

21 Lecture - PAK301

Important Subjective

Who promulgated the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan?

Answer: General Ayub Khan, who came into power through a military coup in 1958, promulgated the 1962 Constitution.

When was the 1962 Constitution adopted and how long did it remain in effect?

Answer: The 1962 Constitution was adopted on 1st March 1962 and remained in effect until it was abrogated by a military coup in 1969.

What were some key features of the 1962 Constitution?

Answer: The 1962 Constitution established a federal system of government with a President as the head of state and a Prime Minister as the head of government. It also introduced provisions related to fundamental rights, a bicameral legislature, and a system of Basic Democracy.

What was the main criticism of the 1962 Constitution?

Answer: The main criticism of the 1962 Constitution was that it concentrated excessive power in the hands of the President, making him virtually a dictator, and undermining democratic principles.

How did the 1962 Constitution address fundamental rights?

Answer: The 1962 Constitution included provisions related to fundamental rights, such as the right to freedom of speech, religion, and assembly. However, these rights were subject to certain restrictions, including the supremacy of the President's authority.

What was the issue with the electoral system introduced by the 1962 Constitution?

Answer: The 1962 Constitution introduced a system of Basic Democracy, in which the President appointed a large number of non-elected representatives at various levels of government. This system was widely criticized as undemocratic and lacking in true representation of the people's will.

What was the role of the President in the 1962 Constitution?

Answer: The President had sweeping powers under the 1962 Constitution, including the power to dissolve the National Assembly and provincial assemblies, appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister, and rule by presidential proclamation in case of an emergency.

How did the 1962 Constitution impact regional disparities in Pakistan?

Answer: The 1962 Constitution provided for a strong central government, which was perceived as undermining the autonomy of provinces and leading to centralization of power. This issue led to discontent among various provinces, particularly East Pakistan, which eventually resulted in the separation of East Pakistan from West Pakistan in 1971.

Why was the 1962 Constitution eventually abrogated?

Answer: The 1962 Constitution was abrogated by a military coup in 1969, as it faced widespread criticism and controversies on various fronts, including concentration of power in the President, issues related to representation and electoral system, and regional disparities.

What were some of the consequences of the 1962 Constitution in Pakistan's history?

Answer: The 1962 Constitution had significant consequences in Pakistan's history, including the concentration of power in the hands of the President, erosion of democratic principles, discontent among provinces, and eventual abrogation by a military coup. It led to further constitutional developments and reforms in the country's governance structure.