



# **IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**School of Management and Social Sciences (Dept. of Business Administration)**

**Semester summer 2020**

**Program dept. of Art and Design, Computer Science, civil, Electrical, BBA, AND MMC**

**Mid Term Assignment**

**Time Allowed 9:00 to 1:00**

**Subject Pakistan Studies**

**Total Marks 30**

**Name : - Muhammad Salman Shahid**

**ID :- 15006**

**Subject :- Pakistan study**

**Instructor :- Miss Beenish Shuja**

Q1.

Write down a note on Pakistan as a nuclear power?

10

Ans.

### Nuclear Power in Pakistan:-

Nuclear Power is provided in Pakistan by five commercial nuclear power plants. Pakistan is the first Muslim country to construct and operate civil nuclear power plants. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), the scientific & governmental agency is solely responsible for operating these power plants.

History:- Professor Abdul Salam, a Science Advisor to the President, persuaded President Ayub Khan to establish Pakistan's first nuclear power reactor, near Karachi known as Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) the commercial power plant is small 137 MWe Candu reactor.

The Pakistani Government signed an agreement with Canada for the sale of heavy water reactor. The reactor was installed in 1972. In July 1973 Pakistan announced the setting up of a 500 MW nuclear power plant.



In 1977 due to pressure exerted by the US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the CEA cancelled the project with PAEC immediately without the assistance of United Kingdom and France, the PAEC engineers completed the Plutonium nuclear reprocessing plant and the Plutonium reactor Khushab Nuclear Complex. Both Power Plants are commercial Power Plants control by PAEC.

In 1989 People Republic of China signed an agreement with Pakistan to provide 300MWe CHASNUPP-1 Power Plant under the IAEA safeguards. In 1990 both France and Soviet Union considered Pakistan request to provide the Commercial nuclear Power Plant under the IAEA safeguards. But after the American Ambassador to Pakistan Robert Oakley expressed the U.S displeasure at the agreement between the Soviet Union & France the contract was cancelled.

By the 2000 China had expanded its contract with PAEC and is currently assisting in construction of III and IV Power Plants. II was completed in April 2011. Due to its growing electricity demands, the Pakistan Government ordered PAEC to set up nuclear Power Plant in the Country.



The PAEC is currently planning to lead the construction of KANUPP-II nuclear power plant a 1100 MWe power plant and the KANUPP-III 1100 MWe

On 26 November 2013 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif performed the Ground breaking Ceremony for two nuclear power plants with a combined capacity of 2200 MW near Garachi.

### International Cooperation:-

China:- China has been a strong vocal and avid supporter of Pakistan's nuclear power generation programme from the early on. The history of Chinese - Pakistan cooperation dates back to the 1970s when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as Prime Minister first visited China.

France:- In May 2009, France agreed to cooperate with Pakistan on nuclear safety, which Pakistan foreign Minister called a significant development related to the transfer of civilian nuclear technology to Pakistan.



United States:- In US Pakistan strategic dialogue on 24 March 2010. Pakistan pressed for a civil nuclear cooperation deal similar to that with India.

Japan:- In 2011, Dr Irfan Yusuf Shami the Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan and Makiyo Gawa the Director General of Disarmament & Non-Proliferation Department of Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs signed an Agreement for Nuclear Non-Proliferation in Tokyo.



Q2.

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

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Ans:- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Aligarh Movement

The most important movement for the spread of modern education and social reform among Muslims was started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-1898). He came from a family of nobles of the Mughal Court. He joined the services of the East India Company as a judicial officer & remained loyal to them during the revolt of 1857. Whereas the British rulers regarded the Muslims as their "real enemies" and most dangerous rivals, and followed a policy of discrimination against them.

Syed Ahmad Khan was deeply concerned at the depressing situation of the Muslims and raising them from their backwardness became his life-long passion & aim. He strove hard to remove the hostility of the British rulers towards the Muslims. He appealed to the Muslims to return to the original Islamic principles of purity and simplicity. He advocated English education for the generation of Muslims in India. His emphasis on science



Particularly offended the orthodox Muslims. He faced opposition from the orthodox section of Muslim. However, with courage and wisdom, he overcame these obstacles.

In 1864, he founded the translation Society which was later renamed 'The Scientific Society'. The society was located at Aligarh. It published Urdu translation of English books on science and other subjects, and an English-Urdu journal for spreading liberal ideas on social reforms. He advocated the removal of many social prejudices that kept the community backward.

His greatest achievement was the establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College (Also known as Aligarh Muslim University) at Aligarh in 1875. In course of time this college became the most important educational institution of Indian Muslims. It provided for education in humanities and science throughout English Medium and many of its staff members came from England.



The MA.O college which later became the Aligarh Muslim University fostered a modern outlook among the generation of students that studied there.

The movement of Muslim Awakening associated with Syed Ahmad Khan and M.A.O College came to be known as Aligarh Movement. He opposed the activities of Indian national Congress. He believed like many other leader at that time that Indian were not yet ready to govern themselves and their interest would be best served by remaining loyal to the British rule. He founded the Indian Patriotic Association with the support of some Hindu & Muslim leader to oppose the Congress and tried to dissuade the Muslim from joining Congress. He emphasized the unity between Hindus & Muslims.



Q3.

What were the Islamic points added in 1973 constitution?

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Q3.  
Ans:- Islamic Points in the Constitution of 1973 :-

The Constitution of 1973 is noticeably different from the earlier Constitution of 1956 & 1962.

Written Constitution

Objective Resolution

Islamic System

Rigid Constitution

Federal System

Form of Government

Bicameral Legislature

Method of Election

Fundamental Rights

Independence of Judiciary

Referendum.

So the Islamic points added in 1973 constitution:-

- Islam will be the state religion.
- President and Prime Minister must be Muslim by faith and belief.



and they should also be  
professing faith in the finality of  
Prophet hood.

- Clear & concise definition of Muslim was laid down on the Constitution.
- All laws of the state shall be brought in conformity with the injunction of Islam.
- The govt will take all possible steps to important education of islamyat and the Holy quran.
- The President and prime minister will take oath and openly express their faith in the Holy quran and the finality of Prophet hood.
- Islamic Advisory Council will be set up to bring the existing laws of the Country in confirmity with the islamic Provision.
- Steps will be taken to introduce interest free banking system in the Country in the light of Islam



## Steps taken toward Islamisation

- Establishment of the Federal Shariat Court
- Enhancement of Hudood Laws
- Zakat and Usher ordinances
- Interest free banking
- Establishment of shariat faculty
- Establishment of Law Commission.
- Wafaqi Mohtasib
- Salat Committee
- Ahtaram Ramzan
- Ordinance for respect of Holy Prophet (SAW) Ahle Bait & Sahabas.
- Compulsory Education of Islamic Studies.