

# Final IMF deal?

**T**HERE is still confusion over where matters stand between the government and the IMF. On Friday morning, Pakistan received the 'Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies' draft, the key document stipulating the conditions, steps and policy actions that will form the basis of the staff-level agreement with the IMF. The government is interpreting it as the 'settlement' of its differences with the Fund. Yet the IMF mission's departure from the country without finalising the agreement indicates that large gaps still remain to be bridged. The IMF's carefully crafted, short concluding statement on the 10-day loan talks further underscores these gaps, despite the "considerable progress" on measures to remedy domestic and external imbalances.

Dawn opinion:

Precis :

## IMF and Pakistan deal

An uncertainty lies between Pakistan and IMF over the matters. IMF sent a draft of "Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies" to Pakistan, containing steps, conditions, and policy action to make staff level agreement. The government elucidates the document as a step towards agreement. However, despite being the substantial progress made in meeting on addressing internal and external imbalance, the departure of IMF officials without an agreement and its precised statement on loan talks still shows differences between the two.

(Words : 80)

## EXERCISE 30

اور نگزیب عالمگیر ایک مضبوط (۱) محنتی (۲) اور فرض شناس (۳) حاکم تھے وہ معاملات حکومت (۴) کی جانب پوری توجہ دیتے تھے وہ حکومت کو اللہ کا عطیہ (۵) سمجھتے تھے ان کا یقین محکم (۶) تھا کہ اگر وہ اپنی ذمہ داریاں پوری تندہی (۷) سے بجا نہیں لائیں گے تو روز حساب (۸) اللہ کے سامنے اپنے اعمال کے جواب دہ (۹) ہوں گے انصاف کے متعلق آپ کو خاص خیال رہتا تھا اور درخواست گزار (۱۰) مظلوم (۱۱) لوگوں کو اس کے دربار میں بے روک ٹوک (۱۲) رسائی حاصل تھی۔ بچپن سے ہی آپ راسخ العقیدہ (۱۳) مسلمان تھے۔ تخت نشینی کے بعد آپ نے قرآن کریم حفظ (۱۴) کر لیا۔ تعلیمات اسلامی (۱۵) میں آپ یدِ طولیٰ (۱۶) رکھتے تھے اپنی ذاتی نگرانی میں آپ نے جید علماء (۱۷) سے فقہ اسلامیہ (۱۸) کی تدوین (۱۹) کرائی۔ فتاویٰ عالمگیری کو سلطنت بھر میں عملاً رائج (۲۰) کیا۔ اپنے ذاتی اخراجات کے لئے سرکاری خزانے سے کوئی رقم وصول کرنے کی پروا نہیں کرتے تھے وہ نہایت سادہ زندگی بسر کرتے تھے جسے دیکھ کر خلفائے راشدین (۲۱) کی یاد تازہ ہوتی تھی۔ آپ حضرت مجدد الف ثانی کا نہایت احترام (۲۲) کرتے تھے اور ان کی تعلیمات کے زیر اثر سلطنت میں بہت سے اصلاحات (۲۳) نافذ (۲۴) کیں۔

## Translation:

Aurangzeb was a sturdy, industrious and dutiful emperor. He was focused on administration of state. He considered his state as a gift of God. He had firm believe that if he had not fulfilled his duties keenly, he would be accountable to God on the day of Judgement. He always had taken care of Justice and Petitioners, oppressed and commoners had an access to his court without hindrance. Since his childhood he was an orthodox. After ascending throne he memorized Holy Quran by heart. He was well versed in Islamic teaching. In his supervision, he got Islamic jurisprudence

compiled by distinguished scholars. Fatwa-i-Alamgiri was adopted by entire empire. He did not acquire any money from the state treasury. He lived a simple life which reminded about the caliphs. He paid utmost devotion to Hazrat Mujaddad Alf-Sani and during his reign many reforms were introduced.

## PRÉCIS EXERCISE 1

**Q:** Make a précis of the following passage in about one third of its length and suggest a suitable title. (20)

(Lying is indeed an accursed vice. We are men, and we have relations with one another only by speech.) (If we recognized the horror and gravity of an untruth, we should more justifiably, punish it with any other crime.) I commonly find people taking the most ill-advised pains to correct their children for their harmless faults and worrying them about heedless acts which leave no trace and have no consequences.) Lying and in a lesser degree obstinacy - are, in my opinion, the only faults whose birth and progress we should consistently oppose.) They grow with a child's growth and once the knack of lying it is difficult

to imagine how impossible it is to correct it; Whence it happens that we find some otherwise excellent men subject to this fault and enslaved by it.)

(If, like the truth, falsehood had only one face, we should know better where we are, for we should then like the opposite of what a liar said to be the truth. But the opposite of a truth has a thousand shapes and a limitless field.)

(The Pythagoreans regard good as certain and finite, and evil as boundless as uncertain.) There are a thousand ways of missing the bull's eye, only one of hitting it. I am by no means sure that I could induce myself to tell a brazen and deliberate lie even to protect myself from the most obvious and extreme danger. An ancient father says that we are better off in the company of a dog we know than in that of a man whose language we do not understand. Therefore, those of different nations do not regard one another as men, and how much less friendly is false speech than silence. (Montaigne) (CSS 1998)

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 2

## Precis :

### Lying : a cursed vice

The author states that lying is a cursed vice. Men make relations with each other by speech. If they understand the gravity of falsehood, they treat it as a crime. Commonly, people get worried about their children's harmless mistakes and try to correct it. However, lie should be consistently discouraged because it grows with child and once they become habitual of it, it becomes difficult to correct. People often deliberately lie to avoid any danger. Therefore, many good men are habitual of lie. Thus, lie has limitless dimensions unlike truth and it is often difficult to know the truth.

(Words : 98)