

Date: 4 May, 2023

MTWTFSS

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Q8 Fill in The blanks:-

- i- 23 June 1757 , 1769
- ii- 1858 , ending the rule of BEIC.
- iii- held in 1919 , end in 1924
- iv- Lahore , in 1671 (construction) - 1673 (open) time
- v- observing 5 February , in 2004.
- vi- 12 Nov 1930 , 7 Sep 1931
- vii- Kashmir city , 1962
- viii- 11 divisions , 42 districts
- ix-
- x- Six Sultan Mohammad Shah.



Q4 Impacts of Russia - Ukraine war  
on Pakistan.

With The intensifying conditions  
of Russia Ukraine war , some other

countries feel the heat of conflict in the shape of economic shostage, unavailability of commodities and surging price hike. Vaguely, this was confined in between Ukrain and Russia but other countries outside the boundaries of both can clearly feel the heat of it.

In Past, Pakistan was trying to maintain the moderate relations with both Russia and Ukrain. In 2020, when Pakistan was bearing the shostage of wheat then Pakistan's government allow private companies to import wheat to maintain this problem. At that time between July and November 2020, Ukrain was the main supplier of wheat export. Ukrain supply 1.2 MT wheat toward Pakistan. During the same period, Russia also supply 0.92 MT wheat toward Pakistan.

In 2022, when Russia - Ukraine war started then other countries who rely on these two for import were totally came under the threat. Russian's invasion of Ukraine has also resulted in a record surge in LNG rates as the global supply chain is threatened with disruptions.

This creates an very critical situation throughout the globe. Pakistan also has caused with this immediate issue. Because, LNG companies have backed out of their contracts with Pakistan to exploit lucrative European markets. Pakistan is now bound to purchase expensive LNG. As well as, Pakistan's imports of fossil fuel, LNG and oil from Ukraine have come to a halt.

The worse impact of this war on Pakistan is the slowdown in the industrial products.

Because, Pakistan was importing oil, Gas, LNG and Coal from both Ukraine and Russia.

After the start of this war, these commodities had come to a halt. The construction industry has also taken a hit because Pakistan was importing steel from Ukraine.

Also, Pakistani exports to Ukraine have ceased, which will harm local industries and the economy.

Pakistan also bears a long dealt with energy-insecurity, a state of affairs exacerbated by the disastrous economic effects of the Pandemic, floods and war in Ukraine.

Pakistani officials already warn of major gas shortages, and load-shedding in households is rampant with areas of the country experiencing daily power cuts. The textile industries also

suffer from an interrupted supply. However, Political Turmoil remains the largest contributor to Pakistan's energy insecurity. The government and opposition parties will need to put aside their personal issues and work together for the stability of the country.

Another impact of this war on Pakistan is the Trade deficit. In last 24 years, Pakistan's exports to Russia have increased at an annualized rate of 13.6% from USD 13.1 M in 1996 to USD 279M in 2020. Pakistan's exports to Ukraine increased at an annualized rate of 15.5% from USD 18.1 M in 1996 to USD 573M in 2020.

Pakistan enjoys friendly trade relations with Ukraine, a large component which is the agriculture sector, particularly wheat.

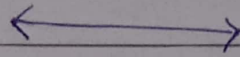
Pakistan fully supports the

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Resolution call for respect for the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states - a principle which also applies to Ukraine, as to other member states. Asim Qureshi said Pakistan does not want to be a part of any bloc politics in the world and that its stance on Ukraine was based on principles. The Ukraine conflict has deepened divisions in the world with the US and its allies on one side and Russia and its partners on the other.

Pakistan, however, maintained a delicate balance on the brewing conflict. While Islamabad expressed concerns over the humanitarian situation in Ukraine, it stopped short of condemning Russia. Pakistan maintained its neutrality as it abstained from the voting on the resolution.

against Russia.



Q1

Elaborate the role of reformer and educational movements ----?

After the war of 1857, the British government brought a momentous change in the subcontinent. Through the Government of India Act 1858, the British Crown assumed control of India from EIC and got the direct control on India subcontinent. Muslim were totally aside from all the fundamental rights. The one reason behind it was the less education of Muslim. Muslim were uneducated but on the other side Hindus were well educated and take side of the British. The main reason behind the Muslim downfall was that British think Muslim the responsible of the 1857 war.

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Some ~~Patriot~~ Muslim educated scholars tried their best to free Muslim from the control of British Raj.

Aligarh Movement was the push to establish a modern system of western-style scientific education for the Muslim population of British India. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the co-founder of this movement. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan said to Muslim to get knowledge and self-awareness and <sup>remain</sup> stay away from the politics. He also introduced the Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college in 1875 for the awareness of Muslims in subcontinent.

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi, also known as Imam Rabbani, he also began renaissance movement in 17 century for the awareness and betterment



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