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SUBMITTED TO

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ANSWER TO QUESTION NO 1 :=

PAKISTAN IS A NUCLEAR POWER:

Pakistan is the 7th nuclear weapon state and nuclear power. As of 2009, the nuclear power plants make up to 2.4% share of the total generation where the electricity made by fossil fuel is 65.2%. & 33.9% of it is from the Hydro power.

At present Pakistan has two nuclear reactors of 45 MW power to generate electricity. The third nuclear reactor will be operational in mid 2010.

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) is responsible for all nuclear energy and research application in the country.

→ Pakistan started developing her atomic capacity after India successful nuclear explosion in 1974. when India becomes

a nuclear power, how could Pakistan stay behind in the face of her illegal occupation of Kashmir and her threats to Pakistan. India exploded more nuclear bombs in early May 1998.

The state of Pakistan as a nuclear power has a few positive results. First of all it corrected the balance of power in South Asia that was in Indian favor after the nuclear explosion.

**BRIEF INTRODUCTION:**

Pakistan first nuclear power reactor is a small (125 MWe) Canadian pressurized heavy water reactor which started up in 1971 and which is under international safeguards near Karachi. which is operated at reduced power. KANUPP-2 and 3 are under construction and are being built by PAEC.

The KANUPP-2 (1000MWe) and 3 are part of Pakistan civilian nuclear power. The three units of nuclear power are

Under IAEA Safeguards - KANUPP is supplying power to KESC & is not controlled by national power control center. (3)

The second unit in Chashma-1 in Punjab is a 325 MWe Pressurized Water Reactor supplied by China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC) under Safeguards.

It started up in May 2000 and is also known as CHASNUPP-1. Construction of its twin, Chashma-2 started in December 2005.

A Safeguard agreement with IAEA was signed in 2006 and grid connection is expected in 2011.

The third nuclear power reactor is Pakistan Nuclear Power Fuel Complex Pressurized Water Reactor constructed indigenously by Pakistan PAEC, under IAEA Safeguards.

Pakistan could now oppose in her own right (4)  
India claim to a seat in the Security Council  
of the UN as the world's largest democracy  
with nuclear capability. If Pakistan could not  
gain a permanent seat in the Security Council  
why should India?

Also Pakistan nuclear capability gave her a  
golden chance to develop it for peaceful purpose  
The atomic Scientists of the country are now  
researching on the use of atomic energy for the  
production of electricity (power) at different  
places in the country. Several advanced  
country like Germany, China etc are already making  
use of atomic energy to produce cheap electricity  
on a massive scale. When we have a nuclear  
power plant in Karachi for the production of  
electricity, it will be possible to have further  
better plants in other cities.

Atomic energy can be used in place of natural fuels like oil & gas. In the advanced countries like the Russia ships and marine are nuclear energy as fuel. The same can be done by the developing countries like ours. If car's buses and planes also start using nuclear or some other equally effective fuel, travel and communicating will be extremely cheap. No doubt, atomic energy is a great blessing. It can, however, be the worst curse if it is used for destructive purpose. Most of the world can be destroyed almost completely by the use of atomic energy in a negative way. Let Pakistan initiate a programme to show and exemplify how nuclear energy can be an answer to many of our problems arising out of disease and shortage of natural fuels.

X —————> Y —————> X.

## ANSWER TO QUESTION NO 2 :-

Syed Ahmad Khan was a great leader of Muslims who came to prominence after the war of independence in 1857 when India was amalgamated in the British empire by the dissolution of East India Company.

The Britishers made the Muslims responsible for the Mutiny and they were reduced to misery by the Britishers through confiscating their properties and denying them employment.

→ Politically the Muslims of India were reduced from the position of rulers to the position of subject.

→ Similarly Muslims were economically targeted by confiscating their lands & denying them the jobs. They were reduced to poverty.

→ Educationally muslims were far away behind the hindus-

→ Based upon their political, economic and educational conditions we can perceive their social standing-

→ It was in these dejected condition sir Syed Ahmad Khan started a movement for the revival of indian muslims which is known as aligar movement.

⇒ The movement started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was an educational movements.

**MAIN CAUSES:** of the movement.

★ British Hostility.

★ Hindu Ascendancy.

★ Muslim Antipathy.

**REALIZATION BY SIR SYED:**

→ To apprise the British that the muslims are not disloyal to them and only muslims are not responsible for the war-



→ To bring acute change in muslims out look by learning English and getting modern education.

→ Are the movement was Successful or not :

Fortunately, Syed Ahmad Khan able to attract into his orbit a number of sincere friends who shared his views and helped him.

Among them were well known figures like Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Nawab Vigar-ul-Mulk etc a renowned scholar, jurist and educationist, was a great source of help to him.

Syed Ahmad Khan also succeeded in enlisting the services of a number of distinguished English professors like Bech, Morison, Raleigh and Arnold who gave their best in building up the aligarh college into first-rate institution.

A brief chronology of Syed Ahmad's efforts is given below.

- Built Gulshan School in Muradabad in 1859.
- Set up Victoria School in Ghazipur in 1863.
- Set up the Scientific Society in Aligarh in 1864.  
This society was involved in the translation of English works into the native language.
- In 1866 the Aligarh Institute Gazette imparted information on history, ancient and modern science of agriculture, natural and physical sciences and advanced mathematics.
- In 1870 Committee striving for the educational progress of Muslims.
- 1875 Muhammad Anglo Oriental School, Aligarh Setup on the pattern of English public school.  
Later raised to the level of college in 1877 and 1913 in University.
- In 1886 Muhammadan Educational Conference. This conference met every year to take stock of the educational problems of the Muslims.

Syed Ahmad Khan Aligarh Movement played a significant role in bringing about an intellectual revolution among the Indian Muslims. Thus it succeeded in achieving its major objectives i.e. educational progress & social reform. His efforts earned Sir Syed the title 'Prophet of Education.'

### Summary:

- The causes of the Indian Revolt.
- Loyal Muslims of India Reaction to the Ilbert Bill 1883.
- Opposition to the Muslims participation in the politics.
- Two nation theory.
- Establishment of School
- Scientific Society.
- Publication of Tanzeem-ul-Akhlaq, etc

## ANSWER TO QUESTION NO 3 :-

On 7th April, 1972 the national assembly of Pakistan appointed a committee to prepare a draft of the permanent constitution of Pakistan. A bill to provide a constitution was introduced by the committee in the Assembly on February 2, 1973. The Assembly passed the bill on 19th April, 1973 and at last the constitution came into force on 14th August 1973.

The present constitution (1973) provides for the protection and preservation of Islamic concept of life. It also attempts to propagate and implement the basic teachings of Islam.

### Islamic provisions of 1973 Constitution.

The following are the Islamic provisions of 1973 constitution based on the principles of holy Quran and Sunnah.

① Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Pakistan shall be known as "Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

② State Religion.

Islam shall be the state religion of Pakistan.

③ Sovereignty belongs to Allah.

Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah and the authority bestowed by him on men is a sacred trust which the people of Pakistan will exercise within the limits prescribed by Quran & Sunnah.

④ Definition of a muslim :-

The constitution also gives the definition of a muslim. A person who believes in Tauheed or oneness of Allah, and in the prophet hood of Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H) as the last prophet of Allah has described as a muslim.

⑤ A muslim to be president and prime minister. The constitution laid down that only muslims shall be elected president and prime minister of Pakistan. Non muslim could hold these offices.

⑥ Islamic way of life:

Steps shall be given to enable the muslims of Pakistan to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam.

⑦ Promotion of Social Justice and eradication of Social evils.

The State shall take necessary steps for prosecution of Social Justice and eradication of Social evils and shall prevent prostitution, gambling and taking of injurious drugs, printing publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements.

### ⑧ Teaching of Holy Quran:

The state shall try to make the teaching of Holy Quran & Islamised compulsory to encourage and facilitate the learning of arabic language.

### ⑨ Strengthening Bond, with muslim world,

The state shall endeavor to strengthen fraternal relation among muslims countries in order to promote islamic unity.

### ⑩ Council of islamic ideology.

There is a council of islamic ideology which shall guide the government in respect of islamic teaching, their implementation and propagation.

### ⑪ Error Free publication of Quran:

The government shall endeavor to secure correct and exact printing & publishing of the Holy Quran.

② Ahmadi's A Non-muslim Minority :-

According to the second amendment of 1973 Constitution, the Qadiani group or the Lehari group who call themselves "Ahmadi" were declared Non-muslim minority-

CONCLUSION:

The 1973 Constitution enlisted the main principles of states policy. Maximum efforts were made to improve the character of this constitution. Like other Constitution 1973 constitution of Pakistan also provides for the protection, propagation and enforcement of Islamic ideology.

