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QUESTION: 01

Write down a note on Pakistan as a nuclear power?

ANSWER:

NUCLEAR POWER:

NUCLEAR:

→ Relating to the nucleus of an atom.

→ Relating to the nucleus of a cell.

DEFINITION:

Nuclear power is the used of nuclear reactions that release nuclear energy to generate heat which most frequently is then used in steam turbines to produce electricity in a nuclear power plant. Nuclear power can be obtained from nuclear fission, nuclear decay and nuclear fusion

reactions.

### HISTORY:

The reactor generated the first electric -ity from nuclear energy on december 20, 1951

Enrico Fermi led a group of scientists in initiating the first self sustaining nuclear chain reaction. The historic event, which occurred on december 2, 1942, in Chicago, is depicted in this painting.

### NUCLEAR POWER COUNTRIES:

More than two dozen nations have nuclear weapons only nine possess actual nuclear weapons;

→ Russia

→ The United State

→ China

→ India

→ Israel

→ North Korea

→ Pakistan

→ France

→ United Kingdom

## PAKISTAN AS A NUCLEAR POWER:

### HISTORY:

Pakistan's nuclear weapons program was established in 1972 by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who founded the program while he was minister for the program while he was minister of fuel, power and natural resources, and later became president and prime minister. Shortly after the loss of East Pakistan in the 1971 war with India, Bhutto initiated the program with a meeting of physicists and engineers at Multan in January 1972. India's 1972 testing of a nuclear "device" gave Pakistan's nuclear program new momentum. Through the late 1970s, Pakistan's program acquired sensitive uranium enrichment technology and expertise. The 1975 arrival of Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan, is a German-trained metallurgist

who brought with him knowledge of gas centrifuge technologies that he had acquired through his position at the classified URENCO uranium enrichment plant in the Netherlands. Dr. Khan also reportedly brought with him stolen uranium enrichment technologies from Europe. He was put in charge of building, equipping and operating Pakistan's Kahuta facility, which was established in 1976. Under Khan's direction, Pakistan employed an extensive clandestine network in order to obtain the necessary materials and technology for its developing uranium enrichment capabilities. In 1985, Pakistan crossed the threshold of weapons-grade uranium production, and by 1986 it is thought to have produced enough fissile material for a nuclear weapon. Pakistan continued advancing its uranium enrichment program, and according to Pakistan

Sources, the nation acquired the ability to carry out a nuclear explosion in 1987.

NUCLEAR TEST :

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 generate a seismic signal of 5.0 on the Richter scale, with a total yield of up to 40kt (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.

NUCLEAR INFRASTRUCTURE :

Pakistan's nuclear program is based primarily on highly enriched uranium (HEU), which is produced at the A.Q Khan Research Laboratory at Kahuta, a gas centrifuge uranium enrichment facility.

## NUCLEAR ARSENAL:

The National Resources Defense Council (NRDC) estimates that Pakistan has built 24-48 HEU based nuclear warheads, and Carnegie reports that they have produced 585-800 kg of HEU, enough for 30-55 weapons. Pakistan's nuclear warheads are based on an implosion design that uses a solid core of highly enriched uranium and required an estimated 15-30 kg of material per warhead.

## FOREIGN ASSISTANCE:

In the past China played a major role in the development of Pakistan's nuclear infrastructure especially when increasingly stringent export controls in western countries made it difficult for Pakistan to acquire materials and technology elsewhere.

### INTERMITTENT US SANCTIONS:

On several occasions, under the authority of amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act, the U.S. has imposed sanctions on Pakistan cutting off economic and military aid as a result of its pursuit of nuclear weapons. However, the U.S. suspended sanctions each time developments in Afghanistan made Pakistan a strategically important "frontline state," such as the 1981 Soviet occupation and in the war on terrorism.

### FIRST MUSLIM COUNTRY:

Pakistan is the first muslim country in the world to construct and operate civil nuclear power plants. Pakistan is not a party Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty but is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Pakistan plans on constructing 32 nuclear power

plants by 2050.

QUESTION: 02

Why Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Aligarh Movement? And that movement was successful or not explains with details?

ANSWER:

SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan born on 17th October, 1817. His father's name is Mir Muttazi. Sir Syed belongs to a noble family of Delhi. Sir Syed studied history, mathematics and LLB. After his father's death in 1839, he had to join the services of the British company. And on the basis of his honesty, he was promoted to high posts.

ALIGARH MOVEMENT:

Aligarh Movement was an important reform movement of 19th century. It was started to end



the socio-religious evils of the Muslims Society. It was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan who got a lot of success in his mission.

He was a liberal and great scholar. His movement known as Aligarh movement because the main center was at Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh.

### OBJECTIVE OF ALIGARH MOVEMENT:

- Be loyal to British
- Modern Education
- Aloofness from politics.
- Removed misconception between Hindus and Muslims.
- Removed misunderstanding between British and Muslims.
- Causes of Indian Revolt in 1858, translated into 1873.
- Muslims and Indians were disloyal to Britishers.

### MODERN EDUCATION:

- Muadabab madrasa 1858
- Scientific Society 1863

- Ghazipur School 1864
- visited to England 1868
- Aligarh School 1875
- Aligarh College 1877
- All Indian educational conference
- Aligarh university 1920

ALOORNNESS OF POLITICS:

- To keep muslims away from agitational politics.
- Sir Syed tried to preserve separate identity of muslims.
- not to join congress 1885 by word home
- open competition.
- Urdu hindi controversy.
- Governor of Banaras.
- Open competition.
- concept of two nation theory.
- Urdu hindi controversy.

SUCCESSFUL IMPACT OF 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 decade

of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The movement name derives from the fact that its core and origins lay in the city of Aligarh in northern India and in particular, with the foundation of the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College in 1875. The founder of the oriental college and the other educational institutions that 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 an impetus for the wider movement an Indian Muslim Renaissance that had a profound implications for the religion, the politics, the culture and society of the Indian sub-continent. One of the indelible consequences of the awakening is the notion that without this

Revival of a muslim self consciousness and self confidence directly attributable to the movement, there could or would have been no Pakistan movement in the run up to Indian independence.

QUESTION: 03

What were the Islamic points added in 1973 Constitution?

ANSWER:

CONSTITUTION:

The word constitution means "the composition of something and can be define as a " a constitution is a set of rules that guides how a country, state or other political organization works. the constitution may tell what the branches of the government are, what powers they have and how they work. It also

state the right of citizens.

1973 CONSTITUTION:

The constitution 1973 passed on 10<sup>th</sup> of April 1973. Before 1973 constitution there are two main constitution one was 1956 and the other was 1962. constitution. the 1956 constitution brought to an end by martial law in 1958 and 1962 constitution came to end in 1969 by General Ayub Khan. On 14<sup>th</sup> August 1973 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as the prime minister presented and announced 1973 constitution. there are 280 articles in 1973 constitution. we can say that 1973 constitution is a complete constitution.

IMPORTANT POINTS 1973 CONSTITUTION:

- A written constitution
- Flexibility
- Republican form of government
- Federal form of government
- Parliamentary form of government.

- Bicameral legislature
- Fundamental rights
- Pakistan to be a welfare state
- Islamic system
- Federal system
- Principles of policy
- Rule of law
- High treason.

ISLAMIC POINTS IN 1973 CONSTITUTION:

SOVEREIGNTY OF ALLAH:

Main salient feature of constitution of Pakistan is that it presents an important principle that sovereignty belongs to Allah alone.

NAME OF STATE:

Constitution of 1973 has declared Pakistan as Islamic federal state to be known as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

STATE RELIGION:

According to the constitution of Pakistan Islam shall be

the state religion of Pakistan.

### OBSERVANCE OF ISLAMIC PRINCIPLES:

It is stated in the preamble of the constitution that principle of democracy, opportunity, equity tolerance and social justice as articulated by Islam might be completely watched.

### PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER TO BE MUSLIM:

It was made compulsory for the president and prime minister to be muslim by faith and belief.

### DEFINITION OF MUSLIM:

It is also declared in the constitution that state shall enable the muslim of Pakistan.

### PROVISION OF ISLAMIC TEACHING:

The government will take all possible steps to promote education of Islamiat and the holly Quran.

## PROTECTION OF MINORITIES:

The state might protect the real rights and interest of minorities.

## PROPER ORGANIZATION OF ZAKAT, AWAQAF AND MASJID:

The state shall endeavour in all respects of the muslim of Pakistan secure the proper organization of zakat, Awqaf and masjid.

- Islamic ideology council
- Interest free banking
- Welfare state
- Existing law shall be brought into conformity with Islam.