

Name

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Subject

Pak Study

Date

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Qno1

1

write down a note  
on pakistan as a nuclear  
power.

Ans

As of 2017, nuclear power  
in pakistan is provided by  
five commercial nuclear power  
plants. (1) pakistan is a first muslim  
country in the world to construct  
and operate civil nuclear power  
plants. (2) The pakistan atomic  
Energy commission [PAEC], the  
Scientific and nuclear  
governmental agency is solely  
responsible for operating these  
power plants.

[3] As of 2012, the electricity generated by commercial nuclear power plant constitutes roughly 3.6% of electricity generated in Pakistan, compared to about 62% from fossil fuel and 33% from hydroelectric power.

[4][5] Pakistan is not a party to the nuclear non-proliferation Treaty but is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency. [6][7][8] Pakistan plans on constructing 32 nuclear power plants by 2050.

## Nuclear accidents

ON 18-19 October 2011, The KANUPP Karachi nuclear power plant imposed a seven-hour emergency after heavy water leaked from a feeder pipe to the reactor. The leakage took place during a routine maintenance shut down. and the emergency was lifted seven hours later after the affected area was isolated.

## Industry and academic

The Pakistan Nuclear Society (PNS) is a scientific and educational society that has both industry and academic members.

The organization publishes large amount of scientific literature on nuclear technology on several Journals. The (PNS) also allied itself with American nuclear Society (ANS) European nuclear Society (ENS) Indian Nuclear Society (INS). Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission also published large sums of Publications, and published a quarterly magazine. The nuclear The PAEC's academic scientific and engineers also published the newsletter the pakatom - concerning on nuclear technology and lobbying for the commercial nuclear power plants.

# Radiation Control

The (PAEC's) directorate for nuclear safety and Radiation Control (NSRC) was responsible for the radiation and high radioactive in the country, However in 2001, with the establishment of the Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority (PNRA), the responsibilities was shifted to PNRA. In 2003, the responsibilities and agency's goal were expanded, as PNRA were given the status of ON executive agency.

QNO 2  
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Why Sir Syed Ahmad Khan  
started Ali Gharh movement?  
And that movement was  
successful or not explain  
with details?

Syed Ahmad Khan

Sir Syed Ahmed Taqvi bin  
Syed Muhammad Muttaqi.  
Commonly known as Sir Syed Ahmed  
Khan was an Islamic pragmatist  
Islamic reformer and philosopher  
of nineteenth century British  
India Born into family with  
strong debts to the Mughal

court, Ahmed studied the Quran and science within the court. He was awarded an honorary LL.D from university of Edinburgh in 1889.

## Aligarh Movement

The Aligarh movement was the push to establish a modern system of education for the muslim population of British India during the later decades of the 19th century. The movement's name derives from the fact that its core originally lay in the city of Aligarh in northern India. and in particular, with the foundation of the Muhammed Anglo-oriental



College in 1875. The founder of the oriental college and the other educational institution the developed from it was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He became the leading light of the wider Aligarh Movement.

The educational reform established a base, and a impetus, for the wider movement an Indian Muslim renaissance that had a profound implications for religion the politics, the culture and society of Indian sub continent.

## Education

Aligarh Muslim university is the creation of the movement. The Aligarh

Movement had a profound impact on the Indian society compared to other powerful but less adaptable movements of the 19th century. It influenced a number of other contemporary during the 19th century. The impact of Aligarh movement was not confined to the northern India only but its expansion could be seen other regions of the Indian subcontinent during the 20th century.

The Aligarh movement had a weighty a lasting contribution to the political emancipation of Indian Muslims.

The Deoband was opposed to the movement as Aligarh Movement.

The Aligarh Movement introduced a new trend in Urdu literature.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his association left the old style of writing in the Urdu language, which was rhetorical and academic, and started a simple style which helped Muslims to understand the main purpose of the movement. Sir Syed Ahmed was the central figure behind awakening.

Qno 3

What were the Islamic points added in 1973 Constitution?

Ans

The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan as the the 1973 constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan drafted by the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto so expired and ratified on 14 August 1973

The constitution is intended to guide Pakistan's law, its political culture, and system it identifies the state

(its physical existence and its borders) people and their fundamental rights, states constitutioned law and orders, and also the constitutional structure and establishment of the institutions and country's armed forces. The first three chapters establish the rules, mandate and separate powers of the three branches of the government: a bicameral legislature; an executive branch governed by the prime minister as chief executive; and an apex federal judiciary headed by the Supreme Court. The constitution designates the president of Pakistan as a ceremonial

Head of state who is represent the unity of the state

The first six articles of the constitution outline the political system as federal parliamentary republic system; as well as Islam as its state religion.

The constitution also encapsulates provisions stipulating the legal system compliance with Islamic injunction contained in the Quran and Sunnah.

## Origins and historical background

In a radio talk addressed to the people of Pakistan broadcast in February 1948

Jinnah expressed his views regarding Pakistan's constitution to be the following way:

The constitution of Pakistan is yet to be framed by the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

I do not know that it will be of a democratic type. embody the essential principle of Islam

Today these are as applicable in actual life as these were 1300 years ago. Islam and its idealism have taught us

democracy. it has taught equity of man. Justice and fair play to every body. we are

the inheritors of these glorious traditions and are fully alive to our responsibilities and

obligations as framers of the future constitution of Pakistan.

## Previous legislation as source

The successful movement led the establishment of Pakistan, independent from the British Raj in 1947. The British Empire divided the Raj into two parts India and Pakistan.

The provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, had greatly influenced the state and served as its basic legal document until 1956. In 1950, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan authored the first amercement would pave a path to the adopted of the constitutions.



## 1956 Constitution

Following the adoption of a constitution in India in 1950.

Pakistan lawmakers were incentivized to work on their constitution.

Prime Minister Muhammad Ali and his government officials worked with the opposition parties in the country to formulate a constitution for Pakistan.

Finally, the joint work led to the promulgation of the first set of the constitution on 23 March 1956 - a day when Pakistan celebrates its Republic Day over the adoption of the constitution.

## • Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Official name of the country was adopted.

## • Objectives Resolution.

The objectives resolution was included as preamble by the constitution

## • System of government

parliamentary with a prime minister as head of government.

## • Language.

English, Urdu and Bengali were made national languages.

## 1962 Constitution

General Ayub Khan appointed a constitution commission to draft another part of the constitution under chief Muhammad Shahabuddin. Submitted its consideration on 6 May

1961 Ayub Khan altered the entire version of the constitution which was entirely different from the one recommended by Justice Muhammad Shahabuddin it was

promulgated on 8 June. Main feature of this set was the introduction of the presidential system and more consolidated powers to the president.

- More power to the president of Pakistan.
- Strengthening of the Islamic Ideology Council.

## 1970 Legal Framework Order

President Ayub Khan invited chief of army staff General Yahya Khan to enforce the martial law in the country. On assuming the presidency

General Yahya Khan succumbed to popular demand by abolishing the one unit system in West Pakistan and ordered general election on the principle of one man one vote.