

① MID TERM

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Sec : B

SUBJECT : Pakistan Studies

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Q No: 1

Write down a note
on Pakistan as a
nuclear power?

Ans:

NUCLEAR POWER:-

In response to India's atomic explosions, Pakistan tested five nuclear bombs and thus it was successful in keeping a balance of power in South Asia and obstructing the imperial design of India. Pakistan has become the first Islamic and world's seventh nuclear power.

- 1) Northern mountainous region.
- 2) Western mountainous region.
- 3) The salt range & the Plateau of Potokhar
- 4) The Indus plain.
- 5) The Balochistan plateau.
- 6) Deserts of Thar and Thal.
- 7) Coastal areas.

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PAKISTAN AS A NUCLEAR Power:

When Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over powers 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.

⇒ When India did its first atomic blast in the Rajasthan Desert in 1974, it became an atomic power. With this blast the balance an atomic power. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wished to obtain an atomic re-processing plant from France. An agreement was signed between the two countries

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for a plant in 1976. Out of the total cost of 40 crore dollars for the plant, the first instalment of 20 crore dollars was paid but India, Russia, America and other atomic powers did not appreciate this. They pressurized France, due to which France refused to provide the plant of Pakistan.

⇒ France refused to provide the plant to Pakistan, General Zia-ul-Haq's government continued this programme under Dr. Abdul-Qadeer Khan's supervision. He announced that Pakistan's 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

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in 1989 that Pakistan had gained 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 an atomic power. America was completely silent but when Pakistan proceeded in this field, the Pressler Amendment was enforced rapidly.

⇒ When the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) came to power in India in 1998, it conducted five atomic blasts in Pokhran (Rajasthan) on 11th May 1998 to establish its atomic supremacy in the region. President Bill Clinton forced Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif not to reply the Indian aggression and threatened to curtail economic aid to Pakistan if it conducted blasts in return, but Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif refused to accept Bill Clinton

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Threat:

⇒ In spite of international pressure, and the government demonstrated courage on the demand of the public & conducted 7 blasts in the Chaghi Hills of Balochistan in reply to the five blast of India.

⇒ 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 Pakistani nation was excited with pride and the enemy's arrogance dashed to ground. 28th May was declared Youm-e-Takbeer. The nation celebrates this day with full honour and enthusiasm every year.

Question # 2

* Aligarh Movement:-

Sir Syed always felt aggrieved over the deplorable social and economic condition of the india muslim he desired to see muslim at a respectable position in society and decided to guide them in their struggle for the revival of their past position of glory and eminence. The service which Sir Syed rendered for the renaissance of muslim are know as the Aligarh movement is the history of muslim of india.

* Background:

By the eighteenth century the mughal Empire had begin to weaken. the Britishers entered into the indo-pak sub-continent and Britishes became the rule of sub-continent.

Muslims and Hindus together started was against Britishers

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There was come to be known as war of independence, 1857. British called this was a "Mutiny or revolt". This war ended as a complete failure for both Muslims and Hindus, but the whole responsibility of the war was laid on the Muslim and they became victims of the brutal atrocities of the British.

1: Efforts of improving relation with the British Government:-

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was conscious of the miserable state into which Muslim had fallen over the year. He also realized that the present deplorable condition of Muslim was partly because of their own condition of Muslim was partly because of their own enterprising and conservative attitude. Muslim avoided any social interaction with British created a great deal of mistrust amongst the British about the Muslim.

Sir Syed very rightly observed that the pitiable condition of the Muslim shall

not improve unless muslims change their behaviour shall not improve unless Muslim their behaviours towards and British. he tendered his utmost efforts to remove misunderstanding between Muslim and the British. following are some of the effort made by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to improve relation b/w Muslim and the British.

A Pamphlet on the causes of india Revolt:-

Sir Syed wrote a pamphlet on the causes of the india revolt in order to remove misunderstanding among the British about Muslims. the british had put the entire responsibility of war of independence on the muslims and considered them as their greatest enemies. the hindus and other nation who were equally responsible for the war were forgiven and ignored.

Sir Syed explained the real cause of her was in this pamphlet and said that Muslim much responsible for the war as were on other nation

B. Explanation of the world

Nadarath :-

Sir Syed gave explanation of the world "Nadarath" in the magazine to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the muslims. The British were annoyed with the muslim which they felt degrading and contemptuous for themselves. Sir Syed clarified that muslims did not use this word for the British to degrade them. He gave the meaning of the world "Nadarath" and wrote that the world has been taken from the arabic word "Nasar" which means benefactor or helper he explained that by using this world taken for British muslims gives them high esteem

C. Tabaeen Al Kalam :-

He wrote the explanation of the bible entitled as "Tabaeen al Kalam" in this work Sir Syed pointed out the similarities b/w Islam and christianity :-

D: Loyal Mohammendans of india:-

He wrote "Loyal Mohammedans of india" in which he gave to detailed account of the service which the muslim had rendered to the british rulers.

2: Founder of the two Nation Theory:-

Two nation theory was introduced by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. In the beginning he believed in Hindu Muslim unity but due to the following reason he became convinced that Hindus are not sincere to muslims.

A: Urdu - Hindi Controversy:

The Urdu - Hindi controversy began in the year 1867. When Hindus demonstrated against Urdu and demanded its replacement with Hindi as an official language some prominent Hindu leaders organized an agitation against the use of Urdu as official language. Some prominent Hindu leaders organized an agitation against the use of Urdu as official language. Some prominent Hindu leaders organized

an agitation against the use of Urdu as official language and demanded that Hindi written in Devanagiri script should be introduced in the officers and courts as official language. Sir Syed was extremely disappointed to see the Hindus behaving in a prejudicial manner. He was now convinced that the Hindus would never be friendly with the Muslims.

On this occasion Sir Syed expressed his views about the Hindus and Muslims as two separate nations for the first time in 1868. He expressed his views in painful manner to Mr. Shakespeare, the Governor of Benares and said, "I am convinced now that Hindus and Muslims could never become one nation as their religion and way of life was quite distinct from each other."

B. Demand of Hindus of Scientific Society:

Sir Syed founded as Scientific in the year 1863 the purpose of this society was to translate scientific

work into use. The heads of this Society was a Hindu instead of Urdu during Sir Syed's visit to England he took full advantage which hurt Sir Syed greatly. Thus he realized that the Hindus and Muslims are separate nation.

C. Other Anti-Muslim Demands:-

Congress demanded western democratic system and appointment in the government serve by competitive examination which was completely based on Muslim hatred. The Hindus wanted to degrade Muslims in this way.

3. Provision of political Leadership.

Aligarh college provided a strong leadership of Maulana Shaukat Ali, Jafar Ali Khan etc. Muslim of sub-continent:-

Aligarh Movement and the Organization of Shimla Deputation

Shimla deputation was a delegation composed of 35 members, led Sir Agha Khan. The deputation met the viceroy.

Lord Minto and apprised him of the demands of Muslims. The meeting resulted in many favours for Muslim. The deputation was organized on the platform of M.A.O College.

5. Aligarh Movement and the Establishment of the Muslim League.

All India Muslim League formation was presented in the annual meeting of Muslim League Education Conference. In the establishment of Muslim League, Aligarh students played an important role.

Role of Aligarh Student in Pakistan movement.

Aligarh student played an important role in establishment of Muslim League and in the passing of Pakistan resolution. Thus, they played an important role in struggle for the establishment of Pakistan.

Education Services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

1. Advice of the Muslims to Change their attitude towards English Education:

The muslim could not complete with the Hindus because they did not acquire English education out of extreme hatred about the British. He clearly told the Muslim if they did not acquire English and modern education they would not be able to get their due status in the society and would be ruined for ever. He told the people that Hindus progressed because they were well advanced in education. Sir Syed removed the misunderstanding of the people, created by the orthodox and conservative Ulema, and said that it was not against Islam to acquire English education.

2. Establishment of Educational Institutes:

Following are the

- educational institutes established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- A. In the year 1859, he established a school at Muradabad.
- B. He also established a school at Ghazipur after this.
- C. In the year 1863, Sir Syed established a scientific society for the purpose of translating scientific work into Urdu, at Ghazipur.

3. Visit to England:

Sir Syed went to England in 1869 with his son Syed Mahmood who was given a scholarship for higher studies in England. Sir Syed observed the educational set up to British educational institutions & was greatly impressed by the systems of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. He made up his mind to set up an educational institution in India on the pattern of Oxford & Cambridge.

4. M.A.O Education Conference:

In 1886, Sir Syed established M.A.O Education

- conference which was to take the following steps.
- 1) To establish new education institutes on the content of Aligarh college.
 2. To create awareness of importance of western education among the muslims.
 3. To keep an eye on Islamic education given to Muslims in the newly established English educational institutes.

Result:

- 1) Helped in the promotion of modern education in Muslims.
- 2) M.A.O college and M.A.O education conference soon became the centre of the social, cultural & political activities of the muslims.
- 3) Several great Muslim leaders came out of the M.A.O college.
- 4) It helped in the development of the two Nation Theory and the establishment of Pakistan.

Q₃:
 What were the
 Islamic points added in
 1973 constitution?

Ans:

BACKGROUND:-

Same as 1956
 and 1902 constitution
 The constitution of
 1962 was abrogated and
 Martial Law was imposed
 in the country for the
 second time in 1969, by
 General Yahya Khan.

In 1971, the sad
 incidence of sepeparation of
 East Pakistan took place.
 There was a great public
 resentment against the
 government of President Yahya
 Khan who had to resign
 to make way for Zulfikar
 Ali Bhutto to take over as
 an elected representative of
 people. He came into power
 in December, 1971. In 1973, he
 was successful in framing the

The constitution for Pakistan, it was the only constitution of the country on which all the leaders of political parties agreed.

SALIENT FEATURES OF 1973 CONSTITUTION:

Following all the salient features of 1973 constitution.

- 1) Sovereignty of Allah Almighty:
- 2) Name of the country:
- 3) Muslim head of the state and government:

• in this constitution it was necessary for both the President and Prime Minister to be Muslim by belief and faith.

- 4) Islam declared as a state religion:

• Islam was declared as the state religion.

- 5) Definition of a Muslim:

Clear and concise definition of a Muslim was laid down in the constitution.

In this constitution, Muslim is define as a person who

believes in the declared oneness of Allah and finality of Holy Prophet (P. B. U. H).

In this constitution Qadyani's were declared as Non-Muslim minority.

6) Islamic Ideological Council: in this constitution an institute named "Islamic Ideological Council" was also taken in account.

Composition:

All those people who were expert in shariat and Islam.

Function:

i) Main function was to guide the legislative council to mould their teachings according to the teaching of Islam.

ii) To guide the government about the Islamic and non-Islamic aspects.

7) Interest free banking systems: It was emphasized in the constitution that all steps

will be taken to introduced
 "Interest Free Banking System".
 in the country in the light
 of Islam.

Aspects of the Constitution of 1973.

1) Preamble:

Like the constitution
 of 1956 to 1962, the
 Objectives Resolution has been
 included in the preamble of
 the constitution of 1973 according
 to which Sovereignty would
 use their powers as a
 good sacred trust, within the
 limits of the Quran and
 the Sunnah. It was made a
 regular part of the 1973
 constitution through an amendment
 in 1985.

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:

Like the previous constitutions, Pakistan has been declared a federal state in the constitution. The federation of Pakistan consists of four provinces, Federal capital adjoining Tribal areas which are called FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) and PATA (Provincially Administered Tribal Areas).

4) Semi - Rigid Constitution:

It is a semi-rigid constitution. The method of amendment is neither too difficult nor too easy. A two-thirds majority of the Parliament (National Assembly and Senat) is required to make an amendment in the constitution.

5) 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 Muslim. The official name of the state

is the "Islamic Republic of Pakistan". It encourage the practice of Islamic mode of life among of citizens. Steps will be taken to abolishment. Zakat, Arqaf & Ushar will be enforced.

