

"Parliamentary History"

- ⇒ 1 The Muslims of India had, since the middle of nineteenth century, begun the struggle for a separate homeland on the basis of Islam the two nation theory.
- ⇒ 2 On the 3rd June 1947, Lord Mountbatten, the last viceroy of India called the conference of all the leaders of sub continent and communicated to them his Government's plan for the transfer of power.
- ⇒ 3 The state of Pakistan was created under the independence Act of 1947.
- ⇒ 4 The first session of the first constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held on 10th August 1947 at Sindh Assembly Building of Karachi.
- ⇒ 5: On the 11th August 1947 Quaid-Azam was elected as a president of constituent Assembly of Pakistan and national flag approved by the Assembly.

⇒ 6 On 12th August 1949, a resolution was approved regarding officially addressing Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

⇒ 7: On 14th August 1947, the Transfer of Power took place. Lord Mountbatten, Governor General of India, addressed the constituent Assembly of Pakistan.

⇒ 8 The Quaid remained in this position till his death 11th sep 1948.

⇒ 9 On 7th March 1949, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, was introduced by the first prime minister of Pakistan.

⇒ 10 On 16 October Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, mover of the objective Resolution, was assassinated and Khwaja Nazimuddin took over as a prime Minister on 17th October.

⇒ 11 The final draft of the constitution was prepared in 1954. By that time, Muhammad Ali Bogra had taken over as the prime Minister.

⇒ 12 Maulvi Tamizuddin, President of the Assembly, challenged the dissolution in the Sindh Chief Court, and won the case.

13 => The Second Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was created on 28th May 1955 under the Governor General's order No 12 of 1955.

14 = Assembly also achieved its target by giving the first constitution to the first constitution to the nation i.e the constitution of Pakistan 1956.

15 => on 5th March 1956 Major General Iskandar Mirza became the first elected president of Pakistan. Under the 1956 Constitution parliament was unicameral.

=> 16 President Iskandar Mirza abrogated the constitution, dissolved the National and provincial Assemblies and declared Martial Law on 7th Oct 1958.

On 27th October 1958 Ayub Khan took over as a second president of Pakistan. His first major step was the appointment of constitution Commission on 17th February 1960.

General elections 1962

Second Martial law \Rightarrow 25 Mar 1969

General ~~election~~ held again 1970.

Mrs Zulfikar Ali Bhutto \Rightarrow 20 Dec 1971

Separation of East ^{14 April} 1972

Report of committee was presented 31 Dec.