

Name: Muhammad Zaigham Afridi

Roll No: 14545

Subject: Pakistan studies.

Q1 Write down a note on Pakistan as a nuclear Power?

Pakistan as a nuclear Power

When Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over Power in 1971, he declared the 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 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 1978. 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, due to which France refused to provide the Plant of Pakistan. France refused to ~~Pakistan~~ provide the Plant of 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 the announcement of 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 french ~~Av~~ Aircraft Mirage which had access to big cities of India. Dr Aaqdeer Khan claimed in 1989 that Pakistan had gained the capability to build an atomic bomb or device. Indian 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 atomic power. America was completely silent but when Pakistan proceeded in the field the Pressler Amendment was enforced rapidly.

Pakistan became the world's seventh and the Islamic world's first atomic power.

---

---

Q2 Why did Syed Ahmad Khan start the Aligarh Movement? And that movement was successful or not explain with details?

The Aligarh Movement was the push to establish a modern system of education for the Muslim population of British India during the later decades of the 19th century. The

The movement's name derives from the fact that its core and origins lay in the city of Aligarh in Northern India and in particular with the foundation of the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College in 1875.

The founder of the Oriental College and the other educational institution that developed from it, was Syed Ahmad Khan. He became the leading light of the wider Aligarh Movement.

The educational reform established a base.

and an impetus for the wider Movement on India Muslim renaissance that had a profound implications for the religion, the politics, the culture and society of the Indian sub-continent.

foundation of the Muhammadan Anglo oriental college in 1875. The founder of the oriental college and the other educational institutions that developed from it, was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. He became the leading light of the wider Aligarh Movement.

The educational reform established a base and an impetus for the wider movement on Indian Muslim renaissance that had a profound implications for the religion, the politics, the culture and society of the Indian sub-continent.

Q3 What were the Islamic Points added in 1973 Constitution?

## Constitution of 1973

### ① Preamble

The constitution of 1956 and 1973. The objectives Resolution has been included in the Preamble of the Constitution of 1973 according to which sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty. The People's representatives would use their Power as a Sacred trust within the limit 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

Constitution. 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 and PATA.

### Semi-Rigid Constitution

It is a semi-rigid constitution. The method of amendment is neither too difficult too easy. A two thirds-majority of the Parliament required to make an amendment in the Constitution.

### National language

Urdu has been declared the national language. In a period of 15 year arrangement 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.

### 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 the Islamic mode of life among the citizens. Steps will be taken to abolish interest. Zakat, Augaf and ushr will be enforced.

### 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

According to the Constitution of 1973, 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 the



Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies, whereas the Prime Minister 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 protect national interest.

### fundamental Rights:

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

---