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Subject: General Knowledge III (P.A)

Q.No 3.- Pakistan Resolution 1940
as the Magna Carta of Pakistan
Movement :-

"Pakistan Day", on the 23rd of March is a day of celebration in Pakistan, commemorating the passage of a resolution in 1940 that is believed to have paved the way for the formal creation of Pakistan, which was carved out of British India as a separate homeland for the Muslims of India. This resolution was passed in 1940 in Lahore by a full session of the All India Muslim League, the political party of the Indian Muslims.

Since its passage, Pakistan has deemed March 23rd a national holiday, in observation of its role in the birth of a nation and has erected the impressive Minar-e-Pakistan monument in that spot in Lahore on which the resolution was passed in 1940.

Lahore Resolution:-

The Lahore resolution of 1940 consists of five paragraphs and each paragraph delivers a clear message.

- ① The first paragraph states that the Government of India Act 1935 passed by the British Parliament, under which a federation of India was promised for with one-third Muslim representation in the central legislation guaranteed and a new province of Sindh was created, was unacceptable to Muslims.

- ② The second paragraph demands a new constitutional draft, with approval provided by Indian Muslims.
- ③ It is the third paragraph, however, that is the essence of the Resolution, offering a plan for the future of the Muslim majority provinces. The Resolution importantly asks that all the Muslim majority provinces be converted into fully "independent states", each autonomous and sovereign in their own right.
- ④ The fourth paragraph of the resolution reiterates the concept of 'autonomy', separating each Muslim majority province from the rest of British India. It then requires constitutional guarantees for the non-Muslim minorities in these provinces, as well as for Muslim minorities in the British India.

⑤ The fifth paragraph expands upon the its notion of 'sovereign', authorizing the working committee "to frame a scheme of constitution" under which each independent country would assume the powers to maintain its own armed forces, conduct foreign policy and govern as defined fit. As such each Muslim majority province would be transformed into fully autonomous and sovereign states.

Quaid-e-Azam's Speech:

"we are a civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, value and proportion, legal laws and moral code, customs and calendar, history and traditions.

In short, we have our distinctive outlook of life and on life. By all canons of international law, we are a nation".

Pakistan Resolution as Magna Carta

Magna Carta, which is also known as "The Great Charter of the Liberties of England" issued in 1215 engulfs and limits the authority practiced by the king. It is also considered as "The greatest constitutional document of all times". It promised the protection of the church rights, protection for the nobles from illegal imprisonment. It was the first document to put into writing the principle that the king and his government was not above the law.

The Lahore Resolution is also considered as the first landmark written document in Pakistan's history that laid the foundation for the eventual

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creation of Pakistan as an independent nation by demand autonomous status to all Muslim majority Provinces.

The resolution was seen as a decisive step towards envisaging a cultural, economic, social and political future for the Muslim population in British India, just like how Magna Carta demanded for the rights of church, nobility and people, Lahore resolution demand for the rights of the Muslims of British India.

Magna Carta limits the authority exercised by the King, similarly, the Lahore resolution also limits the British authority in the Muslim majority provinces by demanding the autonomous status and complete sovereignty.

Conclusion:-

In conclusion, the Lahore Resolution's call for an autonomous state for Muslims played a pivotal role in shaping the partition of India leading to the creation of Pakistan in 1947. It remains a landmark document in Pakistan's history and political transformation just like Magna Carta in the history of England.

QNO 8: Pakistan stands at a critical juncture, facing economic, environmental and demographic challenges:-

Pakistan stands at the crucial juncture, facing economic, environmental and demographic challenges that can reshape its future.

Pakistan's economy is in crisis because of years of inconsistent policies, lack of future planning and forward-thinking and deep-rooted corruption throughout the political eras.

Pakistan has great latent potential, but due to structural inefficiencies and stagnant productive growth, the prospects of recovery seems fair.

Challenges to Pakistan's Economy :-

Pakistan faces many economic challenges that are hindering its growth as a nation.

Unfavourable economic landscape:-

The economic landscape is filled with challenges, including a dynamically evolving global financing ecosystem and increasing energy prices.

The previous fiscal deficit and inconsistent monetary policies in conjunction with the unfavourable export environment has played a part in the significant trade imbalance, which has caused a strain on Rupee, further devaluing the rupee in foreign market and depleting the external resources especially dollar reserves.

The Domestic political instability has also played a part in making the economic landscape unfavourable for Pakistan.

Debt crisis:-

Pakistan's economy is overshadowed by the consistently increases foreign as well as local debts. A huge amount of monetary resources in Pakistan are channelled into

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red estate rather than the constructive and productive projects that will help Pakistan economy to stabilize.

Economic Policy framework:-

The most basic hurdle in the development of Pakistan's economy is the lack of a consistent and strong economic policy framework. The inconsistency in economic policy casts a long shadow over the Pakistani economy and most of the economic index show regression due to this problem.

There is a lack of focus on the improvement regarding governance, competition and long term economic policies. There is an absence of political feasibility in economy.

Opportunities of Pakistan's Economy :-

→ Pakistan plays an important role in the international trade due to its **strategical position** at the centre of Asian Trade routes. Pakistan has indispensable importance as a commercial, energy and transit nexus for Central Asia and for East. So, **CPEC** is a great opportunity for Pakistan to make an economic comeback.

→ Pakistan must differentiate between the constructive and detrimental debt. Investments that truly benefit the nation should be channelled to **productive projects** aimed to elevate labour productivity, technical capability and sustainability.

→ Pakistan stands at a crossroad requiring robust economic reforms as a sign toward the sustainable development. There is a need for a **unified economic vision** that resonates and encompasses all federal entities, provinces, federation and global entities, thus lightening the path of a robust economic development. This economic reform must encompass entire spectrum ranging from sustainable agriculture to the cutting-edge technology and offer viable solutions that benefits the masses at large.

In short, Pakistan is at this time in a position where conservative measure could bring Pakistan and its economy to new heights.

Q No 5- Population and natural

Developing countries are facing and suffering by the serious problem of high population growth which is the leading cause of environmental degradation. A rapidly growing population exerts pressure on agricultural land and raises demands for food and shelter which encourages the conversion of forests land for agricultural and residential usage. It is a major cause of air, water and in general environmental pollution.

Effects of Population explosion in Pakistan:-

Pakistan's population is continuously increasing. The rapid population growth and the limited natural resources

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are the cause of Environmental stress.

Economy.

Pakistan's already collapsing economy now faces the challenge of water and land shortage. Shortage of food in various areas of Pakistan has become a major issue that is burdening the economy of Pakistan.