

**\*The Constitution of Pakistan\***

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\*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;

Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed;

Wherein the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and Sunnah;

Wherein adequate provision shall be made for the minorities freely to profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures;

Wherein the territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed;

Therein shall be guaranteed fundamental rights, including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality;

Wherein adequate provision shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes;

Wherein the independence of the judiciary shall be fully secured;

Wherein the integrity of the territories of the Federation, its independence and all its rights, including its sovereign rights on land, sea and air, shall be safeguarded;

So that the people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honored place amongst the nations of the World and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity:

Now, therefore, we, the people of Pakistan,

Cognizant of our responsibility before Almighty Allah and men;

Cognizant 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 Muhammad 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 to ourselves, this Constitution.

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## PART I

### Introductory

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#### \*1.\* \*The Republic and its territories\*

(1) Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic to be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, hereinafter referred to as Pakistan.

(2) The territories of Pakistan shall comprise:-

(a) the Provinces of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Punjab and Sindh;  
(b) the Islamabad Capital Territory, hereinafter referred to as the Federal Capital;

(c) Federally Administered Tribal Areas; and

(d) such States and territories as are or may be included in Pakistan, whether by accession or otherwise.

(3) [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)] may by law admit into the Federation new States or areas on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.]

#### \*2.\* \*Islam to be State religion\*

Islam shall be the State religion of Pakistan.

#### \*2A.\* \*The Objective Resolution to form part of substantive provisions.\*

The principles and provisions set out in the Objectives Resolution reproduced in the Annex are hereby made substantive part of the Constitution and shall have effect accordingly.

#### \*3.\* \*Elimination of exploitation\*

The State shall ensure the elimination of all forms of exploitation and the gradual fulfillment of the fundamental principle, from each according to his ability to each according to his work.

#### \*4.\* \*Right of individuals to be dealt with in accordance with law, etc.\*

(1) To enjoy the protection of law and to be treated in accordance with law is the inalienable right of every citizen, wherever he may be, and of every other person for the time being within Pakistan.

(2) In particular :-

(a) no action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law;

(b) no person shall be prevented from or be hindered in doing that which is not prohibited by law; and

(c) no person shall be compelled to do that which the law does not require him to do.

- \*5.\* \*Loyalty to State and obedience to Constitution and law.\*
- (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.

- \*6.\* \*High treason.\*
- (1) Any person who abrogates or subverts or suspends or holds in abeyance, or attempts or conspires to abrogate or subvert or suspend or hold in abeyance, the Constitution by use of force or show of force or by any other unconstitutional means shall be guilty of high treason.]
  - (2) Any person aiding or abetting [or collaborating] the acts mentioned in clause (1) shall likewise be guilty of high treason.
  - [(2A) An act of high treason mentioned in clause (1) or clause (2) shall not be validated by any court including the Supreme Court and a High Court.]
  - (3) [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)] shall by law provide for the punishment of persons found guilty of high treason.

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[...]

PART II (cont'd)

## Fundamental Rights and Principles of Policy

### CHAPTER 2. PRINCIPLES OF POLICY

- \*29.\* \*Principles of Policy\*
- (1) The Principles set out in this Chapter shall be known as the Principles of Policy, and it is the responsibility of each organ and authority of the State, and of each person performing functions on behalf of an organ or authority of the State, to act in accordance with those Principles in so far as they relate to the functions of the organ or authority.
  - (2) In so far as the observance of any particular Principle of Policy may be dependent upon resources being available for the purpose, the Principle shall be regarded as being subject to the availability of resources.
  - (3) In respect of each year, the President in relation to the affairs of the Federation, and the Governor of each Province in relation to the affairs of his Province, shall cause to be prepared and laid before [each House of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)] or, as the case may be, the Provincial Assembly, a report on the observance and implementation of the Principles of Policy, and provision shall be made in the rules of procedure of the National Assembly [and the Senate] or, as the case may be, the Provincial Assembly, for discussion on such report.
- \*30.\* \*Responsibility with respect to Principles of Policy.\*
- (1) The responsibility of deciding whether any action of an organ or authority of the State, or of a person performing functions on behalf of an organ or authority of the State, is in accordance with the Principles of Policy is that of the organ or authority of the State, or of the person, concerned.

- (2) The validity of an action or of a law shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not in accordance with the Principles of Policy, and no action shall lie against the State or any organ or authority of the State or any person on such ground.

**\*31\*. \*Islamic way of life.\***

- (1) Steps shall be taken to enable the Muslims of Pakistan, individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam and to provide facilities whereby they may be enabled to understand the meaning of life according to the Holy Quran and Sunnah.
- (2) The state shall endeavor, as respects the Muslims of Pakistan:
- (a) to make the teaching of the Holy Quran and Islamiat compulsory, to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language and to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran;
  - (b) to promote unity and the observance of the Islamic moral standards; and
  - (c) to secure the proper organization of zakat, [ushr,] auqaf and mosques.

**\*32.\* \*Promotion of local Government institutions.\***

The State shall encourage local Government institutions composed of elected representatives of the areas concerned and in such institutions special representation will be given to peasants, workers and women.

**\*33.\* \*Parochial and other similar prejudices to be discouraged.\***

The State shall discourage parochial, racial, tribal, sectarian and provincial prejudices among the citizens.

**\*34.\* \*Full participation of women in national life.\***

Steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all spheres of national life.

**\*35.\* \*Protection of family, etc.\***

The State shall protect the marriage, the family, the mother and the child.

**\*36.\* \*Protection of minorities.\***

The State shall safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of minorities, including their due representation in the Federal and Provincial services.

**\*37.\* \*Promotion of social justice and eradication of social evils.\***

The State shall:

- (a) promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of backward classes or areas;
- (b) remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period;
- (c) make technical and professional education generally available and higher education equally accessible to all on the basis of merit;
- (d) ensure inexpensive and expeditious justice;
- (e) make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work, ensuring that children and women are not employed in vocations unsuited to their age or sex, and for maternity benefits for women in employment;

- (f) enable the people of different areas, through education, training, agricultural and industrial development and other methods, to participate fully in all forms of national activities, including employment in the service of Pakistan;
- (g) prevent prostitution, gambling and taking of injurious drugs, printing, publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements;
- (h) prevent the consumption of alcoholic liquor otherwise than for medicinal and, in the case of non-Muslims, religious purposes; and
- (i) decentralize the Government administration so as to facilitate expeditious disposal of its business to meet the convenience and requirements of the public.

**\*38.\* \*Promotion of social and economic well-being of the people.\***

The State shall:

- (a) secure the well-being of the people, irrespective of sex, caste, creed or race, by raising their standard of living, by preventing the concentration of wealth and means of production and distribution in the hands of a few to the detriment of general interest and by ensuring equitable adjustment of rights between employers and employees, and landlords and tenants;
- (b) provide for all citizens, within the available resources of the country, facilities for work and adequate livelihood with reasonable rest and leisure;
- (c) provide for all persons employed in the service of Pakistan or otherwise, social security by compulsory social insurance or other means;
- (d) provide basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief, for all such citizens, irrespective of sex, caste, creed or race, as are permanently or temporarily unable to earn their livelihood on account of infirmity, sickness or unemployment;
- (e) reduce disparity in the income and earnings of individuals, including persons in the various classes of the service of Pakistan;
- (f) eliminate riba as early as possible [; and]
- (g) the shares of the Provinces in all federal services, including autonomous bodies and corporations established by, or under the control of, the Federal Government, shall be secured and any omission in the allocation of the shares of the Provinces in the past shall be rectified.]

**\*39.\* \*Participation of people in Armed Forces.\***

The State shall enable people from all parts of Pakistan to participate in the Armed Forces of Pakistan.

**\*40.\* \*Strengthening bonds with Muslim world and promoting international peace.\***

The State shall endeavor to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic unity, support the common interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, promote international peace and security, foster goodwill and friendly relations among all nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

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PART III

The Federation of Pakistan

Chapter 1. THE PRESIDENT

**\*41.\* \*The President.\***

- (1) There shall be a President of Pakistan who shall be the Head of State and shall represent the unity of the Republic.
- (2) A person shall not be qualified for election as President unless he is a **Muslim** of not less than forty-five years of age and is qualified to be elected as member of the National Assembly.
- (3) The President shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule by the members of an electoral college consisting of:
  - (a) the members of both Houses; and
  - (b) the members of the Provincial Assemblies.]
- (4) Election to the office of President shall be held not earlier than sixty days and not later than thirty days before the expiration of the term of the President in office;

Provided that, if the election cannot be held within the period aforesaid because the National Assembly is dissolved, it shall be held within thirty days of the general election to the Assembly.

- (5) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President shall be held not later than thirty days from the occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided that, if the election cannot be held within the period aforesaid because the National Assembly is dissolved, it shall be held within thirty days of the general election to the Assembly.

- (6) The validity of the election of the President shall not be called in question by or before any court or other authority.

[ \* \* \* ]

**\*42.\* \*Oath of President.\***

Before entering upon office, the President shall make before the Chief Justice of Pakistan oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

**\*43.\* \*Conditions of President's office.\***

- (1) The President shall not hold any office of profit in the service of Pakistan or occupy any other position carrying the right to remuneration for the rendering of services.
- (2) The President shall not be a candidate for election as a member of [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)] or a Provincial Assembly; and, if a member of [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)] or a Provincial Assembly is elected as President, his seat in [Majlis-e Shoora (Parliament)] or, as the case may be, the Provincial Assembly shall become vacant on the day he enters upon his office.

**\*44.\* \*Term of office of President.\***

- (1) Subject to the Constitution, the President shall hold office for a term of five years from the day he enters upon his office:

Provided that the President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

- (2) Subject to the Constitution, a person holding office as President shall be eligible for re-election to that office, but no person shall hold that office for more than two consecutive terms.
- (3) The President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker of the National Assembly, resign his office.

\*45.\* \*President's power to grant pardon, etc.\*

The President shall have power to grant pardon, reprieve and respite, and to remit, suspend or commute any sentence passed by any court, tribunal or other authority.

[\*46.\* \*President to be kept informed:\*

The Prime Minister shall keep the President informed on all matters of internal and foreign policy and on all legislative proposals the Federal Government intends to bring before Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament).]

\*47.\* \*Removal [or impeachment] of President.\*

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, the President may, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, be removed from office on the ground of physical or mental incapacity or impeached on a charge of violating the Constitution or gross misconduct.
- (2) Not less than one-half of the total membership of either House may give to the Speaker of the National Assembly or, as the case may be, the Chairman written notice of its intention to move a resolution for the removal of, or, as the case may be, to impeach, the President; and such notice shall set out the particulars of his incapacity or of the charge against him.]
- (3) If a notice under clause (2) is received by the Chairman, he shall transmit it forthwith to the Speaker.
- (4) The Speaker shall, within three days of the receipt of a notice under clause (2) or clause (3), cause a copy of the notice to be transmitted to the President.
- (5) The Speaker shall summon the two Houses to meet in a joint sitting not earlier than seven days and not later than fourteen days after the receipt of the notice by him.
- (6) The joint sitting may investigate or cause to be investigated the ground or the charge upon which the notice is founded.
- (7) The President shall have the right to appear and be represented during the investigation, if any, and before the joint sitting.
- (8) If, after consideration of the result of the investigation, if any, a resolution is passed at the joint sitting by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)] declaring that the President is unfit to hold the office due to incapacity or is guilty of violating the Constitution or of gross misconduct, the President shall cease to hold office immediately on the passing of the resolution.

[\*48.\* \*President to act on advice, etc.\*

- (1) In the exercise of his functions, the President shall act [on and] in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet [or the Prime Minister].

[Provided that [within fifteen days] the President may require the Cabinet or as the case may be, the Prime Minister to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise, and the President shall [, within ten days,] act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.]

- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (1), the President shall act in his discretion in respect of any matter in respect of which he is empowered by the Constitution to do so [and the validity of anything done by the President in his discretion shall not be called in question on any ground whatsoever].
- (4) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered to the President by the Cabinet, the Prime Minister, a Minister or Minister of State shall not be inquired into in, or by, any court, tribunal or other authority.
- (5) Where the President dissolves the National Assembly, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (1), he shall-
  - (a) appoint a date, not later than ninety days from the date of the dissolution, for the holding of a general election to the Assembly; and
  - (b) appoint a care-taker Cabinet.]
- (6) If at any time the Prime Minister considers it necessary to hold a referendum on any matter of national importance, he may refer the matter to a joint sitting of the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) and if it is approved in a joint sitting, the Prime Minister may cause such matter to be referred to a referendum in the form of a question that is capable of being answered by either "Yes" or "No".]
- (7) An act of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) may lay down the procedure for the holding of a referendum and the compiling and consolidation of the result of a referendum.]

\*49.\* \*Chairman or Speaker to act as, or perform functions of, President.\*

- (1) If the office of President becomes vacant by reason of death, resignation or removal of the President the Chairman or, if he is unable to perform the functions of the office of President, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall act as President until a President is elected in accordance with clause (3) of Article 41.
- (2) When the President, by reason of absence from Pakistan or any other cause, is unable to perform his functions, the Chairman or, if he too is absent or unable to perform the functions of the office of President, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall perform the functions of President until the President returns to Pakistan or, as the case may be, resumes his functions.

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PART VII (cont'd)

The Judicature

Chapter 3A. FEDERAL SHARIAT COURT

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\*203A\* \*Provisions of Chapter to override other Provisions of Constitution\*  
The provisions of this Chapter shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution.

\*203B\* \*Definitions.\*

In this Chapter, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context

- (a) "Chief Justice" means, Chief Justice of the Court;]
- (b) "Court" means the Federal Shariat Court constituted in pursuance of Article 203C; [(bb) "judge" means judge of the Court;]
- (c) "law" includes any custom or usage having the force of law but does not include the Constitution, **Muslim Personal Law**, any law relating to the procedure of any Court or tribunal or, until the expiration of [ten] years from the commencement of this Chapter, any fiscal law or any law relating to the levy and collection of taxes and fees or banking or insurance practice and procedure; and

\*203C\* \*The Federal Shariat Court.\*

- (1) There shall be constituted for the purposes of this Chapter a court to be called the Federal Shariat Court.
- (2) The Court shall consist of not more than eight **Muslim** [Judges], including the [Chief Justice], to be appointed by the President [in accordance with Article 175A].]
- (3) The Chief Justice shall be a person who is, or has been, or is qualified, to be, a Judge of the Supreme Court or who is or has been a permanent Judge of a High Court.
- (3A) Of the Judges not more than four shall be persons each one of whom is, or has been, or is qualified to be, a Judge of a High Court and not more than three shall be ulema [having at least fifteen years **experience in Islamic law**, research or instruction].]
- (4) The [Chief Justice] and a [Judge] shall hold office for a period not exceeding three years, but may be appointed for such further term or terms as the President may determine:

Provided that a Judge of a High Court shall not be appointed to be a Judge [ \* \* ] except with his consent and [, except where the Judge is, himself the Chief Justice,] after consultation by the President with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

[(4A) The [Chief Justice], if he is not a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a [Judge] who is not a Judge of a High Court, may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.]

[(4B) The Chief Justice and a Judge shall not be removed from office except in the like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.]

[ \* \* ]

- (6) The Principal seat of the Court shall be at Islamabad, but Court may from time to time sit in such other places in Pakistan as the [Chief Justice] may, with the approval of the President, appoint.

- (7) Before entering upon office, the [Chief Justice] and a [Judge] shall make before the President or a person nominated by him oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.
- (8) At any time when the [Chief Justice] or a [Judge] is absent or is unable to perform the functions of his office the President shall appoint another person qualified for the purpose to act as [Chief Justice] or, as the case may be, [Judge].
- [(9) A Chief Justice who is not a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be entitled to the same remuneration, allowances and privileges as are admissible to a Judge of the Supreme Court and a Judge who is not a Judge of a High Court shall be entitled to the same remuneration, allowances, and privileges as are admissible to a Judge of a High Court:

\*Provided\* that where a Judge is already drawing a pension for any other post in the service of Pakistan, the amount of such pension shall be deducted from the pension admissible under this clause.]

\*203D\* \*Powers, Jurisdiction and Functions of the Court.\*

- (1) The Court may, [either of its own motion or] on the petition of a citizen of Pakistan or the Federal Government or a Provincial Government, examine and decide the question whether or not any law or provision of law is repugnant to the injunctions of Islam, as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah of the Holy Prophet, hereinafter referred to as the Injunctions of Islam.

[(1A) Where the Court takes up the examination of any law or provision of law under clause (1) and such law or provision of law appears to it to be repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam, the Court shall cause to be given to the Federal Government in the case of a law with respect to a matter in the Federal Legislative List [ \*\* ], or to the Provincial Government in the case of a law with respect to a matter not enumerated [in the Federal Legislative List], a notice specifying the particular provisions that appear to it to be so repugnant, and afford to such Government adequate opportunity to have its point of view placed before the Court.]

- (2) If the Court decides that any law or provision of law is repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam, it shall set out in its decision:
- (a) the reasons for its holding that opinion; and
  - (b) the extent to which such law or provision is so repugnant; and specify the day on which the decision shall take effect[:]

[Provided that no such decision shall be deemed to take effect before the expiration of the period within which an appeal there from may be preferred to the Supreme Court or, where an appeal has been so preferred, before the disposal of such appeal.]

- (3) If any law or provision of law is held by the Court to be repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam,
- (a) the President in the case of a law with respect to a matter in the Federal Legislative List or the Concurrent Legislative List, or the Governor in the case of a law with respect to a matter not enumerated in either of those Lists, shall take steps to amend the

law so as to bring such law or provision into conformity with the Injunctions of Islam; and

- (b) such law or provision shall, to the extent to which it is held to be so repugnant, cease to have effect on the day on which the decision of the Court takes effect.

[\*203DD\* \*Revision and other Jurisdiction of the Court.\*

- (1) The Court may call for and examine the record of any case decided by any criminal court under any law relating to the enforcement of Hudood for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed by, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of, such court and may, when calling for such record, direct that the execution of any sentence be suspended and, if the accused is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond pending the examination of the record.
- (2) In any case the record of which has been called for by the Court, the Court may pass such order as it may deem fit and may enhance the sentence:

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to authorize the Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction and no order under this Article shall be made to the prejudice of the accused unless he has had an opportunity of being heard in his own defense.

- (3) The Court shall have such other jurisdiction as may be conferred on it by or under any law.]

\*203E\* \*Powers and Procedure of the Court.\*

- (1) For the purposes of the performance of its functions, the Court shall have the powers of a civil court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), in respect of the following matters, namely:
- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
  - (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
  - (c) receiving evidence on affidavits; and
  - (d) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents.
- (2) The Court shall have power to conduct its proceedings and regulate its procedure in all respects as it deems fit.
- (3) The Court shall have the power of a High Court to punish its own contempt.
- (4) A party to any proceedings before the Court under clause (1) of Article 203D may be represented by a legal practitioner who is a Muslim and has been enrolled as an advocate of a High Court for a period of not less than five years or as an advocate of the Supreme Court or by a jurisconsult selected by the party from out of a panel of jurisconsults maintained by the Court for the purpose.
- (5) For being eligible to have his name borne on the panel of jurisconsults referred to in clause (4), a person shall be an Aalim who, in the opinion of the Court, is well-versed in Shariat.

- (6) A legal practitioner or jurisconsult representing a party before the Court shall not plead for the party but shall state, expound and interpret the Injunctions of Islam relevant to the proceedings so far as may be known to him and submit to the Court a written statement of his interpretation of such Injunctions of Islam.
- (7) The Court may invite any person in Pakistan or abroad whom the Court considers to be well-versed in Islamic law to appear before it and render such assistance as may be required of him.
- (8) No court fee shall be payable in respect of any petition or application made to the Court under [Article 203D.]

[ (9) The Court shall have power to review any decision given or order made by it.]

\*203F\* \*Appeal to Supreme Court\*

- (1) Any party to any proceedings before the Court under Article 203D aggrieved by the final decision of the Court in such proceedings may, within sixty days of such decision, prefer an appeal to the Supreme Court[:]

[Provided that an appeal on behalf of the Federation or of a Province may be preferred within six months of such decision.]

- (2) The provisions of clauses (2) and (3) of Article 203D and clauses (4) to (8) of Article 203E shall apply to and in relation to the Supreme Court as if reference in those provisions to Court were a reference to the Supreme Court.

[ (2A) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, final order or sentence of the Federal Shariat Court-

- (a) if the Federal Shariat Court has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death or imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding fourteen years; or, on revision, has enhanced a sentence as aforesaid; or
- (b) if the Federal Shariat Court has imposed any punishment on any person for contempt of the Court.

(2B) An appeal to the Supreme Court from a judgment, decision, order or sentence of the Federal Shariat Court in a case to which the preceding clauses do not apply shall lie only if the Supreme Court grants leave to appeal.]

[ (3) For the purpose of the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this Article, there shall be constituted in the Supreme Court a Bench to be called the Shariat Appellate Bench and consisting of,

- (a) three Muslim Judges of the Supreme Court; and
- (b) not more than two Ulema to be appointed by the President to attend sittings of the Bench as ad-hoc members thereof from amongst the Judges of the Federal Shariat Court or from out of a panel of Ulema to be drawn up by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice.

- (4) A person appointed under paragraph (b) of clause (3) shall hold office for such period as the President may determine.

(5) Reference in clauses (1) and (2) to Supreme Court shall be construed as a reference to the Shariat Appellate Bench.

(6) While attending sittings of the Shariat Appellate Bench, a person appointed under paragraph (b) of clause (3) shall have the same power and jurisdiction, and be entitled to the same privileges, as a Judge of the Supreme Court and be paid such allowances as the President may determine.]

\*203G\* \*Bar of Jurisdiction\*

Save as provided in Article 203F, no court or tribunal, including the Supreme Court and a High Court, shall entertain any proceeding or exercise any power or jurisdiction in respect of any matter within the power or jurisdiction of the Court.

[\*203GG\* \*Decision of Court binding on High Court and Courts subordinate to it\* Subject to Article 203D and 203F, any decision of the Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction under this Chapter shall be binding on a High Court and on all courts subordinate to a High Court.]

\*203H\* \*Pending proceedings to continue, etc.\*

(1) Subject to clause (2) nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to require any proceedings pending in any court or tribunal immediately before the commencement of this Chapter or initiated after such commencement, to be adjourned or stayed by reason only of a petition having been made to the Court for a decision as to whether or not a law or provision of law relevant to the decision of the point in issue in such proceedings is repugnant to the **Injunctions of Islam**; and all such proceedings shall continue, and the point in issue therein shall be decided, in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

(2) All proceedings under clause (1) of Article 203B of the Constitution that may be pending before any High Court immediately before the commencement of this Chapter shall stand transferred to the Court and shall be dealt with by the Court from the stage from which they are so transferred.

(3) Neither the Court nor the Supreme Court shall in the exercise of its jurisdiction under this Chapter have power to grant an injunction or make any interim order in relation to any proceedings pending in any other court or tribunal.

\*203J\* \*Power to make Rules.\*

(1) The Court may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may make provision in respect of all or any of the following matters, namely: -

(a) the scale of payment of honorarium to be made to jurisconsults, experts and witnesses summoned by the Court to defray the expenses, if any, incurred by them in attending for the purposes of the proceedings before the Court;

(b) the form of oath to be made by a jurisconsult, expert or witness appearing before the Court[;]

- (c) the powers and functions of the Court being exercised or performed by Benches consisting of one or more members constituted by the Chief Justices;
  - (d) the decision of the Court being expressed in terms of the opinion of the majority of its members or, as the case may be, of the members constituting a Bench; and
  - (e) the decision of cases in which the members constituting a Bench are equally divided in their opinion.]
- (3) Until rules are made under clause (1), the Shariat Benches of Superior Courts Rules, 1979, shall, with the necessary modifications and so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Chapter, continue in force.]

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[...]

PART IX

### **Islamic Provisions**

#### **\*227.\* \*Provisions relating to the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah.\***

- (1) All existing laws shall be brought in conformity with the Injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah, in this Part referred to as the Injunctions of Islam, and no law shall be enacted which is repugnant to such Injunctions.

[\*Explanation:-\* In the application of this clause to the personal law of any Muslim sect, the expression "Quran and Sunnah" shall mean the Quran and Sunnah as interpreted by that sect.]

- (2) Effect shall be given to the provisions of clause (1) only in the manner provided in this Part.
- (3) Nothing in this Part shall affect the personal laws of non-Muslim citizens or their status as citizens.

#### **\*228.\* \*Composition, etc. of Islamic Council\***

- (1) There shall be constituted within a period of ninety days from the commencing day a Council of Islamic Ideology, in this part referred to as the Islamic Council.
- (2) The Islamic Council shall consist of such members, being not less than eight and not more than [twenty], as the President may appoint from amongst persons having knowledge of the principles and philosophy of Islam as enunciated in the Holy Quran and Sunnah, or understanding of the economic, political, legal or administrative problems of Pakistan.
- (3) While appointing members of the Islamic Council the President shall ensure that:
- (a) so far as practicable various schools of thought are represented in the Council;
  - (b) not less than two of the members are persons each of whom is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court;
  - (c) not less than [one-third] of the members are persons each of whom has been engaged, for a period of not less than fifteen years, in Islamic research or instruction; and

(d) at least one member is a woman.

[ (4) The President shall appoint one of the members of the Islamic Council to be the Chairman thereof.]

(5) Subject to clause (6) a member of the Islamic Council shall hold office for a period of three years.

(6) A member may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office or may be removed by the President upon the passing of a resolution for his removal by a majority of the total membership of the Islamic Council.

\*229.\* \*Reference by Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament), etc. to Islamic Council.\*

The President or the Governor of a Province may, or if two-fifths of its total membership so requires, a House or a Provincial Assembly shall, refer to the Islamic Council for advice any question as to whether a proposed law is or is not repugnant to the **Injunctions of Islam**.

\*230.\* \*Functions of Islamic Council.\*

(1) The functions of the Islamic Council shall be,

- (a) to make recommendations to [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)] and the Provincial Assemblies as to the ways and means of enabling and **encouraging the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives individually and collectively in all respects in accordance with the principles and concepts of Islam as enunciated in the Holy Quran and Sunnah;**
- (b) to advise a House, a Provincial Assembly, the President or a Governor on any question referred to the Council as to whether a proposed law is or is **not repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam;**
- (c) to make recommendations as to the measures for **bringing existing laws into conformity with the Injunctions of Islam** and the stages by which such measures should be brought into effect; and
- (d) to compile in a suitable form, for the guidance of [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)] and the Provincial Assemblies, such **Injunctions of Islam as can be given legislative effect.**

(2) When, under Article 229, a question is referred by a House, a Provincial Assembly, the President or a Governor to the Islamic Council, the Council shall, within fifteen days thereof, inform the House, the Assembly, the President or the Governor, as the case may be, of the period within which the Council expects to be able to furnish that advice.

(3) Where a House, a Provincial Assembly, the President or the Governor, as the case may be, considers that, in the public interest, the making of the proposed law in relation to which the question arose should not be postponed until the advice of the Islamic Council is furnished, the law may be made before the advice is furnished:

Provided that, where a law is referred for advice to the Islamic Council and the Council advises that the **law is repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam**, the House or, as the case may be, the Provincial Assembly, the President or the Governor shall reconsider the law so made.

(4) The Islamic Council shall submit its final report within seven years of its appointment, and shall submit an annual interim report. The report, whether interim or final, shall be laid for discussion before both Houses and each Provincial Assembly within six months of its receipt, and Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) and the Assembly, after considering the report, shall enact laws in respect thereof within a period of two years of the final report.

\*231.\* \*Rules of procedure.\*

The proceedings of the Islamic Council shall be regulated by rules of procedure to be made by the Council with approval of the President.

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[...]

PART XII (cont'd)

Miscellaneous

Chapter 5. Interpretation

\*260.\* \*Definitions.\*

(1) In the Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meaning hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say,

"Act of [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)]" means an Act passed by [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)] or the National Assembly and assented to, or deemed to have been assented to, by the President;

"Act of Provincial Assembly" means an Act passed by the Provincial Assembly of a Province and assented to, or deemed to have been assented to, by the Governor;

"agricultural income" means agricultural income as defined for the purpose of the law relating to income tax;

"Article" means Article of the Constitution;

"borrows" includes the raising of money by the grant of annuities, and "loans" shall be construed accordingly;

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Senate and, except in Article 49, includes a person acting as Chairman of the Senate;

["Chief Justices", in relation to the Supreme Court or a High Court, includes the Judge for the time being acting as Chief Justice of the Court;]

"citizen" means a citizen of Pakistan as defined by law;

"clause" means clause of the Article in which it occurs; [ \* \* ]

"corporation tax" means any tax or income that is payable by companies and in respect of which the following conditions apply:

- (a) the tax is not chargeable in respect of agricultural income;
- (b) no deduction in respect of the tax paid by companies is, by any law which may apply to the tax, authorized to be made from dividends payable by the companies to individuals;
- (c) no provision exists for taking the tax so paid into account in computing for the purposes of income tax the total income of individual receiving such dividends, or in computing the income tax payable by, or refundable to, such individuals;

"debt" includes any liability in respect of any obligation to repay capital sums by way of annuities and any liability under any guarantee, and "debt charges" shall be construed accordingly;

"estate duty" means a duty assessed on, or by reference to, the value of property passing upon death;

"existing laws" has the same meaning as in clause (7) of Article 268;

"Federal laws" means a law made by or under the authority of [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)];

"financial year" means a year commencing on the first day of July;

"goods" includes all materials, commodities and articles;

"Governor" means the Governor of a Province and includes any person for the time being acting as the Governor of a Province;

"guarantee" includes any obligation undertaken before the commencing day to make payments in the event of the profits of an undertaking falling short of a specified amount;

"House" means the Senate or the National Assembly;

"Joint sitting" means a joint sitting of the two Houses;

"Judge" in relation to the Supreme Court or a High Court, includes the Chief Justice of the Court and also includes:

- (a) in relation to the Supreme Court, a person who is acting as a Judge of the Court; and
- (b) in relation to the High Court, a person who is an Additional Judge of the Court;

"members of the Armed Forces" does not include persons who are not, for the time being, subject to any law relating of the members of the Armed Forces;

"net proceeds" means, in relation to any tax or duty, the proceeds thereof, reduced by the cost of collection, as ascertained and certified by the Auditor-General;

"oath" includes affirmation;

"Part" means Part of the Constitution;

"pension" means a pension, whether contributory or not, of any kind whatsoever payable to, or in respect of, any person and includes retired pay so payable, a gratuity so payable, and any sum or sums so payable by way of the return, with or without interest thereon or any addition thereto, of subscriptions to a provident fund;

"person" includes any body politic or corporals;

"President" means the President of Pakistan and includes a person for the time being acting as, or performing the functions of, the President of Pakistan and, as respects anything required to be done under the Constitution before the commencing day, the President under the Interim Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

"Property" includes any right, title or interest in property, movable or immovable, and any means and instruments of production;

"Provincial law" means a law made by or under the authority of the Provincial Assembly;

"remuneration" includes salary and pension;

"Schedule" means Schedule to the Constitution;

"security of Pakistan" includes the safety, welfare, stability and integrity of Pakistan and of each part of Pakistan, but shall not include public safety as such;

"Service of Pakistan" means any service, post or office in connection with the affairs of the Federation or of a Province, and includes an All-Pakistan Service, service in the Armed Forces and any other service declared to be a service of Pakistan by or under Act of [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)] or of a Provincial Assembly, but does not include service as Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Prime Minister, Federal Minister, Minister of State, Chief Minister, Provincial Minister, [Attorney-General, [Advocate General,] Parliamentary

Secretary] or [Chairman or member of a Law Commission, Chairman or member of the Council of Islamic Ideology, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister, Adviser to the Prime Minister, Special Assistant to Chief Minister, Adviser to a Chief Minister] or member of a House or a Provincial Assembly;

"Speaker" means the Speaker of the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly, and includes any person acting as the Speaker of the Assembly;

"taxation" includes the imposition of any tax or duty, whether general, local or special, and "tax" shall be construed accordingly;

"tax on income" includes a tax in the nature of an excess profits tax or a business profits tax

(2) In the Constitution "Act of [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)]" or "Federal law" or "Act of Provincial Assembly" or "Provincial law" shall include an Ordinance promulgated by the President or, as the case may be, a Governor.

[(3) In the Constitution and all enactments and other legal instruments, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context

(a) "**Muslim**" means a person who believes in the unity and oneness of Almighty Allah, in the absolute and unqualified finality of the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him), the last of the prophets, and does not believe in, or recognize as a prophet or religious reformer, any person who claimed or claims to be a prophet, in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever, after Muhammad (peace be upon him); and

(b) "non-Muslim" means a person who is not a Muslim and includes a person belonging to the Christian, Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist or Parsi community, a person of the Qadiani Group or the Lahori Group who call themselves 'Ahmadis' or by any other name or a Bahai, and a person belonging to any of the Scheduled Castes.]

\*261.\* \*Person acting in office not to be regarded as successor to previous occupant or office, etc.\*

For the purposes of the Constitution, a person who acts an office shall not be regarded as the successor to the person who held that office before him or as the predecessor to the person who holds that office after him.

\*262.\* \*Gregorian calendar to be used.\*

(1) For the purpose of the Constitution, period of time shall be reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar.

\*263.\* \*Gender and number.\*

(1) In the Constitution,

(a) words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females; and

(b) words in the singular shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular.

\*264.\* \*Effect or repeal of laws.\*

Where a law is repealed or is deemed to have been repealed, by, under, or by virtue of the Constitution, the repeal shall not except as otherwise provided in the constitution,

(a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect;

- (b) affect the previous operation of the law or anything duly done or suffered under the law;
- (c) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the law;
- (d) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the law; or
- (e) affect any investigation legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed, as if the law had not been repealed.

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PART XII (cont'd)

Miscellaneous

Chapter 6. Title, Commencement and Repeal

\*265.\* \*Title of Constitution and commencement.\*

- (1) This Constitution shall be known as the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- (2) Subject to clauses (3) and (4), the Constitution shall come into force on the fourteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventy three or on such earlier day as the President may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, in the Constitution referred to as the "commencing day."
- (3) The Constitution shall, to the extent necessary
  - (a) for the constitution of the first Senate;
  - (b) for the first meeting of a House or a joint sitting to be held;
  - (c) for the election of the President and the Prime Minister to be held; and
  - (d) to enable any other thing to be done which, for the purposes of the Constitution, it is necessary to do before the commencing day,

come into force upon the enactment of the Constitution, but the person elected as President or Prime Minister shall not enter upon his office before the commencing day.

- (4) Where by the Constitution a power is conferred to make rules or to issue orders with respect to the enforcement of any provision thereof, or with respect to the establishment of any Court or office, or the appointment of any Judge or office there under, or with respect to the person by whom, or the time when, or the place where, or the manner in which, anything is to be done under any such provisions, then that power may be exercised at any time between the enactment of the Constitution and its commencement.

\*266.\* \*Repeal.\*

The Interim Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, together with the Acts and President's Orders making omissions from, additions to, modifications of, or amendments in, that Constitution is hereby repealed.

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ANNEX

[Article 2(A)]

The Objectives Resolution

Whereas sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty alone and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust;

This Constituent Assembly representing the people of Pakistan resolves to frame a Constitution for the sovereign independent State of Pakistan;

Wherein the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people;

Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed;

Wherein the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and the Sunnah;

Wherein adequate provision shall be made for the minorities to [freely] profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures;

Wherein the territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed;

Wherein shall be guaranteed fundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality;

Wherein adequate provisions shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes;

Wherein the independence of the Judiciary shall be fully secured;

Wherein the integrity of the territories of the Federation, its independence and all its rights including its sovereign rights on land, sea and air shall be safeguarded;

So that the people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honored place amongst the nations of the World and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity.

---

CONSTITUTION (SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 1974

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on 17th September, 1974, and is hereby published for general information:-

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1- Short title and commencement.

(1) This Act may be called the CONSTITUTION (SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 1974

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2- Amendment of Article 106 of the Constitution.

In the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, hereinafter referred to as the Constitution in Article 106, in clause (3) after the words "communities" the words and brackets "and persons of Quadiani group or the Lahori group (who call themselves 'Ahmadis')" shall be inserted.

3- Amendment of Article 260 of the Constitution.

In the Constitution, in Article 260, after clause (2) the following new clause shall be added, namely--

(3) A person who does not believe in the absolute and unqualified finality of The Prophethood of MUHAMMAD (Peace be upon him), the last of the Prophets or claims to be a Prophet, in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever, after MUHAMMAD (Peace be upon him), or recognizes such a claimant as a Prophet or religious reformer, is not a Muslim for the purposes of the Constitution or law."

---

THIRD SCHEDULE

Oaths of Office

President  
Prime Minister  
Federal Minister or Minister of State  
Speaker of National Assembly or Chairman of Senate  
Deputy Speaker of National Assembly or Deputy Chairman Of Senate  
Member of National Assembly or Member of Senate  
Governor of Province  
Chief Minister or Provincial Minister  
Speaker of a Provincial Assembly  
Deputy Speaker of a Provincial Assembly  
Member of a Provincial Assembly  
Auditor-General of Pakistan  
Chief Justice of Pakistan or of a High Court or Judge of The Supreme Court or a High Court  
Chief Justice or Judge of The Federal Shariat Court  
Chief Election Commissioner  
Members Of The Armed Forces

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**President**

[Article 42]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I am a Muslim and believe in the Unity and Oneness of Almighty Allah, the Books of Allah, the Holy Quran being the last of them, the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him) as the last of the Prophets and that there can be no Prophet after him, the Day of Judgment, and all the requirements and teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah:

That I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, as President of Pakistan, I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan:

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions:

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

That, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favor, affection or ill-will:

And that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as President of Pakistan, except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as President.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

-----  
**Prime Minister**

[Article 91(5)]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do swear solemnly that I am a Muslim and believe in the Unity and Oneness of Almighty Allah, the Books of Allah, the Holy Quran being the last of them, the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him) as the last of the Prophets and that there can be no Prophet after him, the Day of Judgment, and all the requirements and teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah:

That I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, as Prime Minister of Pakistan, I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan:

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic Ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan:

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions:

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

That, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favor, affection or ill-will:

And that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as Prime Minister except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as Prime Minister.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

-----  
Federal Minister or Minister Of State

[Article 92(2)]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, as Federal Minister (or Minister of State); I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan:

That I will strive to **preserve the Islamic Ideology** which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan:

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions:

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

That, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favor, affection or ill-will:

And that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as Federal Minister (or Minister of State), except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as Federal Minister (or Minister of State), or as may be specially permitted by the Prime Minister.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

-----  
Speaker of National Assembly or Chairman of Senate

[Article 53(2) and 61]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, as Speaker of the National Assembly (or Chairman of the Senate) and whenever I am called upon to act as President of Pakistan, I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully, accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the law and as Speaker of the National Assembly in accordance with the rules of the Assembly (or as Chairman of the Senate in accordance with the rules of the Senate), and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan:

That I will strive to **preserve the Islamic Ideology** which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan:

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions:

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

And that, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favor, affection or ill- will.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

-----

Deputy Speaker of National Assembly or Deputy Chairman Of Senate

[Article 53(2) and 61]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, whenever I am called upon to act as Speaker of the National Assembly (or Chairman of the Senate), I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the law and the rules of the Assembly (or Senate), and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well- being and prosperity of Pakistan:

That I will strive to **preserve the Islamic Ideology** which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan:

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions:

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

And that, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favor, affection or ill-will.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

-----

Member of National Assembly or Member of Senate

[Article 65]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That as a member of the National Assembly (or Senate), I will perform my functions honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully, in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and the rules of the Assembly (or Senate), and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well- being and prosperity of Pakistan:

That I will strive to **preserve the Islamic Ideology** which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan:

And that I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

-----  
Governor of Province

[Article 102]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, as the Governor of the Province of \_\_\_\_\_, I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan:

That I will strive to **preserve the Islamic Ideology** which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan:

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions:

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

That, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favor, affection or ill-will:

And that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as Governor of the Province of \_\_\_\_\_ except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as Governor.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

-----  
Chief Minister or Provincial Minister

[Articles 130(5) and 132(2)]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, as a Chief Minister (or Minister) of the Government of the Province of \_\_\_\_\_, I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan:

That I will strive to **preserve the Islamic Ideology** which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan:

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions:

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

That, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favor, affection or ill-will:

And that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as Chief Minister (or Minister) except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as Chief Minister (or Minister) or as may be specially permitted by the Chief Minister.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

-----  
Speaker of a Provincial Assembly

[Articles 53(2) and 127]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, as Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of the Province of \_\_\_\_\_ [and whenever I am called upon to act as Governor, I will discharge] my duties, and perform my functions honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully, in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the law and the rules of the Assembly, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well- being and prosperity of Pakistan:

That I will strive to **preserve the Islamic Ideology** which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan:

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions:

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

And that, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favor, affection or ill- will.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

-----  
Deputy Speaker of a Provincial Assembly

[Articles 53(2) and 127]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, whenever I am called upon to act as Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of the Province of \_\_\_\_\_, I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully, in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the law and the rules of the Assembly, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well- being and prosperity of Pakistan:

That I will strive to **preserve the Islamic ideology** which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan:

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions:

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:  
And that, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favor, affection or ill- will.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

---

Member of a Provincial Assembly

[Articles 65 and 127]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, as a member of the Provincial Assembly of \_\_\_\_\_, I will perform my functions honestly to the best of my ability faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the law and the rules of the Assembly, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well- being and prosperity of Pakistan:

That I will strive to **preserve the Islamic Ideology** which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan:

And that I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

---

Auditor-General of Pakistan

[Article 168(2)]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, as Auditor- General of Pakistan, I will discharge my duties and perform my functions honestly, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law and to the best of my knowledge, ability and judgment, without fear or favor, affection or ill- will, and that I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

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Chief Justice of Pakistan or of a High Court or Judge of The Supreme Court or a High Court

[Articles 178 and 194]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, as Chief Justice of Pakistan (or a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan or Chief Justice or a Judge of the High Court for the Province or Provinces of \_\_\_\_\_) I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly to the best of my ability and faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law:

That I will abide by the code of conduct issued by the Supreme Judicial Council:  
That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions:

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

And that, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favor, affection or ill-will.

May Allah Almighty heap and guide me (A'meen.)

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Chief Justice or Judge of The Federal Shariat Court

[Article 203 C (7)]

(In the name of Allah the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, as Chief Justice of the Federal Shariat Court (or a Judge of the Federal Shariat Court), I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, and faithfully, in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law:

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions:

That I will abide by the code of conduct issued by the Supreme Judicial Council:

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

And that, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favor, affection or ill-will.

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Chief Election Commissioner

[Article 214]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that as Chief Election Commissioner I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and without fear or favor, affection or ill-will, and that I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

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Members Of The Armed Forces

[Article 244]

(In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan and uphold the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which embodies the will of the people, that I will not engage myself in any political activities whatsoever and that I will honestly and faithfully serve Pakistan in the Pakistan Army (or Navy or Air Force) as required by and under the law.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

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Notes

1

"5" substituted for "3" by the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2010 (Article 100(i)), with effect from April 19th, 2010.

2

"130(5)" substituted for "131(4)" the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2010 (Article 100(ii)), with effect from April 19th, 2010.

3

Substituted by the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2010 (Article 100(iii)), with effect from April 19th, 2010, for the words "I will discharge".

4

Oath for Chief Justice or a Judge of the Federal Shariat Court substituted by the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2010 (Article 100(iv)), with effect from April 19th, 2010, for the following:

[Article 203 C (7)]

(In the name of Allah the most Beneficent, the most Merciful.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that, as the Chief Justice (or a Judge of the Federal Shariat Court, I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability and faithfully in accordance with law;

And that I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

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