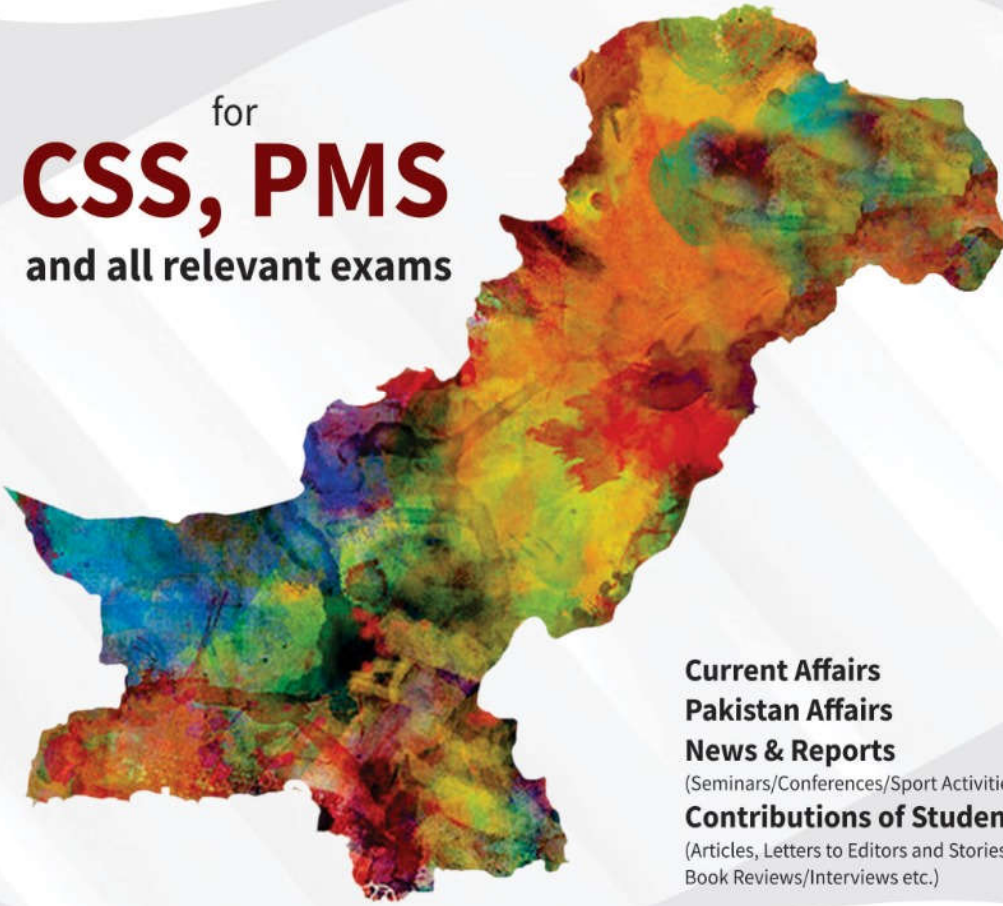




KNOWLEDGE CORRIDOR

Quarterly Volume 1
January - March 2021

for
CSS, PMS
and all relevant exams



Current Affairs
Pakistan Affairs
News & Reports
(Seminars/Conferences/Sport Activities)
Contributions of Students
(Articles, Letters to Editors and Stories/
Book Reviews/Interviews etc.)

PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF SINDH, JAMSHORO

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Techniques of Essay Writing

Irshad Ali Burfat

Essay writing beyond doubt plays a crucial role in competitive examinations. Due to the technique malfunction mostly students fail in the essay paper.

The essay is one of the papers that followed the techniques, without following those aspirants of essay writing cannot pass this paper.

Literary essay means to attempt, so a writer needs to attempt all his/her study background, deep and quality information, the writings in the essay also speaks the environment, life background and psyche of a writer, hence failing all this demonstrate in essay writing students undergo stiff to pass the essay papers.

The given below are some important techniques of essay writing hopefully following these techniques aspirants of competitive exams can get some ideas to pass the paper of essay:

First of all, an aspirant should know all the nuts and bullets of essay writings like the kinds or types of essays like the problematic essay, argumentative essay, and literary essay, etc.

The problematic essays are usually called issue-based essays where we discuss social and political issues like unemployment, poverty, inflation, crises like water, energy, etc.

During the paper, if we are finding problematic essay in competitive exams, the aspirant should grip on all issues its history, background, and current data and information, for example, the poverty line in Pakistan, water capacity in Pakistan, the population of Pakistan, etc. furthermore to pack up the essay the writer also must know the history, causes, impacts, and remedies of the issue, moreover, the need of the time is to address and dress the issue properly in putting words, the reader also needs to see the intro, body, and conclusion well defined and balanced.

The statement essay is commonly known as argumentative essays, these essays can be dealt with a statement; these essays are comprised on the issues like co-education, the progress of Pakistan since the inception, arrival of Islam in the subcontinent, etc. To tackle these types of essays we have many options like the writer can deny or accept the issue or statement, for the write, these essays demand, valid, genuine, logical, relevant, and pure information to prove our statement, the presentation in this essay plays an important role for the writer.

The literary essays follow the quotes, water's statement, proverbs, and sayings, these essays are based on figurative speech and lines, to cope with the literary essay a writer must know all nut and bullets about the literary terms, techniques, symbolic meanings.

Structuring the Essay

An organized essay needs a good alphabet, words and grammatical structure, flawless, and beautiful sentences.

Featuring in essay writing the selection of the topic in the essay needs full attention, while writing an essay we must focus on a topical sentence.

The topical sentence is the first or introductory sentence of the essay which controls the all requirements of the essay meanwhile body of the essay describes all information because the body of the essay is the growth of the essay which explains and extends the essay, the body of the essay should focus on supporting arguments which control the ideas. The student should describe in the body of the essay with facts, quality information, figures, data, quotes, historical touch, and personal observation and analysis which can perfectly pack the essay.

Modeling the Outline

The given are some main types of outlines, these are much required in any type of essay writings.

- Introduction
- Thesis statement
- Supporting arguments
- Causes
- Impacts
- Solutions
- And conclusion

The format of the outlines is that the outlines of the essay must be written in form of phrases or complete sentences because in competitive exams the requirement of outlines is necessary and need to be fashioned well.

Thesis Statement

The thesis statement in the essay is also important, it is the crux of your essay, it tells the reader all about your plan of writing, and it is just like the snapshots of your essay.

The writer is Teaching Assistant at Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh Jamshoro

A Historical Overview of Pakistan's Economy in Military and Civilian Rule (1947-99)

Athar Hussain Abro

In this age of globalization, the concepts regarding power and influence have been transformed. If past norms regarding power are analyzed in a mirror view of 19th and 20th centuries, results will be like "power lies in armaments and having the weapons of mass destruction (WMD)". That is why every state used to spend most of its resources on warfare in order to attain influence and supremacy on the basis of armaments. Politically, the state with minute weapons was easily neglected and used to be a fragile target to get demolished. But as the change is only permanent and bound to occur so in 21st century such norms of power and influence shifted from armaments to economy. So onwards, every state of the world is sheer busy to improve its economic conditions, for mightier the economy, easier the circumstances to deal with. That is why economy is considered the priority to work on, so it has no exception to Pakistan. Everything which surrounds us is economics. Where people have demands and other people are present to supply those demands is called economic system. In order to know, Pakistan's stance towards strengthening economy, we'll need to analyze that in a historical perspective. Ironically, Pakistan's situations have been very perplexed in terms of governments since her inception, Pakistan has experienced different rules (governments) i.e. military (dictatorship) rules and democratic rules. Each

rule possesses a different way of ruling that results different economic policies and different nature towards economic development.

Pakistan was not that economically sound when it came to be. British bestowed Indians with complete elevating status in trade and commerce contrary to Pakistan. Major industries, banks, and other financial institutes were given to India in the partition. Pakistan was solely concerned about its survival till the Ayub Khan's overthrow of country. History witnesses Ayub Khan's era 1958-1968 as a golden and healthy era for the country in terms of economic growth. Because Pakistan moved towards industrialization, manufacturing, and heavy machinery sector in his era. Ayub Khan's move towards capitalism felt pleasing to America massively and America open-hearted gave financial assistance which strengthened Pakistan's economy unexpectedly. Agriculture sector was also modernized owing to green revolution technology and construction of major dams which assured about the water availability. The developments of Ayub Khan contributed majorly to the GDP of the country which raised to 6.77 percentage from 3.0. The regime of Ayub Khan lasted till 1969 and onwards by 1971 the country came under the democratic rule of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who acted completely opposite to Ayub Khan. Where Ayub Khan set the free hand-ground for industrialization by private sector there Bhutto introduced his radical policy of nationalization which decreased the trust of foreign as well as domestic/indigenous investors. It affected the journey of country towards modernization in a great deal. The growth rate declined massively from 6.77 to 4.84 percentages. Fall of Dhaka was also a major cause behind the decline of country's economy because plenty of industries were there in Dhaka (today's Bangladesh).

Again, the military General Zia-ul-Haque overthrew country by eradicating democratic rule of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1977. He got himself legitimized in the name of religion during his dictatorship. In his period, Pakistan did endeavors to eliminate the Soviet Union from Afghanistan, and owing to this; Pakistan was gifted with massive economic assistance from America in the reward which improved economic conditions. Zia focused on the policies of planning and through those policies, Pakistan got self-sufficient in the production of basic food items. And the country got rid of food shortages. Policies were shifted towards the private sector and efforts were made for enhancing investment. After the Zia, military rule got a pause and there were many different civil Governments till 1999. The growth rate shattered and lowered down and reason behind was high political instability in the country. Debt increased. The poverty level rose and employment in the economy declined because the manufacturing sector went low. Inflation rates lingered in double digits till 1999.

General Pervez Musharraf imposed an emergency in 1999 and toppled the Nawaz Government by violating article 6 of the 1973 constitution. Thus, once again military rule resumed. Generally, a military coup is considered an injustice to democracy but ironically, all militant rules had been the reason behind the economic growth of Pakistan either for their crucial policies or for foreign assistance. The era of General Pervez Musharraf was not an exception to challenges. There were many challenges like external and domestic indebtedness, high fiscal deficit, low generations of revenues, and rising poverty and unemployment. Pervez Musharraf appeared as an intellectual, visionary, and bold leader with a broad economic and political approach. A notable improvement in economic growth with structural reforms laid the foundation for economic growth. His era provided an attractive and suitable atmosphere for foreigners for investing in Pakistan. Apart from this, the aid from the USA for the "War on Terror" also uplifted over economy unexpectedly high. Concisely, the performance of macro-economic indicators during the military rule of President Musharraf showed positive and well-growing trends, picturing a healthy state of Pakistan's economy (Tanoli, 2016).

If a comparison is made between both kinds of rules i.e. Military and Democratic, the main reason of economic difference will be different policies. Military's approach towards modernization and industrialization accelerated the Pakistan's economy massively. Such move towards capitalism attracted foreigners to invest in Pakistan and it also compelled America to support Pakistan because favoring

capitalism indirectly made Pakistan the ally of America in Cold War (against communism and Soviet Union). Another reason was the Canal system which remained under the high concentration in the military rule because of our Agro-based nature. Planning was very effective in military regime which made Pakistan self-sufficient and workers remittance increased in military rule. But, as far as the civil rule is concerned, it did not contribute any remarkable addition to the country's economy Bhutto was the first civil leader and he adopted very passive policies for the economy of the country. His policy of nationalization irritated the foreign and domestic investors owing to which the growth rate declined. Moreover, the fall of Dhaka before Bhutto was also a huge loss for the economy of country and in Bhutto's era the nature was also not in his favor because there came devastating floods.

Comparatively, military rule added voluminous development majorly economic growth. The military rule brought structural reforms which made conditions conducive to development.

The writer is a student of National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad

China Economic Rise, and Benefits of Authoritarian System

Syed Tahir Rashdi

With the Advent of Computerized world, Is Democratic Principle Still Applicable in this Modern World. Val news publishers takes a look at Chinese modernized authoritarian system of government: that has risen China above America.

The biggest obstacle confronting authoritarian regime is the issues of succession, Relinquishing power successfully at the apex and preventing leadership crisis during the process of power shift, has been extremely problematic for authoritative Government. Especially with strong opposition, power succession in China has been stable for the past three decades without conflict.

The republican theories of equality, freedom of the press, right to challenge constituted authority, Internet are the major problem of republican original ideology. This challenge has hindered many third world nations. In Africa, many African leaders use bribe to settle other arms of government to either allow them to perform their duty. Follow The Val news publishers to get update on 'African and Imposed Democracy'.

China maintained policies that have kept the economy poor, stagnant, inefficient, and isolated from the global economy for forty years. Not until 1979 that China introduces moderated authoritarian economic policies, the economy was opened to foreign market. China was among the fastest growing economies with domestic (GDP) averaging 9.5 % in 2018, was the fastest sustained expansion by a major economy in the history. In 2015, China announced an upgrade to expand manufacturing in ten key sectors through extensive government assistance in order to make China a major global player.

Can China actually survive without foreign technology? Considering the fact that Chinese economic growth was initially built on foreign Multi National Cooperation's in 1979 economic reform, despite the quest for global dominance. China has proven that moderated authoritarian leadership compel subordinate to increase productivity that encourages national growth. Countries with limited democratic principles has been experiencing growth, Russia, India, Iran, Rwanda in Africa etc. are examples of moderated authoritative system of government.

This growth aided China to double her GDP every eight years and helped lift an estimated 800 million people out of poverty, China also boost of higher purchasing power in parity basis that is in

manufacturing, merchandise trade, and holder of foreign exchange reserves. China is the largest American merchandise trading partner, biggest source of her import and holder of US security treasuries that is responsible for funding US debt.

The writer is a student of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Climate Change

Sanam Altaf Chandio

Climate change is the harsh reality of today's world. The environmental changes mainly, due to global warming bring drastic impacts on human life and survival. The major causes which influence climate to change include increased global carbon emission, depletion of Ozone layer, deforestation and extreme industrialization. Climatic conditions of any particular place are deeply affected by numerous factors involving, the geography of that place, surface texture, oceanic currents, elevation and prevailing wind speeds. The prominent changes in these patterns ultimately bring forth severe consequences to global climate system. The case study of Pakistan in this perspective shows that although it is located in the temperate zone, where climate is generally arid(characterized by hot and long summers and cool or cold short winters) yet , it's vulnerable to severe climate change incidents (The earthquake of 2005 and massive flood of 2010).Currently, The Global Climate Risk Index has ranked Pakistan on the fifth spot on the list of countries most vulnerable to climate change in its annual report(2020). The saddest reality for Pakistan in recent times is that-the US president Joe Biden invited 40 world leaders on April 22-23 to summon on the burning issue of global climate change but, unfortunately Pakistan was not called as a party to the summit. The matter of concerns here is that Pakistan is an agricultural state. Agriculture forms the major backbone of its economy which, depends upon sound climatic conditions such as: appropriate rainfall, massive water reservoirs and moderate temperature. If this chain is distributed, it will undoubtedly have severe outcomes for the state economy. This however, requires the government of Pakistan to take some serious steps of increased plantation and shifting from non-renewable energy, sources to renewable ones. Otherwise, it must be ready to face the upcoming downturns caused by the climate change episodes.

The writer is a student of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Kartarpur Corridor a Peace Corridor

Saman Abbasi

The foundation stone of Kartarpur Corridor was laid down from the Indian side on 26th November 2018, two days later on 28th November 2018 Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran Khan also announced the opening of the Kartarpur Corridor for Indian peoples. The corridor was completed for the 550th birth anniversary of Baba Guru Nanak Sahib on 12th November 2019. The Kartarpur Corridor is known as the corridor of "International Peace and Harmony" and it's connect to the Dera Baba Nanak in India with Kartarpur Sahib Gurdwara in Pakistan Narowal. The Gurdwara was built to commemorate the site where Guru Nanak founded the Karatarpur town by Ravi River in 1515. Indians of any Religion use the

corridor and Gurdwara. It's not limited to Sikhs. All religions are welcome. Pakistanis can also visit Kartarpur Sahib, they don't need to use the corridor. Prime Minister Imran Khan said: "Pakistan is not only opening the border but also there hearts for the Sikh community". Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi compared the decision by the two country to go ahead with the corridor to the fall of Berlin Wall in November 1989, saying that the project could help in easy tensions between the two countries. This is a true symbol of interfaith harmony and religious unity. The Sikh as well as the international community, including UN Secretary General Antonio Gutterres, who while visiting Kartarpur described as "Corridor of Hope" immensely appreciated this landmark initiative of Pakistan.

The writer is a student of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro



PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE

University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan

SEMINAR REPORT

“HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PAKISTAN RESOLUTION”

The poster features a central title and event details. At the top, it lists the organizing institutions: Pakistan Study Centre, Paigham-i-Pakistan, Bureau of STAGS, and University of Sindh. The event is titled "Historical Significance of Pakistan Resolution" and is scheduled for Tuesday, 23rd March 2021 at 10:30 AM in the Allama I. I. Kazi Conference Hall. The poster includes portraits of the presiding officer, Prof. (Meritorious) Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro, and the keynote speaker, Prof. Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmed. It also features a graphic of the Pakistan flag and a minaret.

PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF SINDH JAMSHORO
and
PAIGHAM-I-PAKISTAN

One Day National Seminar
“Historical Significance of Pakistan Resolution”

TUESDAY, 23RD MARCH 2021 @ 10:30 AM
Allama I. I. Kazi Conference Hall , Pakistan Study Centre

Presided by
Prof. (Meritorious) Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro
Vice Chancellor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Keynote Speaker
Prof. Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmed
Director
Institute of Historical and Social
Research, Karachi

Best Regards:
Prof. Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar
Director, Pakistan Study Centre,
University of Sindh, Jamshoro
Cell No: 0336-3729263

Organized by: **Pakistan Study Centre and Paigham-I-Pakistan**
In Collaboration with: **Bureau of STAGS University of Sindh**

Tuesday, 23rd March 2021

Topic: *“Historical Significance of Pakistan Resolution”*

Welcome Address: **Prof.Dr.Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**, Director Pakistan Study Centre

Keynote Speakers: **Professor Dr. Sayed Jaffar Ahmed**

Director Institute of Historical and Social Research, Karachi

Organized by: Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Collaboration with: Bureau of STAGs, University of Sindh Jamshoro

Presided over by: **Professor (Meritorious) Dr.Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro**

Vice Chancellor, University of Sindh

Day / Date: Tuesday, 23rd March, 2021

Participants: PVCs, Deans, Directors, chairpersons, PhD & M.Phil Scholars and graduate students of the University

Computerized by: **Ayaz Channa**, Publications Officer, Pakistan Study Centre

Edited by: **Professor Dr Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**

Director Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro

PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE, UNIVERSITY OF SINDH, JAMSHORO

PROCEEDINGS

Pakistan Study Centre (PSC) is one of the leading research focused institutions of higher education. The centre is a part of internationally recognized University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

Pakistan Study Centre teach and research across a wide range of subjects in the field of Pakistan Studies. Pakistan Study Centre are based in creative and culturally diverse area of Jamshoro located near the River Indus. The Centre offers excellent learning environment as well as accommodation to students.



Pakistan Study Centre also started series of research seminars, conferences and workshops in order to engage scholars, researchers in academic debate on unprecedented challenges faced by Pakistan during this pandemic crisis.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Under the vision of Professor (Meritorious) Dr.Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro Vice Chancellor, University of Sindh Jamshoro and under the leadership of its Director, Pakistan Study Centre has started a series of workshops/seminars and conferences.

Pakistan Study Centre celebrated Pakistan Resolution Day and organized one day national seminar held on 23rd March 2021. Pakistan is an atomic power and its defence is in strong hands, with implementation on the principles laid down by the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the country could be converted into welfare state.



Professor (Meritorious) Dr.Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro, Vice Chancellor University of Sindh Jamshoro said that Sindh had played a vital role in creation of Pakistan as Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and several other leaders whose efforts won a separate and independent motherland for Muslims belonged to this province.

The Vice Chancellor further added that the colonial forces had deliberately left Kashmir dispute unresolved so that both newly independent states could not live in harmony with each other, he further said that India should reciprocate the same spirit like Pakistan for resolution of decades old Kashmir dispute.

Professor Dr. Siddique Kalhoro further said that PhD degree program in law would soon be started at the faculty of law of the University.



INTRODUCTION OF KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr Syed Jaffar Ahmed is Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Sohail University, and Director of Institute of Historical and Social Research, Karachi. He is also a former Director of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi. Dr Ahmed has a long and rich academic career. After doing his M.A. in Political Science with first class first position from the University of Karachi, he was appointed as lecturer in the Pakistan Study Centre. He did his M. Phil (Pakistan Studies) in 1987 and was later awarded the

Cambridge Commonwealth Trust Scholarship for pursuing his Ph.D. In 1993, he did his Ph.D. from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Cambridge.

Dr Ahmed teaches Government and Politics in Pakistan, History of Freedom Movement, Research Methodology, and Contemporary Socio-political Issues of Pakistan. He has to his credit six books; he has also compiled 20 other books on history, politics and literature. His authored books include Federalism in Pakistan: A Constitutional Study, and Pakistan: Historical Legacies, Contemporary Issues. His research articles have been published in international and national journals and anthologies.

Dr Ahmed has participated and presented papers in numerous international and national conferences. His academic pursuits have taken him to countries like UK, France, Austria, Germany, Singapore, Thailand, South Korea, Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Ethiopia. He delivered lectures and conducted seminars in an international sea voyage from Singapore to Sri Lanka on the famous ship, Peace Boat. He regularly works with civil society organizations on issues of Peace and Human Rights.

Dr Ahmed's persistent efforts devoted to the cause of enlightenment in the society and for promoting the modern and progressive vision of Pakistan have placed him among the most notable public scholars of the country.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Professor Dr. Sayed Jaffar Ahmed, Director Institute of Historical and Social Research Karachi said that Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was not opponent of Hindus



but he felt was of the opinion that Muslims could not live with dignity as Hindus were in majority. Dr. Jaffar further added that “Quaid-i-Azam had demanded for creation of Sindh, Balochistan and Frontier (present day KPK) as Muslim dominated provinces in 1935 as there were only two Muslim majority provinces in India”. The only way to make Pakistan a strong and developed country was to act upon principles of founder of Pakistan. Dr. Jaffar added.

The District and Sessions Judge Hyderabad Mr.Ashok Kumar said “if we implement only two principles of the Quaid, discipline and honesty, we could emerge as strongest nation of the world”. Mr.Ashok further added that “On this day, nation must resolve to follow the basic principles of founder of Pakistan Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah so that we could convert our country into developed, prosperous and welfare state”.

Professor Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar, Director Pakistan Study Centre (PSC) University of Sindh Allama I. I. Kazi Campus, Jamshoro also addressed the seminar and shed light on the importance of Pakistan Resolution in creation of Pakistan.

Dr. Ghazala Panhwar, Director Bureau of Students Tutorial, Guidance / Counselling Services and C-Cultural Activities (STAGS), University of Sindh Jamshoro paid vote of thanks at the conclusion of the event. She congratulated the Director Pakistan Study Centre for arranging such important seminar with collaboration of STAGS.



GIFTS AND MEMENTOS





THE END