

Title:

Pakistan: A Hard Country

The author says that the discipline and unity of P Pakistan can be broken by imposing emotional pressure on soldiers.

This is possible by putting them in a face to face fight with their conscience and

obligations. This could be achieved,

if US ^{invaded} invade an area of P Pakistan

Being ^{subservient} subservience to USA, Pakistan

army would not ^{be} able to resist that

^{which} would result in rebellion of

Pak army. Furthermore, shattered

army, and ^{Islamist} riot would

plunge state into a civil

war. In addition to this, an

upsurge of regionalism in politics

leads to biasness which disguise

single identity. ~~As Ali Hassan~~

~~said that if he were to~~

~~preach revolution, he would be~~

~~judged on the basis of~~

Do not include examples and illustrations in
precis. Just give their gist.

regionalism and racism. Same
would happen to islamic
revolution because of
sectarianism

words in the passage: 478

words in precis: 128

In his book *Pakistan A Hard Country*, Anatol Lieven says that the only thing that can destroy this discipline and unity is if enough Pakistani soldiers are faced with moral and emotional pressures powerful enough to crack their Pakistan discipline, and that would mean very powerful pressures indeed. In fact, they would have to be put in a position where their duty to defend Pakistan and their conscience and honor as Muslims clashed directly with their obedience to their commanders. As far as I can see, the only thing that could bring that about as far as the army as a whole is concerned (rather than just some of its Pathan elements) is if the US were to invade part of Pakistan, and the army command failed to give orders to resist this. Already, the perceived subservience of the Pakistani state to Washington's demands has caused severe problems of morale in the armed forces. I have been told by soldiers of all ranks that faced with open incursions on the ground by US troops, parts of the Pakistani army would mutiny in order to fight the invaders. With the army splintered and radicalized, Islamist upheaval and the collapse of the state would indeed be all too likely – but even then, the result would be rebellion leading to civil war, not, as in Iran, to a national revolution that would be successful in taking over the whole country. Anatol Lieven adds further that regional identity may be growing in political importance, with the 2008 elections showing a lower vote for the P P P in Punjab, and a lower vote for the Punjab-based Muslim League in other provinces. All the same, with Pakistan is, there is usually a wheel within a wheel, an identity within an identity, which in turn overlaps with an other identity. The only exceptions, the people with a single identity, are some of the Islamists, and some of the soldiers – but by no means all of either. Or as Ali Hassan, a young Lahori executive with a Norwegian company, said to me: *If I were to jump on a box and preach revolution, with the best programme in the world, you know what would happen? First, people from all the other provinces would say that we can't follow him, he's a Punjabi. Then most of the Punjabis would say, we can't follow him, he's a Jat. Then the Jats would say, we can't follow him, he's from such-and-such a biradiri. Even in my own village, half the people would say something like, I can't follow him, his grandfather beat my uncle in a fight over land. If you preach Islamic revolution, most Pakistanis won't follow you because they practice different kinds of Islam and worship different saints. So you see we Pakistanis can't unite behind a revolution because we can't unite behind anything.*

Answer 1:

Diary keeping is a good practice one should keep it secret. Diary is a good friend, one can write down ^{one's own} experiences, thoughts, feelings, goals without fear of being revealed. Diary should be kept away from reach of others. If someone finds out, it would be embarrassing for the diarists. There are many advantages of keeping diary. There are no specific rules and restrictions, one can write diary in a relaxed manner, in his own expression and style. Moreover, there is no compulsion to write diary daily or to write to please others but may provide information to future generations.

Answer 2:

According to writer, diary should be kept in secret, as it contains information of daily activities of diarist and his friends. If ~~the~~ diarist's friends find out, what he wrote about them. The situation would be embarrassing for him. Hence, one should keep one's diary away from the reach of others.

Answer 3:

- They will treat him with a reticence that may embarrass:

The friends of diarist will show apathy towards him that would be embarrassing.

- No sense of a critical audience need force gaiety from odd of sadness or cast shadow on the spirits of peck:

Nobody's feelings matter when someone wants to keep diary. Moreover, the views of critical audience

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does not affect the happiness and spirit of diarist.

- They may be puffing themselves up, before the mirror of posterity:

They may be behaving in a manner, that would be a source of information for future generation.

Answer 4:

“Rules of Diary Keeping.”

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

(20)

Whoever starts a new diary does it, it is wise, in secret, for if it be known to his friends, that he keeps a punctual record of his doings and theirs, they will treat him with a reticence that may embarrass That is the first rule of diary keeping, but others, such as whether the diary should be regular, or irregular, are more disputable. It is, however, a fatal practice to attempt regularity in amount to aim, as some do, at style, or indeed, for any style at all. The advantage of the diary form is that it exempts its users from all ordinary rules, you may spell as you like, abbreviate, or wander into side tracks as and when it please you. Above all, you need preserve no sense of proportion or responsibility. A new hat may oust a new parliament, a new actress who amused you may without any complaints, sweep all the armies and potentates or Europe over you margin into nothingness and oblivion. Nobody's feelings have to be considered, no sense of a critical audience need force gaiety from odd of sadness or cast

shadow on the spirits of puck.

Why then does not everyone keep a diary if it is so full of the delights of freedom and omnipotence? Perhaps, it is because we like to have an audience for what we say, and grow a little tired of entertaining our great grandchildren. Some aver that all diarists are vain, but it would appear, no the contrary, if they keep their secret and let none pry into their locked drawer, that they have an irrefutable claim to modesty. It is possible, of course, that they may be puffing themselves up, before the mirror of posterity, but that is such a remote and pardonable conceit particularly, if we remember that posterity is far more likely to mock than to admire that other turns over the blank pages of this year and wonders that other fingers will them someday need ashamed of his diarist's dream.

Questions:

1. What is your own impression about diary keeping? Write a short paragraph of about 100 words.
2. State in your own words why the writer thinks that a diary should be kept in secret.
3. Explain the underlined portions.
4. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

Answers: