

## MID TERM PAPER

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## Question #03:

### 1973 Constitution:

On 7<sup>th</sup> April, 1972 the national assembly of Pakistan appointed a committee to prepare a draft of Permanent constitution of Pakistan.

A bill to provide a constitution was introduced by the committee in the assembly on February 2, 1973. The assembly passed the bill on 19<sup>th</sup> April, 1973 and at last the constitution came in force on 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1973.

The present constitution (1973) provides for the protection and preservation of Islamic concept of life. It also attempts to propagate and implement the basic teachings of Islam.

### ISLAMIC PROVISIONS OF 1973 CONSTITUTION:

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 Allah Almighty and the authority bestowed by him on men is sacred trust which the people of Pakistan will exercise with the limits prescribed by Quran and Sunnah.

(4) DEFINITION OF MUSLIM:

1973 constitution defined the Muslim identity. That, "A person who believes in Tuhed or oneness of Allah, and in Prophet hood of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) as the last messenger of Allah", has described as a Muslim.

According to this definition Qadyani was declared as minority of the state.

(5) A MUSLIM TO BE THE RULER:

In 1973 constitution it is made compulsory that only a Muslim shall be the President and Prime Minister of the state.



(6) ISLAMIC WAY OF LIFE:

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

(7) STRENGTHENING BOND WITH MUSLIM WORLD:

The state shall endeavour to strengthen fraternal relations among muslim countries in order to promote Islamic Unity.

(8) ERROR FREE PUBLICATION OF QURAN:

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

(9) PROMOTING ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY:

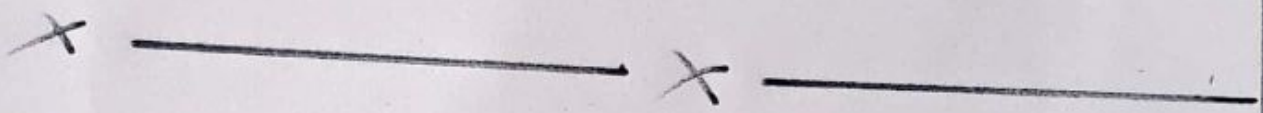
The Federal and Provincial Ministries, the Speaker and Deputy speaker of National and Provincial Assemblies, the chairman of Senate and Governors and chief Ministers of Provinces also take oath to Preserve and protect Islamic Ideology.

(10) ISLAMIC IDEOLOGICAL COUNCIL:

There is a council of Islamic ideology which shall guide the government in respect of Islamic teachings, their implementation and propagation.

CONCLUSION:

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





QUESTION # 01 :

PAKISTAN NUCLEAR POWER :

Pakistan started developing her atomic Capacity (ability) after India's successful nuclear explosion in ~~1947~~ 1974. When India become a nuclear Power, how could Pakistan stay behind in face of her illegal occupation of Kashmir and her threats to Pakistan? India Exploded more nuclear bombs in early May 1998.

The scientists of Pakistan with the co-operation of the successive (coming one after another) governments, succeeded in detonating six nuclear bombs in late May 1998.

This Established her as the seventh nuclear world Power after US, UK, France, Russia, China and India.

# STATUS OF PAKISTAN AS NUCLEAR POWER:

The status of Pakistan, as a nuclear power has few positive results.

## First Of All;

It corrected the balance of power in South Asia that was in India's favor after her nuclear explosions. India could no more threaten or blackmail Pakistan into a forced solution of the Kashmir problem.

She could not more think attacking (invading) Pakistan across international frontiers as she had done in 1965. On the other hand, Pakistan's nuclear status acted as a great support to the Arabs against Israel. Israel now could not decide to attack middle Eastern countries like Syria and Saudi Arabia for fear of the Islamic bomb.



## Secondly;

Pakistan could now oppose, in her own right, India's claim to a seat in the Security Council of UN as the world's largest democracy with nuclear capability. If Pakistan could not gain a permanent seat in the Security Council, why should India?

## Thirdly;

Pakistan's nuclear capability gave her a golden chance to develop it for peaceful purposes. The atomic scientists of the country are now researching on the use of atomic energy for the production of electricity (power) at different places in the country. Several advanced countries like France, Germany, China & Japan are already making use of atomic energy to produce cheap electricity on a massive scale.



When we have a nuclear power plant in Karachi for production of electricity, it will be possible to have further, better plants in other cities.

### Fourthly;

Atomic energy can be used in place of natural fuels like oil and gas. In the advanced countries like US & Russia, ships and submarine use nuclear energy as fuel. The same can be done by developing countries like ours. If cars, buses and planes also start using nuclear or some other equally effective fuel, travel and communication will become extremely cheap.

No doubt atomic energy is great blessing. It can, however, be worst curse if it is used for destructive purposes. Most of the world can be destroyed almost completely by the use of atomic energy in negative way. Let Pakistan start a programme to show & exemplify how nuclear energy can be an answer to many problems. The other peaceful uses of atomic energy can be suggested through continuous research effort.



## QUESTION # 02:

Sir Sayed's first and foremost objective was to acquaint the British with the Indian mind; his next goal was to open the mind of his countrymen to European literature, science and technology.

## ALIGARH MOVEMENT:

In order to attain the above goals, Sir Sayed launched the Aligarh movement of which Aligarh was the center. He had two immediate objectives in mind: to remove the state of misunderstanding and tension between the Muslims and the new British Government, and to induce them to go after the opportunities available under the new regime without deviating in any way from the fundamentals of their faith.



Keeping education and social reform as the two planks of his program, he launched the Aligarh movement with following objectives.

## OBJECTIVES OF ALIGARH MOVEMENT:

- (\*) To create an atmosphere of mutual understanding between Muslims and British government.
- (\*) 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.

Fortunately, Sir Sayed was able to attract into his orbit a number of sincere friends who shared his views and helped him.

Among them were well known figures like Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Nawab Vigar-ul-Mulk, Hali, Shibli, Chiragh Ali and Zakauddin. Above all, his gifted son Syed Mahmud, a renowned scholar, jurist and educationist, was great source to help him.



Sir Syed also succeeded in enlisting the services of number of distinguished English Professors like Bech, Morison, Raleigh and Arnold who gave their best in building up the Aligarh college into a first-rate institution.

## Brief Chronology Of Sir Syed Efforts:

- 1859: Build Gulshan School in Muradabad.
- 1863: Set up Victoria School in Ghazipur.
- 1864: Set up the scientific society in Aligarh. This society was involved in translation of English work into native language.
- 1866: Aligarh Institute Gazette; This imparted information on history; ancient and modern science of agriculture, natural and physical sciences and advanced mathematics.



1870: Committee striving for Educational Progress of Muslims.

1875: Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School (M.A.O) Aligarh, set up on the pattern of English Public Schools. Later raised to the level of college in 1877 and university in 1913.

1886: Muhammadan Educational Conference.  
This conference met every year to take stock of the educational problems of the Muslims and to persuade them to get modern education and abstain from politics. It later became the political mouthpiece of Indian Muslims and was the forerunner of Muslim League.



## CONCLUSION :

Sir Syed's Aligarh movement was never the less from the revolution in the history of the Indo-Pak Muslims.

The movement played a significant role in bringing about an intellectual revolution among Indian Muslims.

Thus it "**SUCCEEDED**" in achieving its major objectives, i.e. educational progress and social reform.

His efforts earned Sir Syed the title "Prophet of Education".

Thus the movement was all success with its all prospectives.