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Pakistan Studies Mid Examination

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Q.) Write down a note on Pakistan as a nuclear Power?

Ans) In 1971 when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came into power he knew The Pakistan is a developing country needed atomic energy, Not for war or distraction but for the prosperity and growth of Pakistan. And thus The First Atomic Plant was established in Karachi in 1971.

This point prove even more essential when India launched its first atomic blast in 1974. When India launched its atomic blast it shifted The Power in South-Asia.

After the blast in 1974 by India it became paramount that Pakistan must achieve the same level of power. In 1976 Pakistan and France signed an agreement to finance the construction of the atomic plant. However France was forced to cancel their ~~help~~ from agreement by other nations. This did not stop Zia-ul-Haq (a military man) to stop development of The Plant.

Many nations rose up against Pakistan in the endeavors to stop Pakistan, but the government of Pakistan if they did not acquire the same power India would

Their power as a atomic power to take over Pakistan.

In 1984 Pakistan acquired ~~it~~ uranium enrichment technology.

~~In 1998 India conducted 5 atomic blasts to show their power. in response Pakistan~~

On the 23rd of May 1998 India conducted 5 atomic blasts to show they were now a threat.

In spite of threats from American President Bill Clinton, Nawaz Sharif conducted his own blast of the 28th of May 1998 ~~to~~ in response to India.

This showed the world that Pakistan was now the 7th atomic power

Q) Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started the Aligarh Movement? And that movement was successful or not explain with detail.

Ans) After the war of independence the condition of the muslims of India was extremely bad as British blamed the Muslims for the war rather than the Indians.

This resulted in the muslims being hated by both the British and the Hindus. As muslims were proud people they rejected the British education which lead to muslims to fall way behind in every aspect of life. Education, politics, economics etc.

However the Hindus on the other hand had accepted the new British rule and their educational system. This allowed them to get better position in the society and further degrade the Muslims.

In those horrible conditions Sir Syed Ahmed Khan came forward and wanted to help the Muslims to ~~again~~ come out of the bad conditions / situation. He started ~~the~~ a movement in order to help muslims regain their position in the society as they ~~did~~ did in the past. The movement was called 'Aligarh Movement'.

The main purpose of the movement was

- 1) Loyalty to British Government
- 2) Modern Education for Muslims to compete with Hindus.
- 3) To keep Muslims away from Politics.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan realized that the main reason for the miserable condition of Muslims was due to the lack of modern education. Therefore he knew he had to make concrete steps to make education available to Muslims. In 1859 Sir Syed set up a school for Muslims in Muradabad where English, Persian, Islamiyat and Urdu were compulsory subjects. In 1862 he constructed another school in Ghazipur known as 'Madrasah Ghazipur' with the same principles.

In 1864, Sir Syed created/founded a Scientific Society whose purpose was to translate English books into Urdu. In 1866 Sir Syed moved to Aligarh along with the Scientific Society and published a journal 'Aligarh Institute Gazette'. The aim of the journal was to clear misconceptions between the Muslims and the British, and bring them closer together.

In order to better educate the Muslims Sir Syed realized he had to have a better understanding of western education. So he went to England in 1869 to get education from Oxford Institute and Cambridge University.

After his return ~~to~~ in 1875 Sir Syed

After his return, Sir Syed toured across the country to collect funds and educate people. In 1875 Sir Syed established 'Mohammad Anglo Oriental School' in Aligarh. In 1877 the school was upgraded to college level.

The main ~~was~~ characteristic of the college was that it offered both Western and Islamic Education. The college was later upgraded to University level after the ~~the~~ death of Sir Syed in 1920.

As one of the key figures in Education of Muslims, Sir Syed also wrote many essays/journals to improve British and Muslims bonds. Sir Syed wrote 'Tabaen-al-Kalam' as commentary of The Bible which drew out the similarities found between Islam and Christianity. He also wrote 'Essay of the life of Muhammad' in response to 'life of Muhammad' by William Muir who criticized the Holy Prophet. Sir Syed also wrote 'Anjuman-i-Tariki-Urdu' to protect Urdu language.

Due to all these achievements of Sir Syed

I believe that the Aligarh Movement was successful. It was able to achieve its main objectives, which were to educate the Indian Muslims and to prove to the British that Muslims were not villains of the war.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was ~~the~~ ^{one} of the key figures due to ~~which~~ ^{whom} Muslims were able to get an independent country.

Q) What were the Islamic provisions added in 1973 Constitution?

Ans) The 1973 constitution was adopted on 12th April 1973. The constitution represents the ideology and democratic aspiration of the people of Pakistan.

1 Written Constitution

Constitution of Pakistan 1973 is a written constitution. It is comprised of 280 Articles, 6 schedules, 12 sections, which are divided in 12 Parts.

2 State Religion

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 announces Islam as the state religion.

3 Semi Rigid

The constitution is not too rigid nor too flexible. If 2/3 majority of the total strength of the National Assembly ^{can} approve an amendment.

4 Republican Form of Government

According to the constitution, Pakistan shall be an Islamic Republic. The Head of the state shall be elected by the Parliament in a joint sitting in a term of five years.

5 National Language

Urdu has been declared the National Language of Pakistan ~~by~~ but English will be the official language.

6 Federal Form of Government

Pakistan shall be a Federation consisting of four Provinces; Sind, Punjab, NWFP and Balochistan.

7 Parliamentary Form of Government

The Constitution provides for parliamentary form of government, both at the centre and provinces. Both Prime Minister and Chief Minister are held responsible to the National and Provincial Assemblies. They may be removed by the assemblies. The vote of No-Confidence.

8 Independent Judiciary

Although the members of the judiciary are appointed by the president yet the power to remove them is not with the president, this power is held by the Supreme Judicial Council of Pakistan. This allows the judge to perform their duties without fear or pressure.

9 Constitution Institution

The constitution of 1973 had made many ~~concrete~~ institutions; Council ~~of~~ for Common Interest, National Economic Council, National Finance Commission, Election Commission of Pakistan etc. These all work for the betterment of Pakistan and its interest.

10 Bicameral Legislation

The legislation is divided into Two Houses. The lower House is called 'National Assembly'; who are elected by the people for a term of 5 years.

The Upper House is called 'Senate', who are elected by the Provincial Assembly

The National Assembly ~~is~~ is subjected to dissolution by the Senate is not.