***Mid Term Assignment***

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***Subject : Pak Studies***

**Q:1**

**Write down a note on Pakistan as a nuclear power?**

**Ans:**

 **Pakistan as a Nuclear Power**

Nuclear Risks, Regional Conflicts and the Dominant Role of the Military

Of all the states currently in possession of nuclear weapons, Pakistan is undoubtedly the most unstable. Although sensationalist scenarios of Pakistan’s nuclear weapons falling into the hands of extremists may be exaggerated, it is nevertheless correct that the central authorities in Islamabad are not fully in control of several areas on the border to Afghanistan. The Islamists operating there have visibly expanded their action radius in the last several years. The terrorist organisation Al Qaeda also continues to be active in Pakistan

 Pakistan’s 1998 nuclear-weapons tests were con- demned by the international community. Only

Osama Bin Laden made a point of congratulating the Pakistani people since, in his view, it is the right of Muslims to possess nuclear weapons. Members of his organisation made contact with Pakistan’s nuclear scientists in order to be initiated into the secrets of making nuclear weapons. Already in 1998 Bin Laden declared that it was the religious duty of every Muslim to make nuclear weapons available for the higher purposes of Islam. Unsurprisingly, it was above all

the USA, doubtless number one on Al Qaeda’s nuclear target list, that was greatly concerned about the secu- rity of Pakistan’s nuclear arsenal. After all, the net- work of the now famous Abdul Qadeer Khan, the “father of Pakistan’s bomb”, had for years illegally supplied North Korea, Iran and Libya as well as pos- sibly other states and even non-governmental actors with the necessary equipment and know-how for making nuclear weapons.

Moreover, Pakistan remains in a political conflict with its arch-rival India, which also possesses nuclear weapons. The two sides started their rapprochement in 2003 but the Kashmir question, the core of the con- flict, remains unresolved. The Kargil War in 1999

and the crisis of 2001-02 after the failed attack on the Indian parliament by terrorists illustrate just how explosive the two countries’ relations are. Massive intervention, above all by America, was required in both cases to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The Mum- bai attack in November 2008 was a further attempt

to provoke a war between the two states.

Our study comes to the following results:

1. Since the 1998 nuclear tests Pakistan has made

considerable progress in the safeguarding of its nuclear weapons and nuclear facilities. Since then there has been a clearly organised command struc- ture under the direction of the National Command Authority, which is formally chaired by the President. In times of crisis, however, the armed forces are likely to be in charge. Not only are Pakistan’s nuclear weapons stored separately from the delivery systems, but the fissile cores are separated from the other war- head components. All parts are kept in well-protected areas, whose security has been massively upgraded with American assistance. As the Pakistani leadership has to date avoided cooperating with the USA too closely in questions of nuclear security, it is hard to estimate how effective the American support pro- grammes are. The dangers connected with the im- mediate physical protection of the nuclear weapons are superceded, it seems, by the risk of Pakistan’s nuclear programmes being infiltrated by extremists. It remains to be seen whether the safeguard pro- grammes that have been initiated so far will be successful. Islamabad enacted comprehensive new export control laws after the machinations of the Khan network became known in 2003, but it is not clear whether they are being effectively implemented.

2:Despite the steadily growing threat from ex- tremists manifested in increased attacks by

groups, and although the influence of the central government in the tribal areas on the border to Afghanistan is somewhat declining, the Pakistani state is by no means at risk of collapsing. Islamist groups and parties are still a minority in Pakistani society. The share of the vote that goes to religious parties does not amount to much more than ten percent,

and the figures given for the number of Koran schools (Madrassas) need to be adjusted significantly down- wards. But existing religious rivalries and ethnic conflicts in the country ensure that Pakistan will continue to struggle for political stability under its new President, Asif Ali Zardari. The question of nuclear security places further constraints on democ- racy. Democratic change towards civilian control of the armed forces is fraught with the danger of de- stabilisation and a rift in the army occurring in a transition period, with unforeseeable consequences for the security of the nuclear weapons. It remains to be seen whether the international community will side with the democratic forces in such a conflict

and thus accept a weakening of nuclear security, or whether it will come down in favour of the strategic protection of the nuclear weapons and thus indirectly back the armed forces.

**Q:2**

**Why sir syed ahmad khan started Ali Garh Movement? And that**

**Ans:**

**Introduction of Aligarh Movement**

* Aligarh Movement was an important Reforms Movement of 19th century.
* It was started to end the socio-religious evils of the Muslims Society.
* Its founder was 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 Uthar Pradesh.

**Governments Anti-Muslims Policy**

* After the war of 1857,the government adopted anti-muslims attitude because the muslims had participated actively in the revolt.
* Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized that Rh interest of the muslims could be served only be winning the favour of the British Govt.

He tried to bring muslims near English

**Objectives Of Aligarh Movement**

* Be loyal to British.
* Modern Education.

 Aloofness from Politics

* Removed misconception between Hindus and Muslims.
* Removed misunderstanding between British and Muslims. there was a communication gap between ruler and ruled ones)
* Causes of Indian Revolt in 1858,translated into 1873.( asbab e baghawt e hind)
* W.W.hunter Book, Indian Muslims( disloyal of britishers)
* He engaged britishers in educational services.(Lord Layton)
* Life of Muhammad by William Mayor(khutbat e ahmadiya)

Pakistan the formative phase( British reaction changed towards Muslims during 1870-1880

**Modern education**

* Muradabad madrasa 1858
* Scientific society 1863
* Ghazipur school 1864
* Visited to England 1868
* Aligarh school 1875
* Aligarh college 1877
* All indian educational conference 1886

 Aligarh uni 1920

**British atrocities**

Nehru said, The heavily hand of British fell more heavily on Muslims then Hindus

**Q:3**

**What were the Islamic points added in 1973 constitution?**

**Ans:**

A: 1973 CONSTITUITION:

 Constitution of 1973 is more Islamic in character than the previous two constitutions of Pakistan. In this present constitution, emphasis was made to establish a real Islamic system in all aspects of social life. To achieve this objective, more Islamic provisions have been laid down in constitution of 1973 because no law can be made against the Islamic provisions. This constitution has set up Islamic advisory council to recommend ways and means to bring existing laws of the country in conformity with Islamic principles.

ISLAMIC PROVISIONS OF 1973 CONSTITUTION:

The following are the Islamic provisions of 1973 constitution based on the principles of Holy Quran and Sunnah:

1. Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

Pakistan shall be known as “Islamic Republic of Pakistan”.

2. State Religion:

Islam shall be the state religion of Pakistan.

3. Sovereignty Belongs to Allah:

Sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah and the authority bestowed by him on men is a sacred trust which the people of Pakistan will exercise with the limits prescribed by Quran and Sunnah.

4. Definition of a Muslim:

The constitution also gives the definition of a Muslim. A person who believes in Tauheed or Oneness of Allah and in the prophet hood of Hazrat Mohammad (P.B.U.H) as the last prophet of Allah has described as a Muslim.

5. A Muslim to be a President and Prime Minister:

The constitution lay down that only Muslims shall be elected president and Prime Minister of Pakistan. Non non-Muslim could hold these offices.

6. Islamic way of life:

Steps shall be given to enable the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam.

7. Promotion of Social Justice and Eradication of Social Evils:

The State shall take necessary steps for prosecution of social justice and eradication of social evils and shall prevent prostitution, gambling and taking of injurious drugs, printing, publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements.

8. Teachings of Holy Quran:

The state shall try to make the teachings of Holy Quran and Islamiat compulsory to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language.

9. Strengthen bond with Muslim World:

The state shall endeavor to strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries in order to promote Islamic unity.

10. Council of Islamic Ideology:

There is a council of Islamic Ideology which shall guide the government in respect of Islamic teachings, their implementation and propagation. Its chairman and members are appointed by President. Although its advice is not binding on the government yet it is not easy for any government to ignore or over rule its suggestion or opinion regarding any law.

11. Error Free Publication of Quran:

The government shall endeavour to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran.

12. Oath to Project and Promote Islamic Ideology:

The federal and Provincial Ministers, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National and Provincial Assemblies, the chairman of the Senate and the Governors and Chief Ministers of the Provinces also take oath to preserve and protect the Islamic Ideology.

13. Ahmadi’s A Non-Muslim Minority

According to the second amendment of 1973 constitution, the Qadiani group or the Lahori group who call themselves “Ahmadi’s” were declared as Non-Muslim minority.

 CONCLUSION:

 The 1973 constitution enlisted the main principles of State Policy Maximum efforts were made to improve the character of this constitution. Like other constitutions, 1973 constitution of Pakistan also provides for the protection, propagation and enforcement of Islamic Ideology