<u>ACTS</u>

Name of the Act:	The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1974 [XXXIII of	
Date of enactment:	1974) May 8, 1974	
Articles amended:		101, 127, 193, 199, 200, 209, 212, 259, 260, nd amendment of First Schedule
Nature of amendment:	clauses (2), (3), (4) of Article I were substituted	
	-	Paragraph (h) of clause (3) in Article 8 was amended
	-	Clause (2) of Article 17 was substituted
	-	Article 61 amended
	-	Clause (3) of Article 101 amended
	-	Article 127 amended
	-	An Explanation has been added to paragraph (c) of clause (2) in Article 193.
	-	Clause (3) has been added after clause (2) in Article 200
	-	The Explanation in clause (2) in Article 209 amended
	-	In Article 212 minor amendments were made
	-	Article 259 minor amendments were made
	-	In clause (1) of Article 260 minor
	-	amendments were made Minor amendments were made in Article 272
	-	Substitution was made for Part IV of First Schedule
	-	Most of amendments were minor. Major amendments related to -
	-	Territories comprising Pakistan.

- Provisions regarding political parties operating prejudicial to the sovereignty or integrity of Pakistan. Accounting for the source of funds of a political party
- Temporarily requisitioning the services of a judge of a High Court by an other High Court.

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Name of the Act:	The Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1974 [XLIX of 1974]
Date of enactment:	September 21, 1974
Articles amended:	106 and 260
	A new clause was added after clause (2) in Article 260.
Nature of amendments:	- Amendment of Article 106 relates to reservation of seats for Quadianis in Provincial Assemblies.
	- Amendment of Article 260 refers to the finality of the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him).
Name of the Act:	The Constitution (Third Amendment) Act, 1975 [XXII of 1975]
Date of enactment:	February 18, 1975
Articles amended:	10 and 232
	- clauses (4), (5) and (7) of Article 10 amended.
	- paragraph (b) of clause (7) in Article 232
Nature of amendments:	- Persons involved in activities prejudicial to the integrity and security of Pakistan have been exempted from safeguards available to other persons as to arrest and detention under the Constitution.
	- The amendment in Article 232 clause (7) (b) refers to the disapproval of a Proclamation of Emergency by the two Houses in joint sitting.

Name of the Act:	The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1975 [LXXI of 1975]
Date of enactment:	November 25, 1975
Articles amended:	8, 17, 19, 51, 54, 106, 199, 271, 272, 273, First Schedule and Fourth Schedule
Nature of amendments:	- Amendment in Article 8 refers to laws in First Schedule exempted from the operation of the Article 8 (1) and (2) containing provisions about Fundamental Rights
	- New clause (2A) of Article 51 refers to reservation of seats for minorities. The other new clause (4A) of Article 51 refers to the election of minority members of the National Assembly against reserved seats.
	- Explanation to clause (2) of Article 54 refers to the working days of the National Assembly.
	- The new clauses 3 A and 4 A in Article 199 curtailing the powers of High Courts was omitted subsequently.
	- Amendment in Articles 271, 272, 273 refer to composition of the first National Assembly, first Senate and Provincial Assembly.
Name of the Act:	The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1976 [LXII of 1976]
Date of enactment:	September 15, 1976
Articles amended:	101, 160, 175, 179, 180, 187, 192, 195, 196, 199, 200, 204, 206, 212, 260, 280 and First Schedule.
Nature of amendments:	- Amendments in Article 101 relate to appointment of Governor for a Province. The same was subsequently omitted.
	 Amendment in Article 160 refer to taxes raised under the authority of Parliament. Amendment in Article 175 provides for separation of judiciary from executive.

- Amendment in Article 172 refer to retirement of Chief Justice of Pakistan.
- Amendment of Article 180 provides for appointment of Acting Chief Justice of Pakistan.
- Amendment of Article 187 refer to issue and execution of process of Supreme Court subject to their jurisdiction.
- Amendment of Article 192 provides for setting up of separate High Court for the Provinces of Sindh and Baluchistan.
- Amendment of Article 195 refers retirement of Chief Justice of a High Court.
- Amendment of Article 196 refers to appointment of Acting Chief Justice of a High Court.
- Amendment of Article 199 curtails the jurisdiction of a High Court. The same was omitted subsequently.
- Amendment in Article 204 empowers the Superior Courts to punish a person for contempt of Court.
- Amendment in Article 206 relates to retirement of a judge of High Court if he fails to accept appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.

Name of the Act:	The Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1976 [LXXXIV of 1976]
Date of enactment: Articles Amended:	January 4, 1977 179, 195, 246, 260
Nature of amendments:	 Article 179 and 195 refers to retirement age of Chief Justice of Pakistan and Chief Justice of a High Court respectively. Amendment of Article 246 refer to Provincially and Federally administrated Tribal Areas.

Amendment of Article 260 incorporates additional posts or offices in service of Pakistan.

Name of the Act: The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1977 [XXIII of 1977] Date of enactment: May 16, 1977 Articles amended: 101, 245 New Article inserted: 96 A [ceased to remain in force after September 30, 1977] Nature of amendments: Article 96 A refers to referendum as to _ confidence in Prime Minister. Article 101 relates to appointment of Governor the amendment made under this Article was omitted subsequently. under amendment of Article 245, the jurisdiction of the High Court is restricted in area in which the Armed Forces of Pakistan are, for the time being, acting in aid of civil power. Name of the Act: The Constitution (Eight Amendment) Act, 1985 [XVIII of 1985] November 11, 1985 Date of enactment: Articles amended: 48, 51, 56, 58, 59, 60, 75, 91, 101, 105, 106, 112, 116, 130, 144, 152 A, 270 A and addition of new Schedule, the Sixth Schedule. Nature of amendments: Article 152 A which was added through R.C.O. (14 of 1985) was omitted, Article 270 A was substituted while, a new schedule, the Seventh Schedule was added. Amendment in Article 56 relates to address _ by the President to either House or both Houses.

- Amendment in Article 58 refers to provisions regarding dissolution of the Assembly by the President.
- Amendment in Article 59 refer to the Constitution of the Senate.
- By amendment in Article 60, the term of Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Senate has been extended from two years to 3 years.
- Amendment in Article 75 refers to approval of a Bill by the Parliament in joint Session returned by the President.
- Under amendment of Article 90, the executive authority of the state has been entrusted to the President.
- The amendment in Article 91, provides for appointment of the Prime Minister by the President.
- Amendment under Article 101, refers to the appointment of Governor of Provinces.
- Amendment in Article 105 relate to dissolution of Provincial Assembly by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- Under Amendment of Article 106, clause (4), the period of seats reserved for women in the Assembly was extended from Second general elections to third general election.
- The amendment of Article 112 relate to the dissolution of the Provincial Assembly by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
 - The amendment of Article 116 relate to Governors, assent to Bills.
- Insertion of clause (2) in Article 130, provides for appointment of the Chief Minister by the Governor.

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The substitution of Article 270A is regarding affirmation of Presidents orders ordinances, Martial Law Regulations/Orders etc. made after July 5, 1977.

THE CONSTITUTION (NINTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986

The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill, 1986 which sought to amend Article 2, 203B and 203B and 203D of the Constitution so as to provide that the Injunctions of Islam shall be the supreme law and source of guidance for legislation and policy-making and to empower the Federal Shariat Court to make recommendations for bringing the fiscal laws and laws relating to the levy and collection of taxes in conformity with the said Injunctions, was originated in, and passed by, the Senate and transmitted to the National Assembly on 8-7-1986. On a motion moved by Mr. Wasim Sajjad, the then Minister for Justice and Parliamentary Affairs the Bill was referred to a Select Committee on 14-12-1986 to submit the report within 30 days. Before the report could be presented in the House the National Assembly was dissolved on 29-5-1988 and the Bill lapsed.

Name of the Act:
Date of enactment:The Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Act, 1987 [I of 1987]
March 29, 1987Articles amended:54 and 61Nature of amendments:Under amendment of Article 54 and 61 working days in a
year of National Assembly and the Senate were
curtailed form 160 to 130.

THE CONSTITUTION (ELEVENTH AMENDMENT) BILL,

The Constitution (Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 1989 which sought to restore twenty women seats in the National Assembly, was introduced in the Senate on 31-12-1989 by Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan, Dr. Noor Jehan Panezai and Syed Faseih Iqbal, Senators. Report of the Standing Committee was presented on 29-8-1990. The Bill was withdrawn on 23-8-1992 by its movers after assurance given by the Minister for Law and Justice that the Government intends to introduce the same Bill very soon.

Name of the Act:	The Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Act, 1991 [XIV of 1991]
Date of enactment:	July 28, 1991
New Article inserted:	212 B
Provisions amended:	Fifth Schedule.
Nature of amendments:	 Article 212 B provided for establishment of Special Courts for trial of heinous offences. This Article would cease to form part of the Constitution on expiry of three years from date of enactment. Fifth Schedule amendment deals with salary and other benefits of the Supreme Court and High Courts Judges.
Name of the Act:	The Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1997 [I of 1997]
Date of enactment:	April 3, 1997
Article amended:	58, 101, 112, 243
Nature of amendments:	Withdrawal of discretionary powers of the President with regards to dissolution of National assembly in Article 58. Amendment in article 101 requires the President to appoint Governor of a Province "on the advice of" the Prime Minister instead of "after consultation with".

Withdrawal of discretionary powers of the Governor with regards to dissolution of the Provincial Assebly in Article, 112.

Withdrawal of discretionary powers of the President with regards to appointment of the Heads of the Armed Forces in Article 243.

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Name of the Act:	The Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Act, 1997 [XXIV of 1997]
Date of enactment:	July 3, 1997
New Article inserted:	63A
Nature of amendments:	Insertion of Article 63A to provide disqualification of a Member of Parliamentary party on the ground of defection.

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