

Qno # 01

ANSWER :-

The Lahore Resolution is the most significant landmark in the history of our freedom struggle. The Muslims of India adopted a resolution on 23 March 1940, to embody their national objectives and expressing their firm commitment to make all out efforts for the achievement of these efforts.

## Significance of the Movement

Relate your headings to the qs statement

### Background :

#### Two Nation Theory.

They Muslims by virtue of their faith, are a nation separate and distinct from all other nations of the world. Their spiritual and national aspirations could only be realized in a state which was Islamic in nature, where they could live as free citizens and could live their life in accordance with Islamic injunctions.

#### Reason :- Hindu Extremism:

The Muslims had lived with the Hindus as neighbours and compatriots for about one thousand years. On the basis of their experience they could not expect good neighborly treatment from the extremist Hindus, who had already made it clear that the Muslims had no place in India. They should accept Hinduism or quit India.

#### Iqbal ideology of a Nation:

While delivering his address at the annual session of the Muslim League held at

at Allahabad in 1930. Poet, philosopher Allama Muhammad Iqbal said that the north-western part of the sub-continent was predominantly muslim, that muslims living in these areas form a distinct and separate national entity and that their rights in any future constitution should be determined in this light.

## Period of Congress rule

Congress ministries were formed in seven out of the eleven indian provinces; these governments worked till 1939. Bad governance and the oppressive rule of the congress ministries created a general discontentment and despair among the muslims. Demand for a separate muslim homeland was an immediate outcome.

## Popularity of Muslim League:

The Quid-e-Azam kept persistently in touch with the muslims during the oppressive congress rule, he was successful in impressing upon them that a horrible future lies ahead them if the congress were entrusted authority to rule the whole of India. As a result of the Quid-e-Azam's efforts the AML which had failed to attract the muslim masses in 1936-37 elections emerged as the sole representative of the muslim nation.

## Adoption of Resolution.

The adoption of resolution take place on March 23, 1940 lead by the CM of Bengal

Relate your arguments to the qs statement

Maulvi Fazul-ul-Haq. The resolution which later came to know as "Pakistan Resolution" was adopted in the last session of the meeting on March, 24.

### Features: Federal scheme disapproved.

The federal scheme formulated in the Govt of India Act 1935 is absolutely unsuitable for the Indian conditions. The Indian Muslims will never accept it.

### Establishment of Independent States.

It was clearly stated that a constitution acceptable for the Muslims of India shall be based on the following principle. "Geographically contiguous units be demarcated into regions in which the Muslims are a majority as in north western zones of India, should be grouped to independent state."

### Safe guards for Minorities.

In the newly established Muslim and non Muslim States adequate constitutional safe guards should be provided to minorities with their constitution for the protection of their religious, political and administrative rights and interests.

Use elaborate and self

**Analysis:** explanatory headings was not used in the text of the Lahore Resolution.

② The resolution did not demand one Muslim state in clear terms. The ambiguity, which was caused due to the use of plural states was removed later at Madras session of the Muslim League held in 1941. A resolution

## Attempt by giving subheadings

adopted at this session clearly stated, that the Muslim League stood for only one sovereign independent Muslim State.

③ The boundaries of Muslim State or states were not defined in the resolution, words like units, zones.

④ The resolution was originally called Lahore Resolution but later it came to be known as Pakistan Resolution. This name was given by Hindu press but it was picked up by the Quaid-e-Azam. In the following years the 'Lahore Resolution' was referred to as the sole document formulating Indian Muslims unanimous national demand. The points which were left ambiguous in resolution were later clarified in a resolution adopted by Muslim Representative Convention at Delhi in 1946.

### Importance:

#### (a) Determination Focused:

Through this resolution, the Muslims of India set their national objectives and expressed their unflinching determination to all efforts for the achievements of these objectives.

#### (b) Dream of Emergence of Pakistan:

The resolution gave a direction to the political struggle of the Muslims and within a short span of 7 years time the Muslims were able to achieve their goal: Pakistan.

A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings and be on 7-9 page s

QNo 4:

ANS: Challenges in Pakistan's Industrial and Agricultural Sectors

Industrial Sector: If we talk about industrial sector it is facing a lot of challenge.

(i) Lack of Infrastructure: Pakistan energy infrastructure suffers from frequent power outages and an inadequate transportation network. This highly disrupts production and increases costs for businesses.

(ii) Outdated and old technology: Many industries in Pakistan rely on old machinery making them less productive and relatively high cost as compared to other countries where industrial sector is well developed.

(iii) Skill level is low: Pakistan's education system does not adequately equip graduates with the skills needed by modern industries leading to a shortage of skilled labor.

(iv) Political Instability: Uncertain and unstable political economic environments discourage foreign investments which is significant for industrial growth.

(v) Expensive energy services.  
As there are relatively high rates

Add and highlight references against these arguments

of energy services on which energy industry runs such as gas and electricity and huge taxes imposed on this sector discourage the industrialists and the products will not be cost effective in market due to high rate.

## Agriculture Sector.

- (1) **Water Scarcity** :- Water is the basic element involved in agriculture, unfortunately Pakistan is a water stressed country, with inadequate irrigation infrastructure and competition of water resources. and the global warming is the major issue which is affecting very dangerously.
- (2) **Soil degradation**: Overuse of fertilizer and unsustainable farming practices have led to a decline in soil fertility reducing crop yields in Pakistan. Leave a line space between headings for neatness
- (3) **Low farm Mechanization**: Limited use of modern technology restricts productivity and keep the yield very low as compared to developed way of farming. Pakistani farmer still using that technology which was introduced many decades ago in modern world.
- (4) **Limited Market Access**: Small farmers often lack access to efficient and big markets, where

get good amounts of profit but due to this farmers frustrated and discouraged.

## Measures for Improvement:

### Industrial Sector:

- (1) **Infrastructure Development:** Investment in reliable power generation, improved transportation networks and dedicated industrial zones can significantly improve the business environment.
  - (2) **Skill development:** Supporting small and medium enterprises and providing vocational training programs can help bridge the skill gap and create more efficient working force which will play significant role.
  - (3) **Technological innovation:** Government initiatives and public-private partnerships can promote research and development in industrial technologies to boost productivity and efficiency.
  - (4) **Investment Climate:** Creating a stable and predictable political and economic environment will attract foreign investment and encourage domestic entrepreneurship.
- On July 11, 2024 President of Azerbaijan announced 2 billion \$ investment in Pakistan in various sectors, it will definitely boost up the economy and provide strength the industrial sector as well.

## 1) Agriculture Sector : (i) Water Management:-

Investment in water conservation techniques, efficient irrigation systems and improved water resource management practices are crucial, even Pakistan's canal irrigation system is largest in the world but due to poor management it is not being utilised well.

## (ii) Sustainable Practices.

Promoting the use of organic fertilizers, crop rotation, and soil conservation techniques can help restore soil health and improve long-term productivity.

## (iii) Market Access Initiatives.

By establishing farmer cooperatives and providing market information systems can empower farmers to deal with good prices and access better markets.

These were just some of the challenges and potential solutions. Addressing these issues require a multi-pronged approach involving government, private sector and civil society collaboration.



Qno7: (c)

Pakistan is facing a lot of issues since the few decades, it includes, security challenges, energy crises. In any country, energy resources play a crucial role, whether these are in the form of electricity, fuel because in this era every sector in the country runs with the help of energy sources. If we talk about industries, health sector, household transport (land and air), so, if a country fails to manage energy sources to these sectors it leads to the failure and takes that country to the stage of default. So, a country like Pakistan, already facing financial crises, its economy is running on loans, low foreign reserves, and the major issue is that Pakistan imports the energy requirement, so a lot of foreign reserves are used in this way. Pakistan's electricity plants are running on fossil fuels such as gas, coal, and petroleum products. So, Pakistan faces a shortage in foreign reserves, definitely it really impacts its energy producing capability. So, if Pakistan wants to come out from energy crises, it is necessary to be economically stable by increasing exports, increasing foreign investments in the country.