

## Comparison between 1956 and 1962 Constitution of Pakistan

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### ABSTRACT

*When Pakistan came into being on 14<sup>th</sup> of August 1947, the existing India Act of 1935 was adopted by Pakistan with some amendments as interim constitution of Pakistan. The temporary arrangement was made to run the affairs of newly independent state which required a permanent constitution on emergent basis. The Muslim community had mainly trusted in the Muslim League, because of the reason that Muslim League was loyal to establishing an Islamic state based on the principle of Islam. But unfortunately, the members of Constituent Assembly were not in favour of this spiritual tendency. The founder of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah repeated many time that constitution of Pakistan shall be framed according to the Quran and Sunnah.<sup>1</sup>*

**Keyword:** Constituent Assembly, 1956 Constitution, Comparison.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The prominent clusters of Ulema all over the country joined together and inspired the public opinion in favour of the formation of an Islamic Constitution. In this regard, the masses get together in large numbers and shaped a gigantic popular movement in favour of the Islamic state. The major objective of the association was that Constituent Assembly should follow the model of “Objectives Resolution” that was adopted on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1949. The decision was presented by Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan the first Prime Minister of Pakistan in the cabinet for considerations and approval.<sup>2</sup>

### 2. OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION

- 2.1 **Sovereignty of Allah:** The sovereignty over the entire universe only belonged to Allah Almighty alone and authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan, through its people.
- 2.2 **Democracy:** Power to rule in the country has been delegated by Allah Almighty to the people and they should exercise the power strictly in accordance with the divine injunctions. The authority to rule in the country will be exercised through the representatives of the people.
- 2.2 **Islamic Conduct of State:** Islamic principles of democracy, freedom, tolerance and social justice shall be observed.
- 2.3 **Promotion of Islamic way of Life:** The encouragement of Islamic way of life will be given to the Muslims in order to facilitate the lives of people in

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The critics of the Multinational Companies raise doubts about the industrial and commercial development under MNCs, therefore they support the strikes, boycott and violence against the Multinational Companies. The Multinational Companies through the transfer of technology have contributed to the development of the host nation. In developing countries the foreign capital investment Law encourages the foreign investors and Joint Ventures in technology. Various private entrepreneurs as well as the companies interested for the joint ventures with the foreign countries, according to the principle the transfer of technology occurs in such market that the owner or the supplier transfers the technology to the buyer or licensee with all the necessary information for the transfer. The culture is important factor in the activities of global scanning of Multinational Companies, as they are able to identify the difference of cross culture. They also have to be aware about culture and cultural differences in nations and organizations. There is no doubt in their contribution to human welfare across the globe, but from the multinational companies' production processes, many problems such as pollution of air and sea, lakes, steam have arised. These problems have been strongly highlighted in the protests against the Multinational Companies.

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Companies, the political parties do not like proliferation of the Multinational Companies.<sup>20</sup>

The bone of contention between the host and Multinational Companies is investment in the raw materials. The developing countries are not satisfied with the role of Multinational Companies and they are using their bargaining position in the raw material export.<sup>21</sup>

The direct foreign investment based on the technology industries, research and development, the multinational corporation can cooperate in the development of economy of the host country. The capital inflows enclosed by outflows at the high grade, and it has complaint from various officials regarding the training of local personnel and it is necessary to give encouragement to the private enterprises.<sup>22</sup> This feeling of many governments across the globe is not correct that the Multinational Companies cause disturbances in the economic planning and also create tensions for local Governments.

The advantage of technology is another serious issue. According to this statement, that establishment of joint venture in foreign countries is the great loss by competitive position in the world, some countries give their views on the interference economically and politically, by way of local government of the multinational corporation. There are other regions in the field of economies of the development facing controversy and not stable on the issue of benefits and private foreign investment cost. It has been pointed out that there is no influence on economic, investment saving as well as manufacturing from Multinational Companies, and basically not agreeing with the style and character of the development. It has been a positive contribution of global scanning ability of the Multinational companies have improved the transportation services, computer network, they are in position to provide these services directly or indirectly, through these services it helps to identify the opportunities, threats and other information for the Multinational Companies.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

According to our views the business of the Multinational Companies in the developed countries reflect the combination of global integration as well as local response, however it is based on the nature of demand in each market, it is fact that all markets have their own requirements, and therefore need different response. Multinational Companies have made global contributions that have benefited every society in onway or other. They have been the agents of change in the fields of transfer of Technology, advance research and development. The activities of Multinational R&D have resulted in improved consumer welfare across the world. Multinational Companies are responsible for improving all aspects of business life including electronic banking, satellite communication facilities, best electronic infrastructure, and state of Art communication network services such as internet, transport and logic services.

The Multinational Companies mostly perform their processes using high technology through the skilled labor, when the use of unskilled labor required in resource based process, it is a usual practice for the investment of Multinational Companies to hire unskilled workers as supply in the poor host countries, Hence the interest of host country against the Multinational Companies found weak. No accountability from the host country is normally possible if any of the firms give up the investment and go somewhere else.

**(b) Focus of Profit Earning**

The best strategy base done is the set of conditions, worldwide strategy relates with condition, as the FDI was the main source regarding transfer the manufacturing process to the developing countries as all the planet proceeding to the industrial process, but it is fact that Multinational Companies do not apply the process as they have different strategies on the basis of the main profit.

In fact the multinational companies are interested in investing in the developing countries of small division; these countries not more than 15 or 20, there is some competition against the FDI,<sup>16</sup> as the investment is not competing the core countries in respect of FDI,

Most of the multinational companies give preference to their own interest rather than to the national interest of the host country. It is therefore impossible to expect the encouragement of local development from such foreign companies. There are some risks on property out of the country, on restoration of capital, currency practice or the devaluation in political matters, so it needs to get high profit on account of compensation regarding the risks, but the high rate creates doubt for the host countries,<sup>17</sup> as the compensation on account of high profits to clear such doubt and also get relief from the pressure of payment of balance, so it is necessary for the compensation for risks give favor to the demand.<sup>18</sup>

Future strategy of multinational companies is based on tradition and operation, to obtain the land on Greenfield in the developing countries for planting new employment and machinery, from early of 1990 by applying new strategy large number of multinational companies are going to include in the economies of the developing countries and purchasing the companies, there is no confusion for the merger.<sup>19</sup>

**(c) Issues of Conflicts**

It has been found that the areas of conflict vary from company to company and from country to country, the policy and direction of the research of the corporation is not according to the interests and requirements of the developing country. The Less Developed Countries (LDC) show the doubt regarding Multinational Companies as the economic relationship between the two has been converted to the economic relationship of the consultant and the client. Given the influence of the investors of the foreign countries and the Multinational

Companies of US are estimated at 65%. In U.S imports market, that share of Multinational Companies is very vital. In worldwide trade, the position of Multinational Companies is very much important because one third of international trade goes on through the Multinational Companies.

### **RESERVATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES**

Multinational Companies have questionable relationship with the developing countries. Former communists criticized the Multinational Companies and declared them a tool of neo-colonialism. In the year 1980, the competitive environment was totally changed by the creation of technology to the interest of Multinational Companies. Political and economic pressures, and the information technologies took over the control through privatization.

#### **(a) Away from Charter**

The collision of Multinational Companies with the economies of host companies is increasing. The character of Multinational Companies has changed over 300 years.

1. The Multinational Companies act as the barriers of the entrance. In the past, Multinational Companies act support the character, whereas the present Multinational Companies act support branded products.
2. On the basis of exclusive rights, Multinational Companies always control the main industries of the host country, previously only the mining and agriculture fields were controlled by the Multinational Companies but today the Multinational Companies control the chemical and electronic industries as well.
3. The Multinational Companies control the trading field as a group of chartered companies, but Multinational Companies imposed the ban on the imported raw materials and products to control the export of finished products.
4. The Multinational Companies failed to provide experience to the under developed countries. They usually hired managers and skilled workers from abroad. However, today Multinational Companies do not depend mainly upon the emigrant population but only partly in managing activities at the Head Office.
5. The Multinational Companies directed foreign investment in such areas where the military or the political power in the country, in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries have seen positive effects in cross investment where the negative effects found in the developing countries on direct foreign investment.

and France 10%.<sup>11</sup> The foreign markets are very fast with respect to exports and way of production in the foreign countries.<sup>12</sup>

As most of the large companies undertake the Research and Development (R&D) work at home country, the R & D expenditure of Multinational Companies has increased at 10%. The international flows of knowledge and technology have also increased. In the year 1999, US parent companies received the amount of 23.3 billion US Dollars in recognition of license fees and royalties while the foreign Multinational Companies have received 7.7 billion US Dollars.<sup>13</sup> Since 1980, trade process has been mostly found in developed countries. Despite including countries of Asia, no change occurred in the developed countries. The owners of technology of the Multinational Companies contribute to the host country's economy by providing employment, capital and productivity either directly or indirectly. Multinational firms also provide efficiency gains to the host country by providing efficient technical, managerial, marketing or the productivity skills to the local firms. The host nation acquires the direct benefits from the foreign direct investment. The study also shows the positive role of the Multinational Companies in developing manpower skills in scientific, technical and managerial fields. It is also pointed out that in the host countries the existence of MNCs have favorable effect on the competitive process of the host country.

### **(c) World Trade with Multinationals**

In fact, the share of developed countries is going on with the same industry as given in the world market by imperfect competition of inter industry trade, the shares in the production of goods obtained in the same field of the industries, the leader of the company of technology field in the foreign country on account of another reason regarding the import.

The share of the import goods used by companies has increased from 14.2% to 19.9% during the years 1970 to 1990 that means 5.7% increase in period of 20 years.<sup>14</sup> Greater import of goods maintain the link between the foreign production and international trading, and as a result the affiliated companies in foreign countries continuously grow up.

The Multinational Companies provide great trading relationship between parent and affiliated companies. More than 50% of all the American Multinational Companies deal in exports of intermediate goods.<sup>15</sup> It is correct that the foreign production can be changed and there are great new trading opportunities available internationally.

As per documentary evidence, the intra-firm trading share of the total share has been estimated as one third. The share of U.S Multinational Companies has increased during the last twenty years, so in the trading field, the role of Multinational Companies is more than 35% and the total exports of Multinational

affiliated companies in local and international places. <sup>2</sup> The Multinational Companies owns large firms and their economic standings are comparable with even the whole economies of some countries. Another important aspect is that there are other necessary activities of the Multinational Companies operations as created on account of export and imports, 50% imports and exports of United States on the basis of transactions.<sup>3</sup>

#### **(a) Multinational and Foreign Direct Investment Flow**

Increasing in economic continuously on the basis of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and the growth in trading related to the production as well as rising of FDI. During last 24 years, 60% increase has been found in the industrial production, while the rate of international trading has been leveled up from 2% per annum to 4.8% per annum, an increase of 210 %. In the rate of FDI an increase of 780% has been found during the tenure of 1973-1997. <sup>4</sup>

The discussion on the increase of FDI on the basis of worldwide supporting data <sup>5</sup> illustrate that the result of FDI found in China and South East Asia were very high in 1990 and in the year 1996. In the year 1970 to 1980, the share increased from 18% to 40% in U.S.; similar was the situation in the year 1960 and in the beginning of the year 1970.<sup>6</sup>

The outflows and inflows of FDI found in the developed countries, from 1972 to 1978 flow were private flows of FDI. <sup>7</sup> It is in home and host nations having different sectors and industries as related to the Multinational Companies, the <sup>8</sup>services of FDI are growing in the total outward stock in the developed countries. The Global Company provides product and services and fulfills the universal requirements. The electronic products, such as capacitors and resistors, fall under the universal products. Some products require specific markings, which are often known as the local pressures such as differences in the need of customers, in distribution channels etc. They then force to adopt market structure as well as host government demands.<sup>9</sup>

#### **(b) Transfer of Technology and Knowledge**

The Multinational Companies play great part as developers. For the comparison of imperfect world markets, it is necessary to be aware about two features regarding indivisible and public good.

The amount of license fees and royalties for the transfer of knowledge and technology at the increased rate of FDI flows, raised from 12 billion US \$ in 1983 to 65 billion U.S \$ in 1999. <sup>10</sup> The developed countries dominated the amount of license fees and royalties in comparison are concealed FDI regional stock; in fact the developed countries are sources of share on use of the technology. In the year 1990, 50% of license fee and royalties have been received by the U.S where as Japan has received 10%, United Kingdom 9%, Germany 6%



## **Interpretations of Multinational's Policies in Developed and Less Developed Countries**

Syed Shahab Uddin\*

### **ABSTRACT**

*This article explains the economic and international business between developed and developing countries while keeping in view of chartered of Multinational Companies in order to explain the particular role of Multinational Companies in the Developed and Developing countries, the base of this article to describe the process of realism in between of Multinational Companies which are operation in developing world in manufacturing and services sectors industrial enterprises are dominant the multinational business in Developed countries due to joint venture, in the cross borders as well as marketing, trading, manufacturing, consulting, contracting banking, hotel and insurance field, so multinational group operating across the national. this study also given attention to some aims and objectives for the success of the business of the Multinational Companies in business as well as covered some important issue of the Islamic culture in this study in Muslim countries as well as less developed countries.*

**Keywords:** Investment, Trade, Production, Manufacturing, Services,

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The main objective of this article is to discuss the business practices of multinational companies and their processes of direct investment in both developed and underdeveloped countries. This tries to describe the different aspects of multinational companies, particularly in the field of transfer of technology. Before the 17<sup>th</sup> century, English and Dutch monopolies in trade were existing in the form of chartered companies. However, in the nineteenth century that multinational companies began to find an ever increasing role, as the European investment abroad swelled in the sectors of textile and mining.

### **PERFORMANCE OF MNCS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

Worldwide businesses of Multinational Companies are very much vital and contribute to 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the global Gross Domestic Production GDP. Both the global and the local role of the MNCs (Multinational Companies) is increasing. The MNCs often control the world class resources through which new products and services are generated. Multinational Companies have made industrial activity and its procedures possible on international scale. At present, 60,000 companies are qualified as multinational, whereas 500,000 companies are working with their collaboration,<sup>1</sup> 25%; i.e. the value of Multinational Companies on the international basis is one trillion U.S Dollars on account of sales of foreign

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### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:**

This study was conducted to explore the role of Islamic documentaries in the facilitation of Islamic learning at University level at University of Karachi focusing the Arts faculty. Through data it was concluded that students also think that teaching Islam with the help of Islamic documentaries can motivate and prolong the memory of the students regarding any concept which cannot be taught through simple lecture method. The entire hypotheses which were assumed were proven correct.

1. It has been observed and identified that documentary films can be chosen as effective and powerful mode of instruction to students. Through this mode, students can be exposed with different aspects of experiences from which they may be unfamiliar, and providing the students with examples of different concepts, difficult in explaining otherwise. Additionally instructors can provide the real life examples through clips, videos and documentaries, related with different concepts.
2. Usually students are lacking experience of wide range of topics and different issues specifically related with courses like Islamic Courses etc. Documentary therefore can bring the attention of different students on issues, facilitating the students to connect with real world challenges, humans are facing in such a way that, dramatic films may cannot.
3. Additionally, use of different documentaries and films facilitates the instructors to introduce different topics which may inform the students and make them familiar with different issues. These documentaries may also provide material for conversation and discussion and facilitate the further research and exploration. It is therefore important to focus while screening any documentary that it focus on or depicts socio cultural and emotional aspects, ensuring that instructors are providing appropriate class time to learners for discussion, what students have seen and observed. Additionally, it is also important to note that instructors must have enough time for conceptualization of different concepts discussed and covered in documentaries so that they can facilitate the learning of students.
4. Public libraries in this regards must have to maintain huge collection of tele-films and documentaries specifically those which are developed and launched by PBS (Public Broadcasting System). Public libraries are major source and excellent facility specifically for their own areas.
5. It is also important that these documentaries and films must cover different social and socio-cultural phenomena, facilitating the learners to learn and raise consciousness of their viewers and target audience in understanding behavioural aspects, people, places, problems, events, institutions or others, highlighted.
6. Finally, these films are usually unscripted therefore having limited contents as compared to what film makers can actually capture or observe on films.

**TABLE -5**

Table showing response of participants that Islamic documentary will help in delivering vivid Islamic concepts in youth.

DEPARTMENTS	YES	NO	INDIFFERENT	TOTAL
ISLAMIC LEARNING	15	2	3	20
ISLAMIC HISTORY	6	6	8	20
GENERAL HISTORY	6	2	12	20
MASS COMMUNICATION	11	6	3	20
EDUCATION	13	6	1	20
SOCIOLOGY	18	1	1	20
TOTAL	69	23	28	120
PERCENTAGE	57.5%	19.1%	23.3%	

**SUMMARY OF THE DATA:**

1. The sample comprised of students from Islamic history (20), Islamic learning (20), sociology (20), mass communication (20), general history and education (20) department of Karachi University.
2. The participants belonged to various age groups most of them 95% belonged to 19-24 years age groups, only 5% were above 24years.
3. When asked from the participants about the role of Islamic documentaries in building connection between adults and Islam (65%) agreed and showed positive response in this respect. While (29%) responded negatively and (6%) responded indifferently.
4. While asking the participants does Islamic documentaries can positively facilitate Islamic learning (70%) responded positively, (21.6%) responded negatively and (8.3%) responded indifferently.
5. The reason for this perception was that (80%) said due to extreme use of social sites and television. They believe that documentaries itself are full of knowledge if the culture of Islamic documentaries will b cultivated at any level of academic years it will facilitate the learning regarding Islam.
6. The data showed that (65%) agreed to the statement that Islamic documentaries can motivate the youth in becoming practicing Muslims. (22.6%) disagreed to the statement while (12.5%) were indifferent.
7. The data also revealed that (87.5%) think that spirituality can be nurture through Islamic documentaries. The reason highlighted was that through non formal ways of teaching, students are more likely to pay attention and grab more information. Usage of different teaching strategies especially documentaries can help students to learn more.
8. The data also disclosed that majority of student (57.5%) thinks Islamic documentaries can help in delivering vivid Islamic concepts in youth. (19.1%) disagree with the statement while (23.3%) were indifferent.