

Mid exam

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Section

B

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Subject

Pak - Study

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Q no 1 Write down a note on Pakistan as a nuclear power?

Ans 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 of power in South Asia was disturbed, therefore, Pakistan had to make

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 powers did not appreciate this. They pressurized France, due to which France refused to provide the plant to 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 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 America F-16 and French Aircraft Mirage which had access to big cities of India. Dr. Qadeer Khan claimed 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 world that India was an atomic power. America was completely silent but when Pakistan proceeded in this field, the Presses Amendment was enforced rapidly.

When the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) came to power in India in 1998, it conducted five atomic blasts in Pokhran on 11th May, 1998 to establish its atomic supremacy in this 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's threat.

In spite of international pressure and the government demonstrated courage on the demand of the public and conducted 7 blasts in the Chagai Hills of Balochistan in reply to five blasts 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 Chagai Hills, the Pakistani nation was excited with pride and the enemy's arrogance dashed to ground. 28th May was declared Xoum-e-Takbeer. The nation celebrates this day with full honour and enthusiasm every year.

Q2 Why Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Aligarh Movement? And that movement was successful or not explains with details?

Ans As we know that, after the war of independence the condition of the Muslims of India were very miserable as the British fell more on the Muslims than on Hindus. They considered that Muslims were responsible for all the wrongs and the war held just because of their harsh and rude behavior. After 1857, the Muslims emerged as a backward nation; they were illiterate and hopelessly ignorant in every walk of life. They were deprived of their basic rights and were neglected in every sphere of life. Nevertheless, they were economically, politically & socially and tried to be more exact religiously made the subject of ruthless punishment. They were helpless before the British and their combine lobby.

With Hindus; so, in these conditions they neither trusted Hindus nor British, who spared no effort to torture Muslims.

In such conditions, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan came forward and tried to help the Muslims come out from such deplorable and miserable conditions. He guided the Muslims towards the right path and attempted to draw out the Muslims from such helpless condition. He started a movement in order to give respectable position to Muslims in society as they had in past, this movement is known as Aligarh Movement.

The main focus of Aligarh movement was:

- Loyalty to British Government
- Modern western education for Muslims to compete with Hindus.
- To keep away the Muslims from politics.

Sir Syed realized that this miserable and deplorable condition of Muslims was due to the lack of modern education. He believed that the cure of every problem of Muslims was the modern education. Therefore, he commenced an educational program in order to uplift the deprived and disappointed Muslims, who had lost their past glory. He took concrete steps for his education plan. Thus, in 1859, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up a school for Muslims in Muradabad where English, Persian, Islamiat, Arabic, Urdu were compulsory subjects. In 1862, Sir Syed was transferred from Muradabad to Ghazipur where he established another school for Muslims, which was known as Madrasah Ghazipur. Here, also the English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Islamiat were compulsory subjects.

In 1864, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan laid the foundation of a scientific society of Ghazipur. The purpose of this society

was to translate the English books into Urdu. But, later on, in 1866, after his transfer to Aligarh, the main office of the Scientific Society was Society issued a journal named as Aligarh Institute Gazette. This journal was published both in Urdu and English languages. The aim of this journal was to wash away the misconception between Muslims and British government and brought them close to each other.

In order to closely watch the educational system of England, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan accompanied his son Syed Mahmud, visited England in 1869 and stayed there for seventeen months studying English educational institutions like Oxford and Cambridge University. Later, after his return to India, he set up a committee known as "Committee Striving for Educational Progress for Muslims". Under this committee another committee

was established named as "Fund Committee for the establishment of a Muslim College" and Sir Syed was selected the secretary of both committees. For this purpose, Sir Syed toured across the country and collected funds for the establishment of college. The committee decided first for the forming of school as a model to the people and later to found the college. Hence in 1875, Sir Syed established Mohammed Anglo Oriental school at Aligarh. In 1877, the school was upgraded to the level of college which was inaugurated by Lord Lytton. The main characteristics of this college was that it offered both western and Eastern educations. Later on, this college was raised to level of university, after the death of Sir Syed in 1920.

In 1886, Sir Syed set up an organization which is known as Mohammedan Educational Conference, which

presented a twelve point programme in western and religious education in English and other languages. its aim was to convey the message of education to Muslim masses.

In 1866, Sir Syed established British India Association at Aligarh. The main purpose of this was to express the grievances and point of view of Indians to British parliament. He also wrote "Loyal Muhammadans of India" in which he recorded a detailed account of loyal services of Muslims which they rendered to British rulers. In 1870, Sir Syed after his return from England setup an organization known as "Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Muslaman-i-Hind" in order to impart modern education to Muslims of India.

Sir Syed, although, was the first Muslim member of Central Legislative Council, but he advised the Muslims to remain apart from

Politics unless and until
they would get education. He
believed that the cure of
Muslim problems is only
education and unless and
until muslim get education,
they will remain backward
in every sphere of life.

Thus Sir Syed did his best
, through the Aligarh movement
for the muslim cause, and
took the support of British
by showing loyalty to them
and also alienated the Muslims
from the Indian National Congress.

Q No 3 What were the Islamic points added in 1973 Constitution?

Ans Islamic Provisions

227. Provisions relating to the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

(1) All existing laws shall be brought in conformity with the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah, in this Part referred to as the injunctions of Islam, and no law shall be enacted which is repugnant to such injunctions.

(2) Effect shall be given to the provisions of clause (1) only in the manner provided in this part.

(3) Nothing in this Part shall affect the personal laws of non-Muslim citizens or their status as citizens.

228. Composition, etc of Islamic Council

(1) There shall be constituted within a period of ninety days from the commencing day a Council of Islamic ideology, in this part referred to as the Islamic Council.

(2) The Islamic Council shall consist of such members, being not less than eight and not more than twenty, as president may appoint from amongst persons having knowledge of principles and philosophy of Islam as enunciated in the Holy Quran and Sunnah, or understanding of economic, political, legal or administrative problems of Pakistan.

(3) The president shall appoint one of the members of Islamic Council to be the Chairman thereof.

(5) Subject to clause

(6) a member of the Islamic Council shall hold office for a period of three years.

229. Reference by Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) etc to Islamic Council

The President or the Governor of a Province may, or if two-fifths of its total membership so requires, a House or a Provincial Assembly shall, refer to Islamic Council for advice any question as to whether a proposed or law is not repugnant to injunction of Islam.

230 Functions of Islamic Council

(a) to make recommendation to [246] [Majlis-e-Shoora] and the Provincial Assemblies as to the ways and means of enabling and encouraging

the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives individually and collectively in all respects in accordance with principles and concept of Islam as enunciated in the Holy Quran and Sunah

(2) When, under Article 229, a question is referred by a House, a provincial Assembly, the President or a Governor to Islamic Council, the Council shall within fifteen days thereof inform the House, the Assembly, the President or Governor, as the case may be of period within which Council expects to be able to furnish that advice.

3. The Islamic Council shall submit its final report within seven years of its appointment and shall be submit an annual interim

report . The report , whether interim or final , shall be laid for discussion before both House and each provincial Assembly within six months of its receipt , and Majlis - e Shoora (Parliament) and the Assembly , after considering the report , shall enact laws in respect thereof within a period of two years of final report .

231. Rules of procedure

The proceedings of Islamic Council shall be regulated by rules of procedure to be made by Council with approval of President .