new constitution was adopted unanimously, following a consensus among major political protagonists in the remaining Pakistan. It was written in the idiom of 'Islamic socialism' that endeavored to reclaim the federal parliamentary character of the state. But two military dictatorships in 1977-88 and 1999-2007 during its 43-year life span put it in abeyance. This

diluted its original soul and spirit and hampered an evolution of culture of constitutionality. Both dictators perpetuated hybrid military-civilian regimes, neglecting democratic ideals. Amid these odd facts of real-politick cynicism, the constitution remained a weak and irrelevant instrument for most of the ordinary citizens.

Nevertheless, the Constitution of 1973 attempted to address all odds that had derailed the Pakistani dream of a constitutional government during the first quarter century of our national existence. After the East Pakistan tragedy, the nation aspired to trail on a constitutional path and a 25-member Constitution Committee started working on the draft constitution in April, 1972. However, many perennial conflicts emerged as a stumbling block.

Therefore, a Constitution Convention was convened in October, 1972, and the parliamentary leaders of all parties and groups with representation in the National Assembly of Pakistan were invited. They deliberated for three long days and the outcome was the historic Constitutional Accord of 1972. In the 45-Point Constitutional Accord the

political leadership of the time defined the basic structure for the future constitution and agreed on a federal parliamentary system of government with defined legislative and taxation/resources distribution competencies (division of power), and bicameralism with the creation of the Senate-as a House of the Federation. The Accord also agreed to form the Council of Common Interests, Inter-Provincial Council, National Economic Council, and a federalized Planning Commission to accommodate the voices of the federating units in the democratic governance of the country.

Later, the Constitution Committee once again sat for three months behind closed doors and came up with a draft constitution that after lengthy debates, discussions and amendments was adopted by the National Assembly on April 10, 1973 as the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973. The 1973 Constitution, unlike the previous republics, is the first constitution crafted through consensus among the directly elected representatives of the people of Pakistan on the basis of adult franchise.

Just after four years on July 5, 1977, the

country once again drifted in the dark alley of military rule. The Constitution of 1973 was held in 'abeyance' and was endorsed in Begum Nusrat Bhutto Case (PLD- 77 SC 657) by the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Justice Anwarul Haq was the Chief Justice, and the rest of the brother judges who unanimously endorsed the 'paralysis of the Constitution' included; Justice Waheedud Din, Justice Mohammad Haleem, Justice Safdar Shah, Justice Mohammad Afzal Cheema, Justice Dorab Patel, Justice Mohammad Akram, Justice Nasim Hassan Shah and Justice Qaiser Khan.

Upon the restoration of 'party-less controlled democracy' on December 31, 1985, the original spirit of the Constitution of 1973 was given a quasi-presidential and fully centralized character through the 8th Constitutional Amendment in November, 1985. The history remembers the 8th Constitutional Amendment as a bad quid pro quo as it resulted in premature dissolution of at least four elected assemblies in 1988, 1990, 1993 and 1996 through Article 58 (2) b including the one that had passed this amendment. The Article 58 (2) b had empowered the President to axe the popular

mandate on his will and wisdom after the 8th Constitutional Amendment.

In 1997 the democratic forces joined hands to delete the Article 58 (2) b from the Constitution through the unanimously adopted 13th Constitutional Amendment. Unfortunately the October 12, 1999 incident arose due to civil-military conflict and the Constitution of 1973 was held in 'abeyance' on 12th October, 1999 for the second time. This disruption too was endorsed in Syed Zafar Ali Shah Case (PLD-2000 SC 869). At that time the Chief Justice was Justice Irshad Hassan Khan and the rest of the 11 'endorsing brother judges' included; Justice Bashir Jhangiri, Justice Shiekh Ejaz Nisar, Justice Abdur Rehman, Justice Sh. Riaz Ahmed, Justice Ch. Mohammad Arif, Justice Munir A. Sheikh, Justice Rashid Aziz Khan, Justice Nazim Hussain Siddiqui, Justice Iftikhar Mohammad Ch, Justice Qazi Mohammad Farooq and Justice Rana Bhagwan Das.

Third time the Constitution of 1973 was suspended on 3rd November, 2007, when Emergency Plus was imposed. Initially it was judicially legitimized in Tika Iqbal Khan Case (PLD

2008 SC 178). However, on 31st July, 2009, a fourteen member bench headed by Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry and the other members of the bench including Justice Javed Iqbal, Justice Sardar Muhammad Raza Khan, Justice Khalil-ur-Rehman Ramday, Justice Mian Shakirullah Jan, Justice Tassaduq Hussain Jilani, Mr Justice Nasir-ul-Mulk, Justice Raja Fayyaz Ahmed, Justice Chaudhry Ijaz Ahmed, Justice Ghulam Rabbani, Justice Sarmad Jalal Osmany, Justice Muhammad Sair Ali, Justice Mahmood Akhtar Shahid Siddiqui and Justice Jawwad S. Khawaja, reversed the earlier decision.

This judicial decision along with adherence to the Charter of Democracy resulted in the first-ever civilian to civilian peaceful transfer of power in the country in 2013. Indeed a rare moment to celebrate. Before that the passage of historic 18th Constitutional Amendment indicates the emerging and evolving mature political culture beneath the umbrella of constitutionalism.

The historic 18th Constitutional Amendment adopted a similar pattern as that of the formulation of the Constitution of 1973. The Charter of Democracy

was inked between two leading political parties in May, 2006, and the political consensus was expanded through a Parliamentary Resolution in 2009. Then the Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional Reforms sat behind closed doors and the draft amendments were presented before the Parliament. Democratic dissent on both occasions was documented in the shape of Notes of Dissent (in 1973 on draft constitution) and Notes of Reiteration (in 2010 during the 18th Constitutional Amendment).

From these two successful experiences of constitution making and subsequent reforms, one can draw the inferences about the Pakistani model of constitutional consensus and development. These lessons convey that first and foremost the process of constitutional reforms has to be led by the politics and the politicians with electoral legitimacy. Rest of the process could be defined and designed at three distinct stages; first, political consensus outside the Parliament as a prelude; second, serious deliberations in a closed committee with instrument to record the dissent; and finally, the Parliamentary endorsement of the agreed contents/amendments.

Historically juxtaposed to this politics led

model of constitution making and reforms is the centralist model that groomed under the military rule of General Zia (1977-1988) and General Pervez Musharraf (1999-2007). During General Zia regime the Ansari Commission on Form of Government was constituted in 1983, and recommended creation of an Islamic governance system with ethno-neutral administrative provinces, party-less elections and Shura (only a consultative Parliament). In the opinion of the Commission the party system militated against the Islamic teachings. It also recommended making the Objectives Resolution to be an integral and operative part of the constitution. For this Islamic grafting of the Constitution, one hardly finds, the term federalism and provincial autonomy in the so-called Ansari Commission Report that privileged Amir-e-Mumlikat (Head of the State) instead of an elected President and suggested to use the term 'Islamic Consultative System of Government' instead of a presidential or parliamentary system. Subsequently the Parliament was renamed as 'Majlis-e-Shura' and the Objectives Resolution was made an operative part of the Constitution in 1985 through the 8th Amendment.

After takeover on October 12, 1999 General Pervez Musharraf announced his 7-point reforms agenda that excluded provinces from his imagination of the devolution of power. The hand-picked Supreme Court through (PLD 2000 SC 869) gave him unprecedented powers to amend the Constitution through an executive order. The National Reconstruction Bureau (NRB) established to re-design governance structure opted for decentralization to districts by-passing the historically vocal provincial tier. General Ziaul Haq tinkered with the constitution 31-time through various orders (1977-1985) and then General Pervaiz Musharraf (1999-2002 and 2007) played with it through 29 orders. These sixty odd constitutional circumventions failed to offer any thing substantial.

Finally in 2010 the 18th Constitutional Amendment attempted to reclaim the lost constitutional territory due to long denial of democracy and paying a deaf ear to persistent calls for provincial autonomy and citizens rights. The Amendment could be described as a paradigmatic shift to rediscover the inherent federal-democratic

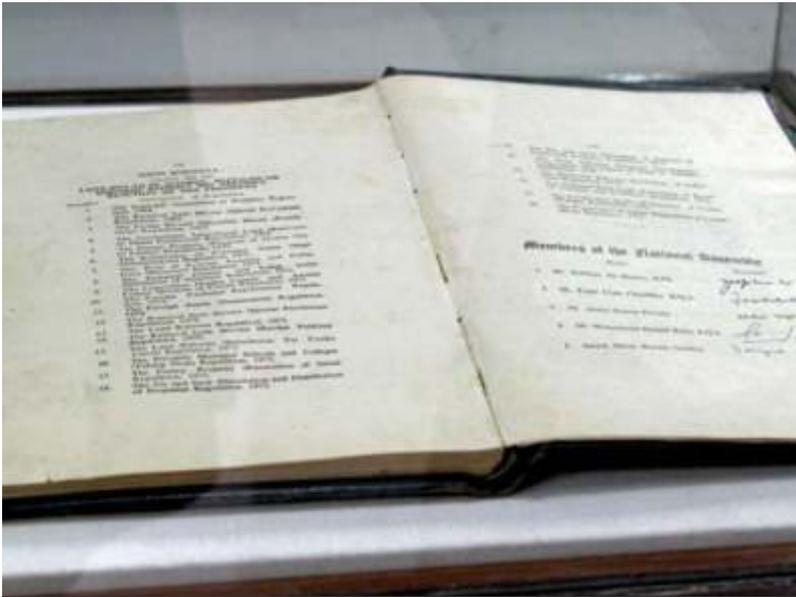
soul and spirit of Pakistan. The unanimous adoption of the 18th Amendment and its sequels, the 19th and the 20th constitutional amendments, reflect the maturity of the political class to accommodate institutional concerns.

The 18th Constitutional Amendment has brought about many monumental changes in the country's federal architecture by delineating new division of powers between the federal and provincial governments, making representative institutions repositories of numerous powers and expanding the scope of fundamental rights. It could be described as a sort of a “negotiated legislative revolution” that has changed more than 36 percent (102 Articles) of the contents of the Constitution. This may not be an ideal bargain but it is the first ever home-grown initiative to reform the rot. It could be described as a second Grand National political consensus after the adoption of the Constitution of 1973.

The celebration of Constitution Day can provide an occasion for initiating many new constitutional debates on what is working well and what is not and more importantly attempt to fix that is

problematic. The contemporary constitution is definitely not carved on stone. Before jumping on any conclusion we need serious soul searching that whether we really allowed the constitution to be fully operational? The Parliament has produced it and amended it on many occasions. Its effective operationalization belongs to the domain of executive and its recruited functionaries. The Apex Court comes in to interpret it whenever there is any ambiguity. Hope it will not endorse the authoritarian paralysis of the constitution in the future.

The best gift on the day of Constitution will be to prepare and deliver some crash courses on the Constitution of 1973 and corresponding culture of constitutionality for each branch of the government. The culture of constitutionalism must be the new narrative for our better future. Let's celebrate the day of Constitution by fully comprehending the Constitution of 1973.



Signed copy of the Constitution at National Museum Karachi

**Resolution:
Signing of the Constitution
by members of Constituent
Assembly for depositing it
in National Museum:**

Mr. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada: Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:
That this Assembly resolves that steps be taken to enable the members of the Constituent Assembly to sign the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the purpose of its being deposited in the National Museum.
(Adopted on 10th April 1973)

The Constitution Committee that drafted the Constitution of 1973

Chairman:

Mr. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada
(NW-129, Karachi)

Members:

1. Malik Sikandar Khan (NW-125, Dadu)
2. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khan Jatoi (NW-113, Nawabshah)
3. Mr. Mahmud Ali Kasuri (NW-60, Lahore)
4. Malik Mohammad Jafar (NW-27, Rawalpindi)
5. Syed Qaim Ali Shah, (NW-114, Khairpur)
6. Dr. Ashraf Abbasi, (NW-143, Sindh)
7. Dr. Ghulam Hussain, (NW-32, Jhelum)
8. Begum Nasim Jahan, (NW-141, Punjab)
9. Ch. Barkatullah, (NW-83, Multan)
10. Malik Mohammad Akhtar, ((NW-58, Lahore)
11. Ch. Jahangir Ali, (NW-39, Sargodha)
12. Maulana Kausar Niazi, (NW-75, Sialkot)
13. Mr. Khurshid Hasan Meer, (NW-26, Rawalpindi)
14. Mrs. Jennifer Jehanzeba Qazi Musa, (NW-144, Balochistan)
15. Sheikh Mohammad Rashid, (NW-61, Lahore)
16. Maulana Mufti Mahmood, (NW-13, Dera Ismail Khan)
17. Mr. Amirzada Khan, (NW-10, Mardan)
18. Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan, (NW-4, Mardan/Hazara)

19. Mr. Mohammad Haneef Khan, (NW-11, Hazara)
20. Prof. Ghafoor Ahmed, (NW-132, Karachi)
21. Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani Siddiqi, (NW-134, Karachi)
22. Mr. Niamatullah Khan Shinwari, (NW-12, Kohat)
23. Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, (NW-30, Campbellpur)
24. Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daulatana, (NW-84, Multan)

Islamabad

December 30, 1972

[Dr. Mubashir Hasan, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khar, Mr. Miraj Khalid and Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto who were appointed to the Committee by the National Assembly resigned from membership of the Committee during its final session on account of other responsibilities connected with their Government offices. Mr. Ghous Bakhsh Bizanjo also resigned during the last session of the Committee. Malik Mohammad Jafar, Ch. Jahangir Ali, Ch. Barkatullah, Malik Sikander Khan and Mrs. Jennifer Jehanzeba Qazi Musa were appointed as members in their place]



18th Constitutional Amendment being passed

Reforming the Constitution of 1973

The 18th Constitutional Amendment

In the light of the Charter of Democracy signed on 14th May, 2006 by Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto leader of Pakistan People's Party and Mian Nawaz Sharif leader of Pakistan Muslim League (N), the then President Asif Ali Zardari during his address to both Houses of the Parliament on 28th March, 2009 asked then Speaker National Assembly Fahmida Mirza to constitute a committee for proposing amendments in the Constitution. The President, later through a letter, called upon the Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani to take steps in this regard.

1. In its sitting held on 10th April, 2009 the National Assembly passed a Motion for constituting an all- party Special Committee to recommend amendments.
2. Similarly, the Senate passed the Motion on 29th April, 2009.
3. In pursuance of these Motions Speaker National Assembly in consultation with the Parliamentary Leaders constituted the Parliamentary Committee for Constitutional Reforms.
4. The Committee held its first meeting on 25th June, 2009 and unanimously elected Senator Mian Raza Rabbani as its Chairman.

5. The Committee finalized its Rules of Procedures on 29th June, 2009
6. The Committee decided to invite suggestions and amendments through the press on 29th June, 2009 and received 982 recommendations by 10th August, 2009.
7. During the course of meetings 91 Private Members' Bills were introduced.
8. The Committee made 11 recommendations. All these needed either amendments in the law or policy issues and required no constitutional amendments.
9. A total number of 11 Notes of Reiteration were submitted by various political parties.
10. The committee held a total number of 77 meetings, with each meeting at an average lasting 5 hours which makes 385 hours of deliberations.
11. The Committee proposed amendments to 97 Articles in the constitution.
12. The Committee decided on 18th August, 2009 to hold in-camera proceedings.
13. The National Assembly debated the 18th Amendment Bill on 8th April, 2010 before its adoption.
14. Similarly, the upper house of the Parliament or Senate debated over the 18th Amendment Bill on 15th April, 2009 before its adoption.
15. The President gave accent at a public ceremony on 19th April 2010.

“ The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is the Constitution of the people of Pakistan and they are best suited to speak for it. The document is their property and they are best suited to protect it. It is our hope and belief that under the inspiring guidance of God Almighty, the people of Pakistan will speak for their Constitution and will protect it for all times to come.”

Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the then Prime Minister on authentication of the Constitution on April 12, 1973 at a public ceremony in Rawalpindi.



X-ray/Structure of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973

The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan-1973 consists of 12 Parts arranged in 27 Chapters, 280 Articles (due to various amendments actually risen to 303), five Schedules, Preamble and one annexure.

Introductory [Articles 1-6] :

The Republic, its territories, the State religion, nature of the State (elimination of exploitation, equality before law) and loyalty to State and obedience to Constitution.

Fundamental Rights [Article 8-28] and Principles of Policy [Articles 29-40]

The Federation of Pakistan

The President [Articles 41-49]

Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) [Articles 50-89]

The Federal Government [Articles 90-100]

Provinces

The Governors [Articles 101-105]

Provincial Assemblies [Articles 106-128]

The Provincial Governments [Articles 129-140A]

Relations between Federation and Provinces

Distribution of Legislative Powers [Articles 141-144]

Administrative Relations between the Federation and Provinces [Articles 145-152]

Special Provisions [Articles 153-159]

(Council of Common Interests, National Economic Council, electricity, priority of requirement of natural gas and broadcasting and telecasting)

Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits

Finance [Articles 160-165A]

Borrowing and Audit [Articles 166-171]

Property, Contracts, Liabilities and Suits [Articles 172-174]

The Judicature

The Courts [Articles 175-175A]

The Supreme Court of Pakistan [Articles 176-191]

The High Courts [Articles 192-203]

Federal Shariat Court [Articles 203A-203J]

General Provisions Relating to the Judicature [Articles 204-212]

Elections

Chief Election Commissioner and Elections Commissions
[Articles 213-221]

Electoral Laws and Conduct of Elections [Articles 222-226]

Islamic Provisions [Articles 227-231]

Emergency Provisions [Articles 232-237]

Amendment of Constitution [Articles 238-239]

Miscellaneous

Services [Articles 240-242]

Armed Forces [Articles 243-245]

Tribal Areas [Articles 246-247]

General [Articles 248-259]

Interpretation [Articles 260-264]

Title, Commencement and Repeal [Articles 265-266]

Transitional [Articles 267-280]

Annex

The Objectives Resolution

Schedules

First Schedule: Laws exempted from the operation of Article 8(1) and (2)

Second Schedule: Election of President

Third Schedule: Oaths of Office

Fourth Schedule: Legislative Lists

Fifth Schedule: Remuneration and Terms and Conditions of Service of Judges

Amendments

- First Amendment (1974)
- Second Amendment (1974)
- Third Amendment (1975)
- Fourth Amendment (1975)
- Fifth Amendment (1976)
- Sixth Amendment (1976)
- Seventh Amendment (1977)
- Eighth Amendment (1985)
- Tenth Amendment (1987)
- Twelfth Amendment (1991)
- Thirteenth Amendment (1997)
- Fourteenth Amendment (1997)
- Sixteenth Amendment (1999)
- Seventeenth Amendment (2003)
- Eighteenth Amendment (2010)
- Nineteenth Amendment (2011)
- Twentieth Amendment (2012)
- Twenty-First Amendment (2015)

Unsuccessful/proposed Amendments

- Ninth Amendment (1985)
- Eleventh Amendment (1989)
- Fifteenth Amendment (1998)

Removed Schedules

These Schedules were removed by the Eighteenth Amendment:

Sixth Schedule:

Laws not to be Altered, Repealed or Amended without the Previous Sanction of the President

Seventh Schedule:

Laws to be amended in the manner provided for amendment of the Constitution

Researched and compiled by
Zafarullah Khan



Senate of Pakistan
Parliament House, Islamabad

www.senate.gov.pk