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Q No 2

Ans:-Pakistan as a Nuclear Power:-

when Zulfikar ali took over power in 1971, he declared that atomic energy is necessary for our progress and defence but we want atomic energy not for war or destruction but for our prosperity and development. The first atomic plant of Pakistan was set up in Karachi in 1971. but it was not fulfilling the country's needs. For the development of the growing industries in Pakistan, it was very essential to obtain more atomic energy.

Why Indian First atomic blast:-

why Indian did its first atomic blast in the Rajasthan Desert in 1974, It became in atomic power. with this blast, the

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balance of Power in South Asia was disturbed. therefore. Pakistan is to make its efforts to become an atomic power. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wished to obtain an atomic re-processing plant from France. An agreement was signed between the two countries for a plant in 1976. out of the total cost of 40 crore dollars for the plant. the first instalment of 10 crore dollars was paid but India, Russia, America and other atomic power did not appreciate this. They pressurized France, due to which France refused to provide the plant of Pakistan.

France Refused:-

France refused to provide a plant of Pakistan. General Zia-ul-Haq's government continued this programme.

Under Abdul Qadeer Khan's supervision he announced that Pakistan had obtained the technique of uranium enrichment in 1984.

On this announcement the enemies of Pakistan started their propaganda movement against Pakistan's nuclear programme. It was blamed that Pakistan could use the atomic weapons through American F-16 and French Aircraft Mirage which had access to big cities of India. Dr. Qadeer Khan claimed in 1989 that Pakistan had against the capability to build an atomic bomb or device.

India and Pakistan had kept their programmes secret from each other.

But with its atomic blast in 1974. It was exposed to the world that India was in atomic power. America was completely silent. But when Pakistan proceeded in this field, the Presser Amendment was enforced rapidly.

Pakistan is the first atomic power in

Islamic worlds:-

Pakistan became the world's seventh and the Islamic world's first atomic power. As soon as "Allah-o-Akbar" sounded over the Chaghi Hills, the Pakistan nation was excited with pride and the enemy's arrogance dashed to ground. 28th May was declared Youm-e-Takbeer. The The Celebrates this day with full honour and enthusiasm every year.

Q No 3

Ans: Islamic Points added in 1973 Constitution

1:- Preamble:-

Like the Constitution of 1956 and 1962, the objectives resolution has been included in the Preamble of the Constitution of 1973 according to which Sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty. The people representatives would use their power as a sacred trust within the limit of Quran and the Sunnah. It was made a regular part of the 1973 Constitution through an amendment in 1975.

2 Written Constitution

Like the previous Constitution. It is also a written document which comprises 280 articles, 12 sections and 6 judicial records.

3 Federal Constitution

Pakistan has been declared a Federal State in the Constitution. The Federation of Pakistan consists of four provinces, Federal Capital adjoining tribal area which are called FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Area) PATA (Provincially Administered Tribal Area)

4 Semi-Rigid Constitution :-

It is a Semi-Rigid Constitution. The method of amendment is neither too difficult to easy. A two majority of the Parliament (National Assembly and Senat) required to make an amendment in the Constitution.

5) National Language: - Urdu has been declared the national language. In a period of 15 years arrangements be made to implement the status of Urdu as the official language. During this period English will be used as the official language. This has ^{not} been possible so far.

6) Islamic Constitution

Islam has been declared as the state religion in the Constitution of Pakistan. It has been declared essential for the President and the Prime Minister to be Muslims. The official name of the State is the "Islamic Republic of Pakistan". It encourages the practice of Islamic mode of life among the citizens.

Steps will be taken to abolish interest.

7 Independent Judiciary:-

A guarantee has been provided for an independent judiciary. The judges are paid handsome salaries and have job security. The judiciary has been separated from the Executive. The judges will perform their duties without any fear or pressure.

8 Parliamentary Constitution:-

The National Assembly will have a tenure of five years. The Parliamentary form of government was implemented in the country. The head of the country is the President, and the Prime Minister is the head of the government. The President is elected by a majority in the National Assembly.

(9) Supremacy of Constitution: - if any person abrogates the constitution or tries to abrogate it, he will be charged with high treason and prosecuted accordingly.

10 Constitutional Institutions: - The Constitution of 1973 has set up several institutions like the Council for Common Interest, National Economic Council, National Finance Commission, Election Commission of Pakistan and Federal ombudsman etc. These institutions work within their limits and prefer national interest.

11 Bicameral Legislature: - The Parliament will consist of two houses according to 1973 Constitution. The upper house is called the Senate and the lower house is the National Assembly. The provinces have been

been given equal to representations in Senat and it is a Permanent House. its tenure is of six years. It consist of 104 members.

The National Assembly comprises of 342 members. The total number of the members of the Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) is 446.

12 Fundamental Rights:

The citizens have all the fundamental rights. The Parliament and Provincial Assemblies cannot make any law that negates any fundamental right.

Q No 2

Ans:-

Aligarh Movement:-

Aligarh movement was aimed at Not only apprising the British that muslim's are not only responsible for the war and therefore Undu wrath should not be inflicted to them but also to Persuade the muslims to get modern education and exhibit moderate out look in every Sphere of life.

Political Aspect:-

- The Causes of the Indian Revolt.
- Loyal Muhammadans of India.
- Opposition to the Muslim Participation in the politics.
- Two Nation Theory

→ Muhammadan Educational Conference.

Objectives Of ALIGARH Movement:-

- To Create an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the British Government and the Muslims.
- To Persuade Muslims to learn English education.
- To Persuade Muslims to abstain from Politics of agitation.
- To produce an intellectual class from amongst the Muslim community.
- To bring a social and cultural reform amongst the Muslim community.
- To maintain and as far as possible promote the political and economical importance of Muslims in the affairs of the Country to the extent that was

Successful Movement of Aligarh:-

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.

Educational Aspect:-

- Establishment of Schools.
- Scientific Society
- Establishment of M.A.O School.
- Establishment of Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq

- Muhammad Educational Conference.

