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**Ans(1):**

Pakistan's nuclear weapons program was established in 1972 by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Nuclear power in Pakistan is provided by five commercial nuclear power plants. Pakistan is the first Muslim country in the world to construct and operate civil nuclear power plants. Over the course of three decades, Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan built Pakistan's nuclear weapons program from a stolen uranium centrifuge design and a network of grey-market suppliers.

**Agreement:**

Pakistan's atomic tests were trailed by the February 1999 Lahore Agreements between Prime Ministers Vajpayee and Sharif. The understandings included certainty building estimates, for example, notification ahead of time of ballistic rocket testing and a continuation of their one-sided moratoria on atomic testing. In any case, strategic advances made that year were subverted by Pakistan's invasion into Kargil. Under US political weight, Prime Minister Sharif pulled back his soldiers, however lost force in October 1999 because of a military overthrow where Gen. Pervez Musharraf dominated.

**Nuclear Infrastructure:**

In the 1990s Pakistan began to pursue plutonium production capabilities. With Chinese assistance, Pakistan built the 40 MWt (megawatt thermal) Khusab research reactor at Joharabad, and in April 1998, Pakistan announced that the reactor was operational. According to public statements made by US officials, this unsafeguarded heavy water reactor generates an estimated 8-10 kilotons of weapons grade plutonium per year, which is enough for one to two nuclear weapons. The reactor could also produce tritium if it were loaded with lithium-6. According to J. Cirincione of Carnegie, Khusab's plutonium production capacity could allow Pakistan to develop lighter nuclear warheads that would be easier to deliver with a ballistic missile.

**Nuclear Tests**

On May 28, 1998 Pakistan announced that it had successfully conducted five nuclear tests. The Pakistani Atomic Energy Commission reported that the five nuclear tests conducted on May 28

generated a seismic signal of 5.0 on the Richter scale, with a total yield of up to 40 KT (equivalent TNT). Dr. A.Q. Khan claimed that one device was a boosted fission device and that the other four were sub-kiloton nuclear devices. On May 30, 1998 Pakistan tested one more nuclear warhead with a reported yield of 12 kilotons. The tests were conducted at Balochistan, bringing the total number of claimed tests to six. It has also been claimed by Pakistani sources that at least one additional device, initially planned for detonation on 30 May 1998, remained emplaced underground ready for detonation. During the 1990s, Pakistan prepared for possible testing. Project officials selected the Ras Koh Hills in the southwestern Baluchistan province as a test site. Engineers drilled test shafts deep into the ground in preparation. Pakistan also vastly improved its missile technology, developing the Ghauri medium-range ballistic missile, a derivative of the North Korean Nodong.

Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif faced enormous pressure to authorize nuclear tests after India conducted its own tests in May 1998. "We in Pakistan will maintain a balance with India in all fields," said Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan, a proponent of testing. "We are in a headlong arms race on the subcontinent." International leaders, however, called on Sharif not to respond to the Indian tests.

**Ans(2):**

### **History:**

After the war of independence the condition of the Muslims of India were very miserable as the British fell more on the Muslims than on Hindus. They considered that Muslims were responsible for all the wrongs and the war held just because of their harsh and rude behavior. After 1857, the Muslims emerged as a backward nation; they were illiterate and hopelessly ignorant in every walk of life. They were deprived of their basic rights and were neglected in every sphere of life. Nevertheless, they were economically, politically, socially and to be more exact religiously made the subject of ruthless punishment. They were helpless before the British and their combine lobby with Hindus; so, in these conditions they neither trusted Hindus nor British, who spared no effort to tortured Muslims.

### **Aligarh Movement:**

Aligarh Movement was started in 1866 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to help the Muslims come out from such deplorable and miserable conditions. He guided the Muslims towards the right path and attempted to draw out the Muslims from such helpless condition. He started a movement in order to give respectable position to Muslims in society as they had in past, this movement is known as Aligarh Movement. The main focus of the Aligarh movement was:

- Loyalty to British Government.
- Modern education for the Muslims to compete with Hindus.
- To keep away the Muslims from politics.

Sir Syed realized that this miserable and deplorable condition of Muslims was due to the lack of modern education. He believed that the cure of every problem of Muslims was the modern education. Therefore, he commenced an educational program in order to uplift the deprived and disappointed Muslims, who had lost their past glory. He took concrete steps for his education plan. Thus, in 1859, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up a school for Muslims in Muradabad where English, Persian, Islamiyat, Arabic, Urdu were compulsory subjects. In 1862, Sir Syed was transferred from Muradabad to Ghazipur where he established another school for Muslims, which was known as Madrass Ghazipur. Here, also the English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Islamiyat were compulsory subjects. Hence, in 1875, Sir Syed established Mohammedan Anglo Oriental School at Aligarh. In 1877, the school was upgraded to the level of college which was inaugurated by Lord Lytton. The main characteristic of this college was that it offered both Western and Eastern educations. Later on, this college was raised to the level of university, after the death of Sir Syed in 1920.

### **Objectives of Aligarh Movement:**

- 1) Removed misconception between Hindus and Muslims.
- 2) Removed misunderstanding between British and Muslims. ( there was a communication gap between ruler and ruled ones).
- 3) Causes of Indian Revolt in 1858, translated into 1873. ( asbab e baghawt e hind) W.W.hunter Book, Indian Muslims( disloyal of britishers).
- 4) He engaged britishers in educational services.(Lord Layton).
- 5) Life of Muhammad by William Mayor(khutbat e ahmadiya).
- 6) Pakistan the formative phase( British reaction changed towards Muslims during 1870-1880).

### **Successful or Not:**

The impact of Aligarh Movement was not confined to the Northern India only, but its expansion could be seen on the other regions of the Indian sub-continent during the 20th century. The Aligarh Movement has made a weighty and lasting contribution to the political emancipation of Indian Muslims.

### **Ans(3):**

### **ISLAMIC points added to 1973 CONSTITUTION:**

The following are the Islamic points added to 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 with the limits prescribed by Quran and 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 Mohammad (P.B.U.H) as the last prophet of Allah has described as a Muslim.

5) A Muslim to be a President and Prime Minister

The constitution laid down that only Muslims shall be elected president and Prime Minister of Pakistan. Non 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) Teachings of Holy Quran

The state shall try to make the teachings of Holy Quran and Islamiat compulsory to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language.

9) Strengthening Bond, with Muslim World

The state shall endeavour to strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim 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 teachings, their implementation and propagation. Its chairman and members are appointed by President. Although its advice is not binding on the government yet it is not easy for any government to ignore or over rule its suggestion or opinion regarding any law.

11) Error Free Publication of Quran

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

12) Oath to Project and Promote Islamic Ideology

The federal and Provincial Ministers, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National and Provincial Assemblies, the chairman of the Senate and the Governors and Chief Ministers of the

Provinces also take oath to preserve and protect the Islamic Ideology.

13) Ahmadi's A Non Muslim Minority

According to the second amendment of 1973 constitution, the Qadiani group or the Lahori group who call themselves "Ahmadi's" were declared as Non-Muslim minority.

### **CONCLUSION:**

The 1973 constitution enlisted the main principles of State Policy. Maximum efforts were made to improve the character of this constitution. Like other constitutions, the 1973 constitution of Pakistan also provides for the protection, propagation and enforcement of Islamic Ideology.