

University of engineering & technology Peshawar



Pakistan study

Final-term paper

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Section: B

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“On my honor, as a student of University of Engineering and Technology Peshawar, I have neither given nor received unauthorized assistance on this academic work”

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Answer No: 1:

Establishment of muslim nationalism in Subcontinent:

The uprising of 1857-58 was the last fitful assertion of an all but moribund Mughul Empire. Montagu's Sepoys had marched from Meerut to the site of first outbreak to Delhi proclaiming their intention to restore the poet-emperor Bahadur Shah II to imperial glory. As a consequence the landed muslim upper classes in the north indian heartland retreated into cultural and political isolation while fellow muslims in Punjab were recruited for assisting the British. The former muslim rulers of India were in danger of becoming a permanent non-competitive class in the British Raj at the very time the

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forces of Indian nationalism were gaining strength. One response to the British rule came to be known as the Deoband movement, which was led by Ulama, who were expanding traditional Islamic education. Another response was led by Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-98) known as Sir Syed and was called the Aligarh movement after the Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college which he founded in 1875 at Aligarh in north central India.

Meanwhile the beginning of Indian nationalist movement were to be discerned in increasing tendency to form all Indian - associations representing various interests. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan often voiced to demands similar to those made by the founder of Congress - local self-government.

it has been argued that Sir Syed's fear of Hindu domination sowed the seeds for the "Two national theory" later espoused by All-India Muslim League formed in 1906.

In 1906 All Muslim League had been founded in Dhaka to formulate loyalty to British and to protect and advance the political right of muslim of india and respectfully represent their needs and aspiration to the government.

"it was also stated there was no intention to affect the right of other religious group. Earlier that same year, a group of muslim - the Simla Delegation - led by Aga Khan III met the Viceroy and put forward the concept of "Separate electorates". If the proposal were accepted the muslim member of elected bodies

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would be chosen from
electorate, composed of
muslims only, in 2-
the member of seat
in elected bodies
allotted to muslim would
be at least proportional
to the muslim share
of population but
perfectly preferably
weighted to give
muslim a share in seat
somewhat higher than
their proportion of
the population. The
principle of communal
representation, separate
electorates and weighted
were included in
the Government of India
Act of 1908 and
were expanded to include
some other group as
Sikh and Christian
in later constitutional
enactments

✓✓✓

✓✓✓

Ans No 2:

→ Silent features of 1956 Constitution:

Silent features of 1956 Constitution are given below

- ① This is a written and lengthy document.
- ② The constitution could be amended through a process regarding the amendment to be passed by at least a two-third majority of the parliament. However, the ~~par~~ president had the right to veto the draft which then could be overridden by simple parliament majority.
- ③ The name of the country was included as a preamble of the constitution.
- ④ The objective resolution was included as a preamble constitution.

⑤ The Constitution provide for a federal system in the country. power was divided b/w the center and provinces. the subjects were divided into three lists

- the Federal list
- the provincial list
- Concurrent list.

⑥ the legislature would consist of a single house. Both wings of the country were given representation in the national assembly. the national Assembly consisted 300 members. 150 member were drawn from each wing.

⑦ A parliamentary system was adopted according to it the president was the head of the state and the head of prime minister government.

⑧ Required to be a muslim if at least forty year of age.

The tenure of his office was five years. In case of internal or external danger he could ~~declare~~ declare a state of emergency in the country. He was authorized to appoint the Governor, the Judge of Supreme Court, Auditor General and the Advocate General.

(a) Prime Minister was to be the leader of parliamentary group and was thus indirectly elected by the people. He could choose his cabinet from the members of national Assembly. The Cabinet was answerable to the assembly.

(b) Curtailed in the Constitution to a great extent.

(11) New law would be passed against the teaching of the Quran & Sunnah.

(12) An ~~independent~~ independent Judiciary in the country. A Supreme Court.

interpreted the Constitution.
advised the State whenever
required and decide

the issues whenever required
(13) include freedom of
movement, freedom of
speech and expression,
freedom to choose profession
and freedom to profess
religion, right to life,
liberty and property.

(14) Language

→ Urdu

→ Bangali

— XX — XX — XX —

3:
Ans No:

Draw back of locknow pact:

Draw back of locknow pact are given below.

- ① Since the Congress agreed to Scheme of Communal electorates for muslim, it lost its Secular character and the Congress paved the way for future Communal tension.
- ② The pact provided for muslim representation in the Councils far in excess of their proportion in the total population.
- ③ With the introduction of "Communal Veto" in legislation, no legislature could proceed with any Bill if three-fourth of members of a particular Community opposed it.

1) + If 0

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(6)

(4) in case there was a dead lock b/w the executive and the legislatures it could not be removed because the executive branch of government was responsible to the Secretary of State for India & operating from England.

the Lucknow Session of the Congress is memorable for it marked the re-union of the moderate and the Extremist parties after the Surat (1907). The union became possible with death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Pherozeshah Mehta in 1915.

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