

Journalistic Discourse Past Papers Solved Long Questions

Past Paper 2017

Q: 1 Answer the following questions?

Q: 1 Robert Frisk's journalist piece of writing *The jargon disease* is about distortion of language in plea of its use as jargon. Comment?

A: 1 The Jargon Disease is an article written by Robert Frisk, a British journalist. Fisk analyzes the use of jargon in modern society, particularly in the media and political spheres. Fisk explores the issues of the increasing use of jargon and technical language in modern society.

In many cases, jargon is used to deliberately obscure meaning or conceal the truth, and can also be used to manipulate public opinion. For example, in politics, the use of vague or technical language can allow politicians to make promises or commitments without being held accountable for them.

However, it's also important to note that there are times when the use of technical language is necessary, such as in scientific or medical fields where specialized language is used to convey complex ideas and concepts accurately.

In conclusion, while the use of jargon can have negative consequences, it's important to strike a balance between using language that is precise and accurate, and language that is accessible and understandable to the general public. By being mindful of the language they use, journalists and politicians can help ensure that information is communicated in a way that is both accurate and accessible to all.

In journalism, the use of jargon can lead to a distorted representation of reality, as journalists may rely on sources that use technical language, rather than seeking out and communicating information in a way that is accessible to their audience. This can contribute to the spread of misinformation and the reinforcement of existing power structures, as those in positions of authority are able to control the language used to describe events and issues.

Moreover, the use of jargon can also limit public participation in important discussions and decision making processes, as those without access to or understanding of the specialized language used may be excluded from participating fully.

It is important for journalists and politicians to be aware of the impact that the language they use can have and to strive to communicate information in a way that is clear and accessible to all. This can involve simplifying technical language, using analogies or examples to help explain complex concepts, and being transparent about the sources of information being used.

In his journalistic writing, he says that jargon is a technical language of any field that is only understood by the persons of that particular field. Despite of this the persons of other fields cannot understand that particular jargon of other field. So, according to Robert Frisk the persons of any field use it as a language of their fields.

The distortion of language through the use of jargon is a theme that cuts across many different fields and disciplines, and has a number of important implications.

The use of language can certainly be distorted with the intention of using it as jargon. Jargon, by its nature, can obscure the meaning of language and make it difficult for those outside of a particular field or industry to understand. This can be intentional, as some may use jargon as a way to conceal information or to assert control over a particular discourse.

However, the use of jargon can also arise from a lack of awareness or consideration for the audience. For example, experts in a particular field may use technical language habitually, without realizing that it may not be accessible to others.

Regardless of the reason for its use, the distortion of language through the use of jargon can have negative consequences for communication and understanding. It can limit the spread of information, reduce transparency, and prevent public participation in important discussions and decision-making processes.

To mitigate these effects, it's important for those who use language, especially those in positions of authority, to be mindful of the impact that their language can have. They should strive to communicate information in a clear and accessible way, and to avoid using language that is unnecessarily technical or obscure. By doing so, they can help to promote a more informed and engaged public, and increase public trust in the information being presented.

At the end, use of one jargon in one field reduces the participation of others in that field.

Q: 2 What are the basic thematic concerns of William Dalrymple's articles *Blood on the Tracks* and *The Age of Kali*. Discuss with appropriate textual references?

A: 2 "The Blood on the Track" by William Dalrymple is a non-fiction book that focuses on the history and culture of the railways in India. Through his travels across the country, Dalrymple explores the impact of the railways on Indian society, politics, and economy.

Thematic analysis:

- 1. Colonialism and Imperialism:** One of the major themes in the book is the role of railways in British colonialism and imperialism. Dalrymple describes how the railways were built to serve the interests of the British Empire, and how they were used to exploit the resources and labor of India. The author also discusses the impact of the railways on the Indian economy and how they transformed the country from an agricultural society to an industrial one.
- 2. Impact of technology on society:** The book also discusses the technological innovations that were introduced with the railways, such as telegraph lines, signaling systems, and locomotives. Dalrymple describes how these innovations transformed the way people lived and worked, and how they influenced the development of science and technology in India.
- 3. Ecological concerns:** The impact of railways on the environment and ecology is another theme explored in the book. Dalrymple describes how the construction of railways led to the destruction of forests and the displacement of wildlife. He also discusses the pollution caused by railways and the challenges of managing waste and maintaining environmental sustainability.

4. **Politics and power:** Finally, the book explores the role of railways in Indian politics and power. Dalrymple describes how railways were used as a tool of control and domination by the British Empire, and how they became a symbol of national pride and identity during the Indian independence movement. The author also discusses the challenges faced by the Indian government in managing and modernizing the railways in the post-independence era.
5. **Mass killing:** Mass killing is also a theme of the essay. Mass killing means to kill three or more people at one time and in one location. After partition, on the independence night mass killing was on its peak. Hindus, Muslims and sikh were killing each other. On the platforms, there were piles of dead bodies and blood shattered all around due to mass killing. All the luggage and carrying trolleys were full of mass burial. The lives of people were being destroyed in front of their eyes.
6. **Geo-strategy of Lahore:** Lahore station may look like the product of some~sH6rt-iiVed collaboration between the Raj and the Disney Corporation, but it was in fact built in deadly earnest. According to its architect, William Brunton, the whole station had a 'defensive character', so that 'a small garrison could secure it against enemy attack'. The twin towers may look as innocent as Swiss cuckoo clocks, but they were designed to be bomb-proof, while the loopholes across the facade are not the mock arrow-slits they appear to be, but placements for Maxim guns, drawn down carefully designed lines of fire. Even the cavernous train sheds could, in an emergency, be sealed with huge sliding metal doors, turning the whole complex in to a colossal fortified bunker.
7. **Stratification:** Stratification is the act of sorting data, people and objects into distinct groups or layers. It is a technique used in combination with other data analysis tools. The hierarchy of the railways seemed directly to echo the Hindu caste system, with a pyramid that rose, rank after rank, from the lowly armies of sweepers through the parcel clerks, goods clerks, booking clerks and special ticket examiners to the twice-born apex of stationmaster and general

manager. For the -Muslims too, there may have been something appealing in submission to a railway timetable at once as merciful, omnipotent and loftily inflexible as the great Koran itself.

8. **Sacrifice**: After the partition, people bore a great loss of lives, properties and loved ones. The major theme of sacrifice explores the self-sacrifice of people for the sake of wellbeing individuals. It was only the sacrifice of lives or properties but also the sacrifice of their culture and their rituals.
9. **Racial Riots**: By having a look on the racism different people killed each other on the basis of their races. Hindus and Sikhs killed thousands of Muslims and destroyed many families and caused a great loss to the people. People killed each other on the name of religion, caste, sect etc.

Conclusion: Overall, "The Blood on the Track" provides a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the impact of railways on India's history, society, and culture. It is an important contribution to the study of colonialism, technology, and globalization, and it sheds light on the complex and often contradictory ways in which railways have shaped the modern world.

William Dalrymple's essay "Patna, 1997," which is a part of his book "The Age of Kali," provides an in-depth look at the political, social, and cultural landscape of the city of Patna in the state of Bihar, India. The essay is a reflection on the troubled history of the city and the contemporary issues that continue to plague it.

Thematic Analysis:

- **Impact of Globalization:** The central theme of the essay is the impact of globalization on the social and economic fabric of Patna, a city that was once a thriving center of trade and culture but had declined into a state of poverty and neglect. Dalrymple describes how globalization has brought both opportunities and challenges to the city, transforming it in ways that are both positive and negative. The influx of global capital has led to the displacement of local businesses and industries, and has created a widening gap between the rich and poor. He notes that the new economic opportunities are mostly concentrated in the urban areas, leaving the rural poor behind.
- **Nexus between politics, crime, and violence in Patna:** Dalrymple describes the city as a hotbed of corruption, with political leaders openly supporting criminal gangs and using them for their own gains. He illustrates how the criminalization of politics has led to widespread violence and unrest, with rival political factions and caste groups engaging in violent clashes.
- **Impact of historical and cultural factors on the contemporary situation in Patna:** Dalrymple traces the city's rich cultural history and how it has been affected by centuries of foreign invasions and colonial rule. He discusses how the caste system has influenced social and political life in the city and how it has contributed to the marginalization of lower-caste groups.
- **Resilience and hope in the face of adversity:** Despite the challenges facing the city, Dalrymple highlights the efforts of civil society groups and activists who are working to promote social justice and human rights. He describes how these groups are challenging

corruption and violence and attempting to create a more equitable and just society. Finally, the essay portrays the resilience and hope of the people of Patna in the face of adversity. Dalrymple talks about the efforts of civil society groups, activists, and individuals who are working towards social and political change in the city. This theme highlights the potential for positive change in Patna's society.

- **Religious tension:** Dalrymple describes the religious tensions in Patna as being primarily between Hindus and Muslims. He notes that there has been a long history of religious conflict in the city, with periodic outbreaks of violence between the two communities. He also explores the ways in which politics and religion intersect in Patna. He notes that political parties often exploit religious tensions in order to gain power and influence. He describes how politicians and religious leaders from both communities use inflammatory rhetoric and symbols to stoke religious tensions and mobilize their followers.
- **The Search for Identity:** Dalrymple also explores the theme of the search for identity. Through his observations of the city's people and their interactions, Dalrymple highlights the complexities and challenges of constructing and asserting one's identity in a society where religion, caste, and other social markers play a significant role. Dalrymple also highlights the ways in which these markers of identity can be challenged and transcended. He describes how individuals in Patna often defy social and religious norms to pursue personal goals and aspirations, such as young couples eloping across religious and caste boundaries.

Overall, "Patna, 1997" offers a critical and nuanced analysis of the challenges faced by India's democracy and society, particularly in a city like Patna, where various forms of injustice and inequality intersect.

Q: 3 Eqbal Ahmad's essay *Feudal Culture and Violence* is about feudalism as a colonizing tool and its negative impact on Pakistani society. Comment?

A: 3 The essay reflects a concern with the impact of the past on the present and future of Pakistani society. The feudal culture, which Ahmed describes as a "dead weight," is portrayed as a hindrance to progress and modernization. The persistence of feudal values and practices is seen as an obstacle to the development of a democratic and inclusive society. Ahmed argues that, unless the feudal culture is addressed and overcome, the future of Pakistan will be uncertain and the country will continue to be held back by its past.

The essay is characterized by vivid language and persuasive argumentation. Through the use of similes and metaphors, Ahmed creates a memorable and impactful image of the feudal culture in Pakistan. The essay also employs political references to strengthen its argument, demonstrating how the feudal culture continues to influence politics and the political structure of the country. Ahmed's writing style is forceful and passionate, reflecting his belief in the urgency of addressing the feudal culture in Pakistan.

Overall, Eqbal Ahmed's essay on feudal culture in Pakistan highlights the theme of the past's impact on the future and its potential consequences for society. Through vivid language and persuasive argumentation, Ahmed argues for the need to address and overcome the feudal culture to secure a better future for Pakistan.

Feudalism in Pakistan: Feudalism in contemporary Pakistan usually refers to the power and influence of large landowning families, particularly through very large estates and in more remote areas. The adjective "feudal" in the context of Pakistan has been used to mean "a relatively small group of politically active and powerful landowners". "Feudal attitude" refers to "a combination of arrogance and entitlement". According to the Pakistan Institute of Labor Education and Research (PILER), five percent of agricultural households in Pakistan own nearly two-thirds of Pakistan's farmland.

Large joint families in Pakistan may possess hundreds or even thousands of acres of land, while making little or no direct contribution to agricultural production, which is handled by "peasants or tenants who live at subsistence level". Landlord power may be based on control over local people through debt bondage passed down "generation after generation", and power over the "distribution of water, fertilizers, tractor permits and agricultural credit", which in turn gives them influence over the "revenue, police and judicial administration" of local government. In recent times, particularly "harsh" feudalism has existed in "rural Sindh", Balochistan, "some parts of Southern Punjab". Pakistan's "major political parties" have been called "feudal-oriented", and as of 2007, "more than two-thirds of the National Assembly" (Lower House) and most of the key executive posts in the provinces were held by "feudals", according to scholar Sharif Shuja.

Some prominent landed families in Pakistan consist of the Jats, Rajputs, Nawabs, Khans, Nawabzadas, Mansabdars, Mazari tribe, Arbabs, Makhdoods, and the Sardars. Explanations for the power of "feudal" landowning families that has waned in other post-colonial societies such as India and Japan include lack of land reform in Pakistan.

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Past Paper 2018

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A: 1

- 1. Colonialism and Imperialism: One of the major themes in the book is the role of railways in British colonialism and imperialism. Dalrymple describes how the railways were built to serve the interests of the British Empire, and how they were used to exploit the resources and labor of India. The author also discusses the impact of the railways on the Indian economy and how they transformed the country from an agricultural society to an industrial one.**
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Q: 2 Analyze the key features of Robert Fisk's journalistic writing style or his argumentative style after an analysis of his articles you have studied in your syllabus?

A: 2 Key Features:

Robert Fisk was known for his distinctive and outspoken style of journalism, which often involved a critical analysis of political events and figures. He was known for his in-depth reporting and attention to detail, as well as his strong opinions and arguments.

One of the key features of Fisk's writing style was his use of vivid and descriptive language, which helped bring events and issues to life for his readers. He was known for using his reporting to challenge official narratives and to shed light on the human impact of political events.

Another important aspect of Fisk's style was his commitment to objective journalism and his willingness to question authority. He was known for his independent and skeptical approach to reporting, and was not afraid to challenge official accounts of events, even when those accounts were widely accepted.

Fisk's argumentative style was characterized by his use of strong, often provocative, language. He was known for his clear and concise arguments, which were often grounded in evidence and personal experience. He was not afraid to take controversial positions, and his writing often sparked public debate and discussion.

In addition, Fisk's writing was notable for its empathy and compassion. He was known for his ability to humanize events and to bring attention to the suffering of ordinary people, often in conflict zones.

Overall, Robert Fisk's journalism was known for its honesty, objectivity, and independence, as well as for its strong opinions and argumentative style. His writing remains influential today, and continues to be widely read and respected by those interested in international affairs and political journalism.

Q: 3 Critically analyze Eqbal Ahmad's essay *Murder of Metropolis* thematically and stylistically. Comment?

A: 3 THEMES:

Themes in Eqbal Ahmed's essay "Murder of a Metropolis" include:

Urban Decay: The essay highlights the decline and decay of the city as a result of social and political forces. It argues that neglect and mismanagement have contributed to poverty, inequality, and violence in urban areas.

Environmental Degradation: The essay addresses the impact of urbanization on the environment, including air and water pollution, and the loss of green spaces.

Overcrowding: The essay highlights the consequences of overcrowding in urban areas, including inadequate housing and services, and the proliferation of slums.

Poverty and Inequality: The essay argues that poverty and inequality are a result of the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a small, privileged elite in urban areas.

Neglect and Mismanagement: The essay contends that the root cause of urban decay is neglect and mismanagement by political and social systems.

Importance of Sustainability: The essay argues for the importance of addressing the root causes of urban decay and working towards creating more equitable and sustainable cities. These themes highlight the challenges facing cities and the importance of addressing social and political issues to ensure the well-being of city residents and the sustainability of urban environments.

THEMATICALLY AND STYLISTICALLY:

Eqbal Ahmed's essay "Murder of a Metropolis" can be analyzed both thematically and stylistically to understand its central argument and writing style.

Thematically: The essay addresses the theme of urban decay and the decline of the city as a result of social and political forces. Ahmed argues that the city, once a symbol of progress and prosperity, has become a site of poverty, inequality, and violence. He contends that the city has been "murdered" by the failure of political and social systems to address the needs of its citizens. Through vivid descriptions and persuasive argumentation, Ahmed highlights the consequences of neglect and mismanagement in urban areas, including environmental degradation, overcrowding, and the proliferation of slums.

Stylistically: The essay is characterized by its use of vivid language and powerful imagery. Through the use of metaphor, Ahmed creates a memorable and impactful picture of the city as a site of decay and destruction. The essay also employs a persuasive and argumentative style, making a case for the need to address the root causes of urban decay and work towards creating more equitable and sustainable cities.

Overall, Eqbal Ahmed's essay "Murder of a Metropolis" highlights the theme of urban decay and the consequences of neglect and mismanagement in urban areas. Through vivid language and persuasive argumentation, Ahmed argues for the need to address the root causes of urban decay and work towards creating more equitable and sustainable cities.

Past Paper 2019

Q: 1 Answer the following questions?

Q: 1 Critically analyze Eqbal Ahmad's essay *Between Past and Future* thematically and stylistically?

A: 1 In these writings, Eqbal Ahmad illustrates how history, identity, power and privilege have made Pakistan what it is today, and points the way to understanding how the nature of Pakistan's state, its society, radical Islam and nuclear weapons are shaping a perhaps fatal path for the country's future. He assesses the contemporary crisis of the Third World, reflects on Pakistan's independence, the troubled relationship between Pakistan and India, the struggle over Kashmir, the tragedy of Afghanistan, and what he saw as the growing dangers to Pakistan.

Thematic Analysis:

- **Relationship of past and future:** In his essay, Eqbal Ahmad describes the relationship between past and future. He says, that we can glorify and developed our future if we will learn from the mistakes of our past. He relates the relationship between past and future and says that people should learn from their past. Because when you learn from your past's mistakes then you avoid those mistakes in your future.
- **Hindu-Muslim Identity:** Eqbal Ahmad also describes that the communities of Hindu and Muslims identified their selves' superior from each other. And they both think that they are on the right path.
- **Feeling proud on past:** Most of the people of current era are feeling proud on their past's traditions and culture of their ancestors. And they are still following them. But they don't know the reality of past. Because some of the values of past are not suitable for the future. Likewise; feudalism and violation of basic rights of every common man of society.

- **Feeling proud on your past's religious and national heroes:** Eqbal Ahmad tells that Muslims and Hindu both feel proud on their past's personalities. Like' Muslims like the Mughal emperors of India like Aurangzeb Alamgir, and Hindus like Mahratta's and Shiva G Maharaja. They both think that they are their heroes and fighters.
- **Religious conflict between Hindu and Muslims:** In India, both Hindu and Muslims were involved in so many religious conflicts. One of them was the demolition of Babri Masjid at Ayodhya, India. When Hindu riots attacked on Babri Masjid. They claimed that the the place where Babri Masjid has built is the birth place of our lord Bhagwan Ram. Many people were killed innocently in that incident.
- **Army's involvement in Politics:** One of the major issues of past was that Army and Establishment always involved in politics. And they make and break governments. Just because of the bad policies of Army and politicians Pakistan divided into two pieces. East Pakistan turned into the new state of Bangladesh. And also the Marshal Laws of general Zia and general Ayub were also create many problems for Pakistan.
- **Issues of Kashmir and Afghanistan:** The issues of Kashmir and Afghanistan were also the reasons of war. Because Kashmir issue is the dispute between India and Pakistan. They both have fought 3 wars on the issue of Kashmir. The relations of both countries are not good. On the other hand, the issue of Afghanistan and Afghan war is also one of the issue in the way of development of South Asia.

In conclusion, we people did not learn lesson from our past yet. That's why we are still not in the list of developed countries. And we are still in the list of backward countries.

Stylistics analysis: In this essay, Eqbal Ahmad uses his writing style related to the history of past and its effects on future.

Investigative: In this essay, Eqbal Ahmad uses his investigative style. He investigates and presents many facts and figures of past times. And talks about the relationship between past and future.

Informative: His writing style is very informative. This essay gives people information related to the past times. And also gives information about the incidents, traditions and customs of past times.

Objective: His writing style is fully objective. In this essay, he uses objectivity and point out the things according to their reality. He presents things in the same way as they are.

Illustrative: His writing style is very illustrative. He illustrates and portrays the things and incidents in reality. He portrays the relationship between Hindu and Muslims. Likewise; the relations before and after partition.

Criminological: His writing style is also based on criminological perspectives. He states the criminal activities of Hindu during 90s. In 1992 at Ayodhya, India Hindu demolished the historical Babri Masjid.

Q: 2 William Dalrymple's journalistic piece of writing *Blood on the Tracks* is replete with political and historical images. Discuss them by their relevance with the theme of the essay?

A: 2

- 1. Colonialism and Imperialism:** One of the major themes in the book is the role of railways in British colonialism and imperialism. Dalrymple describes how the railways were built to serve the interests of the British Empire, and how they were used to exploit the resources and labor of India. The author also discusses the impact of the railways on the Indian economy and how they transformed the country from an agricultural society to an industrial one.
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by the Indian government in managing and modernizing the railways in the post-independence era.

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Conclusion: Overall, "The Blood on the Track" provides a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the impact of railways on India's history, society, and culture. It is an important contribution to the study of colonialism, technology, and globalization, and it sheds light on the complex and often contradictory ways in which railways have shaped the modern world.

Q: 3 Analyze the key features of Robert Frisk's journalistic writing style or his argumentative style after an analysis of his article. *The Ship that Stands Upright at the Bottom of the Sea* you have studied in your syllabus?

A: The ship that stands upright at the bottom of the sea by Robert Frisk is an essay that explores the history and significance of the ship that was sunk during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 7, 1941.

It became a powerful symbol of American sacrifices. Around about 348 crewmen were killed in this incident.

The ship that stands upright at the bottom of the sea is a selected essay from his book "The Age of Warrior".

Robert Frisk uses his journalistic and argumentative writing style in his essay:

Journalistic writing style: In this essay, he uses journalistic writing style related to the journalistic point of view. He talks about the Pearl Harbor attack by the Japanese Navy on U.S.A. He describes the facts of that incident. And also tells that how U.S.A entered in World War II.

He also tells that how World War II starts from the sea sides of different countries. And how different countries were allied with different countries for the war.

He tells about the allies of Germany and Italy with Japan against U.S.A. he talks about how The Great Pacific war starts between UK and U.S.A.

And how Britain's Royal Air Force successfully attacked the Italian fleet at Taranto on November 11, 1940.

His journalistic approach in this essay is based on objectivity, investigation and information. He presents the things in a very informative manner. Like a journalist or a historian do.

He talks about the human folly. He says that we journalists are the students of human folly.

Argumentative writing style: In this essay, he also uses his argumentative writing style related to the argumentative point of view. He talks about the human folly.

He also says that the follies of human are the causes of such big disasters of sea sides. The western people meddling in the Middle East falls under that label 'folly'.

He talks about the ships and their tragedies. He says that, every tragic moment is occurred always on sea sides.

He says I was able to contemplate that the most sublime as well as the most ridiculous folly always seems to occur at sea.

He gives different examples of seas side incidents. Likewise; he talks about the drown of *Titanic* in 1912. In this incident of *Titanic*, the captain of *Titanic* ship Smith insisted on steering the *Titanic* at full speed into the North Atlantic ice in 1912 because he wanted to impress Americans with her speed.

He also gives other example of sea side disaster with the HMS Victoria class battleship.

HMS Victoria was the lead ship in her class of two battleships of the Royal Navy. On 22 June 1893, she collided with HMS Camperdown near Tripoli, Lebanon, during manoeuvres and quickly sank, killing 358 crew members, including the commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet, Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon.

With these examples, he wants to says that most of the incidents in which human were died and killed are the sea side disasters. Whether, in wars or peace.

Past Paper 2020

Q: 1 Answer the following questions?

Q: 1 Explain and discuss the statement “Karachi is a microcosm, just a little ahead of the country” as shown in essay *Murder of Metropolis* by Eqbal Ahmad?

A: 1 In this essay, *Murder of Metropolis* the writer Eqbal Ahmad states that “Karachi is a microcosm, just a little ahead of the country”.

He gives some arguments and talks about the daily life condition of Karachi city. He portrays the situations and conditions of Karachi city.

In his essay, as he says that “Karachi is microcosm, just a little ahead of the country”. He proves it with some of the things which are causes bad condition of Karachi.

Urban Decay: The essay highlights the decline and decay of the city as a result of social and political forces. It argues that neglect and mismanagement have contributed to poverty, inequality, and violence in urban areas.

Environmental Degradation: The essay addresses the impact of urbanization on the environment, including air and water pollution, and the loss of green spaces.

Overcrowding: The essay highlights the consequences of overcrowding in urban areas, including inadequate housing and services, and the proliferation of slums.

Poverty and Inequality: The essay argues that poverty and inequality are a result of the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a small, privileged elite in urban areas.

Neglect and Mismanagement: The essay contends that the root cause of urban decay is neglect and mismanagement by political and social systems.

Importance of Sustainability: The essay argues for the importance of addressing the root causes of urban decay and working towards creating more equitable and sustainable cities.

The essay addresses the theme of urban decay and the decline of the city as a result of social and political forces. Ahmed argues that the city, once a symbol of progress and prosperity, has become a site of poverty, inequality, and violence. He contends that the city has been "murdered" by the failure of political and social systems to address the needs of its citizens. Through vivid descriptions and persuasive argumentation, Ahmed highlights the consequences of neglect and mismanagement in urban areas, including environmental degradation, overcrowding, and the proliferation of slums.

“Karachi is a microcosm, just a little ahead of the country” means that it is like a small country, in which all the things happen that happen in a big country.

If we talk about the daily routine life of Karachi, we will see that how much affected this city with pollution, poverty, load shedding, bad drainage system, noise pollution, broken roads, poor management system, poor solid waste and garbage system, inequality, robbery cases, target killing cases, lawlessness etc... all these factors are the cause of bad condition and murder of Karachi.

Politicians and the government is responsible for this.

Q: 2 How *The Jargon Disease* by Robert Frisk shows distortion of language in plea of its use as jargon. Discuss with textual references?

A: 2 *The Jargon Disease* is an article written by Robert Frisk, a British journalist. Frisk analyzes the use of jargon in modern society, particularly in the media and political spheres. Frisk explores the issues of the increasing use of jargon and technical language in modern society.

In many cases, jargon is used to deliberately obscure meaning or conceal the truth, and can also be used to manipulate public opinion. For example, in politics, the use of vague or technical language can allow politicians to make promises or commitments without being held accountable for them.

However, it's also important to note that there are times when the use of technical language is necessary, such as in scientific or medical fields where specialized language is used to convey complex ideas and concepts accurately.

In conclusion, while the use of jargon can have negative consequences, it's important to strike a balance between using language that is precise and accurate, and language that is accessible and understandable to the general public. By being mindful of the language they use, journalists and politicians can help ensure that information is communicated in a way that is both accurate and accessible to all.

In journalism, the use of jargon can lead to a distorted representation of reality, as journalists may rely on sources that use technical language, rather than seeking out and communicating information in a way that is accessible to their audience. This can contribute to the spread of misinformation and the reinforcement of existing power structures, as those in positions of authority are able to control the language used to describe events and issues.

Moreover, the use of jargon can also limit public participation in important discussions and decision making processes, as those without access to or understanding of the specialized language used may be excluded from participating fully.

It is important for journalists and politicians to be aware of the impact that the language they use can have and to strive to communicate information in a way that is clear and accessible to all. This can involve simplifying technical

language, using analogies or examples to help explain complex concepts, and being transparent about the sources of information being used.

In his journalistic writing, he says that jargon is a technical language of any field that is only understood by the persons of that particular field. Despite of this the persons of other fields cannot understand that particular jargon of other field. So, according to Robert Frisk the persons of any field use it as a language of their fields.

The distortion of language through the use of jargon is a theme that cuts across many different fields and disciplines, and has a number of important implications.

The use of language can certainly be distorted with the intention of using it as jargon. Jargon, by its nature, can obscure the meaning of language and make it difficult for those outside of a particular field or industry to understand. This can be intentional, as some may use jargon as a way to conceal information or to assert control over a particular discourse.

However, the use of jargon can also arise from a lack of awareness or consideration for the audience. For example, experts in a particular field may use technical language habitually, without realizing that it may not be accessible to others.

Regardless of the reason for its use, the distortion of language through the use of jargon can have negative consequences for communication and understanding. It can limit the spread of information, reduce transparency, and prevent public participation in important discussions and decision-making processes.

To mitigate these effects, it's important for those who use language, especially those in positions of authority, to be mindful of the impact that their language can have. They should strive to communicate information in a clear and accessible way, and to avoid using language that is unnecessarily technical or obscure. By doing so, they can help to promote a more informed and engaged public, and increase public trust in the information being presented.

At the end, use of one jargon in one field reduces the participation of others in that field.

Q: 3 How the theme of violence with its significance in modern times has been established in *The Age of Kali* by William Dalrymple. Discuss?

A: 3 William Dalrymple's essay "Patna, 1997," which is a part of his book "The Age of Kali," provides an in-depth look at the political, social, and cultural landscape of the city of Patna in the state of Bihar, India. The essay is a reflection on the troubled history of the city and the contemporary issues that continue to plague it.

Impact of Globalization:

The central theme of the essay is the impact of globalization on the social and economic fabric of Patna, a city that was once a thriving center of trade and culture but had declined into a state of poverty and neglect. Dalrymple describes how globalization has brought both opportunities and challenges to the city, transforming it in ways that are both positive and negative. The influx of global capital has led to the displacement of local businesses and industries, and has created a widening gap between the rich and poor. He notes that the new economic opportunities are mostly concentrated in the urban areas, leaving the rural poor behind.

Nexus between politics, crime, and violence in Patna:

Dalrymple describes the city as a hotbed of corruption, with political leaders openly supporting criminal gangs and using them for their own gains. He illustrates how the criminalization of politics has led to widespread violence and unrest, with rival political factions and caste groups engaging in violent clashes.

Impact of historical and cultural factors on the contemporary situation in Patna:

Dalrymple traces the city's rich cultural history and how it has been affected by centuries of foreign invasions and colonial rule. He discusses how the caste system has influenced social and political life in the city and how it has contributed to the marginalization of lower-caste groups.

Resilience and hope in the face of adversity:

Despite the challenges facing the city, Dalrymple highlights the efforts of civil society groups and activists who are working to promote social justice and human rights. He describes how these groups are challenging corruption and violence and attempting to create a more equitable and just society. Finally, the essay portrays the resilience and hope of the people of Patna in the face of adversity. Dalrymple talks about the efforts of civil society groups, activists, and individuals who are working towards social and political change in the city. This theme highlights the potential for positive change in Patna's society.

Religious tension:

Dalrymple describes the religious tensions in Patna as being primarily between Hindus and Muslims. He notes that there has been a long history of religious conflict in the city, with periodic outbreaks of violence between the two communities. He also explores the ways in which politics and religion intersect in Patna. He notes that political parties often exploit religious tensions in order to gain power and influence. He describes how politicians and religious leaders from both communities use inflammatory rhetoric and symbols to stoke religious tensions and mobilize their followers.

The Search for Identity:

Dalrymple also explores the theme of the search for identity. Through his observations of the city's people and their interactions, Dalrymple highlights the complexities and challenges of constructing and asserting one's identity in a society where religion, caste, and other social markers play a significant role. Dalrymple also highlights the ways in which these markers of identity can be challenged and transcended. He describes how individuals in Patna often defy social and religious norms to pursue personal goals and aspirations, such as young couples eloping across religious and caste boundaries.

Overall, "Patna, 1997" offers a critical and nuanced analysis of the challenges faced by India's democracy and society, particularly in a city like Patna, where various forms of injustice and inequality intersect.

Past Paper 2021

Q: 1 Answer the following questions?

Q: 1 Robert Fisk's journalistic pieces of writing unveil the evils inherent in society. Discuss with references to any two pieces of writing included in your syllabus?

A: 1 Robert Fisk's journalistic pieces of writing unveil the evils inherent in society. His two essays in our syllabus "The Jargon Disease" and "The Ship that Stands Upright at the Bottom of the Sea".

Robert Fisk's "jargon disease" refers to the use of technical and specialized language, often by journalists and politicians, which can make the information they convey difficult to understand for the general public. Fisk argues that this use of jargon can lead to a lack of transparency and accountability, as well as undermine public trust in the information being presented.

In many cases, jargon is used to deliberately obscure meaning or conceal the truth, and can also be used to manipulate public opinion. For example, in politics, the use of vague or technical language can allow politicians to make promises or commitments without being held accountable for them.

However, it's also important to note that there are times when the use of technical language is necessary, such as in scientific or medical fields where specialized language is used to convey complex ideas and concepts accurately.

In conclusion, while the use of jargon can have negative consequences, it's important to strike a balance between using language that is precise and accurate, and language that is accessible and understandable to the general public. By being mindful of the language they use, journalists and politicians can help ensure that information is communicated in a way that is both accurate and accessible to all.

In journalism, the use of jargon can lead to a distorted representation of reality, as journalists may rely on sources that use technical language, rather than seeking out and communicating information in a way that is accessible to their audience. This can contribute to the spread of misinformation and the reinforcement of existing power structures, as those in positions of authority are able to control the language used to describe events and issues.

Moreover, the use of jargon can also limit public participation in important discussions and decision making processes, as those without access to or understanding of the specialized language used may be excluded from participating fully.

It is important for journalists and politicians to be aware of the impact that the language they use can have and to strive to communicate information in a way that is clear and accessible to all. This can involve simplifying technical language, using analogies or examples to help explain complex concepts, and being transparent about the sources of information being used.

In addition, media literacy education can play an important role in helping people understand and critically evaluate the language used in the media, and in encouraging the use of language that is clear and accessible. This can help promote a more informed and engaged public, and increase public trust in the information being presented.

Death and Destruction:

Death and Destruction or frenzy of war is the most important theme of “The ship that stands Upright at the bottom of the sea” in this essay Robert Frisk describes the destruction that caused due to war in 1912 when most powerful nations were competing each other only for power and Trade routes. They can never see that how many lives were lost due to their ego and their lust. Many worthy lives were lost. Due to a ship that tore into Tryon’s ship 12 feet below the water line opening a 28 foot Gash in her hull killing almost 358 sea men including Tryon who was held entirely responsible for the greatest Peace time disaster in the history of the Royal Navy.

Endurance:

Next important theme of this essay is Endurance. Because when an incident since happened it has its value and mourning for specific period of time. But after passage of time it mitigates its effect. As the American poet observes “always covers the grave smoke went into the air only the air folly remains under the sea.”

Memory:

Another theme of this essay is memory. Everything that happened in the past will always remain in our memories after that it will become history but it will shine in our minds whenever we listen about these things. History is considered as the most important thing of any Nation because it keeps live many moments and many events from which we can take meanings and from which we can learn lessons for example in this essay Robert Frisk is describing about a ship that has been lowest rears ago but still safe in our memories due to their importance and loss that happened in the past. So memory is one of the most important themes of this essay.

Loss:

Loss is also on the side reads one of the most important themes of the essay. Because there was Economic law in the form of ship because it was the first ship of engine in naval history of British that was described by Robert Frisk in the essay. Another loss his life lost because many lives have been lost due to this war almost 358 people working including captain who was in charge of this subordinate continue to lead a ship into ice.

Passage of time:

Passage of time is also considered the most important thing of this essay as this report destroyed after the passage of time many people forgot and their grief have become less with the passage of time because in this world time is the heel of wound. One can forget many great events and also many loses with the passage of time because time is the best thing for getting events in this essay. Robert Frisk is also describing these things.

Lust of Power:

Lust of power is considered the most and most important theme of the essay because all words that have been described in the essay are due to pass because every Nation won't control all over the world due to which they don't care how many human beings die due to their lust of die tomorrow they can die to day but they are running behind power and power and power. Especially Russia French German and British were fighting with each other to take control of trading routes of the world so they make many destructions as possible only for their own self-interest due to which many people many nations have been destroyed.

Q: 2 Discuss the relevance and significance of William Dalrymple's journalistic piece of writing *The Age of Kali* in modern times?

A: 2 William Dalrymple's essay "Patna, 1997," which is a part of his book "The Age of Kali," provides an in-depth look at the political, social, and cultural landscape of the city of Patna in the state of Bihar, India. The essay is a reflection on the troubled history of the city and the contemporary issues that continue to plague it.

Impact of Globalization:

The central theme of the essay is the impact of globalization on the social and economic fabric of Patna, a city that was once a thriving center of trade and culture but had declined into a state of poverty and neglect. Dalrymple describes how globalization has brought both opportunities and challenges to the city, transforming it in ways that are both positive and negative. The influx of global capital has led to the displacement of local businesses and industries, and has created a widening gap between the rich and poor. He notes that the new economic opportunities are mostly concentrated in the urban areas, leaving the rural poor behind.

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Impact of historical and cultural factors on the contemporary situation in Patna:

Dalrymple traces the city's rich cultural history and how it has been affected by centuries of foreign invasions and colonial rule. He discusses how the caste system has influenced social and political life in the city and how it has contributed to the marginalization of lower-caste groups.

Resilience and hope in the face of adversity:

Despite the challenges facing the city, Dalrymple highlights the efforts of civil society groups and activists who are working to promote social justice and human rights. He describes how these groups are challenging corruption and violence and attempting to create a more equitable and just society. Finally, the essay portrays the resilience and hope of the people of Patna in the face of adversity. Dalrymple talks about the efforts of civil society groups, activists, and individuals who are working towards social and political change in the city. This theme highlights the potential for positive change in Patna's society.

Religious tension:

Dalrymple describes the religious tensions in Patna as being primarily between Hindus and Muslims. He notes that there has been a long history of religious conflict in the city, with periodic outbreaks of violence between the two communities. He also explores the ways in which politics and religion intersect in Patna. He notes that political parties often exploit religious tensions in order to gain power and influence. He describes how politicians and religious leaders from both communities use inflammatory rhetoric and symbols to stoke religious tensions and mobilize their followers.

The Search for Identity:

Dalrymple also explores the theme of the search for identity. Through his observations of the city's people and their interactions, Dalrymple highlights the complexities and challenges of constructing and asserting one's identity in a society where religion, caste, and other social markers play a significant role. Dalrymple also highlights the ways in which these markers of identity can be challenged and transcended. He describes how individuals in Patna often defy social and religious norms to pursue personal goals and aspirations, such as young couples eloping across religious and caste boundaries.

Overall, "Patna, 1997" offers a critical and nuanced analysis of the challenges faced by India's democracy and society, particularly in a city like Patna, where various forms of injustice and inequality intersect.

Q: 3 Eqbal Ahmad's essay Feudal Culture and Violence highlights the institutions of feudalism in Pakistani society. Comment?

A: 3 The essay reflects a concern with the impact of the past on the present and future of Pakistani society. The feudal culture, which Ahmed describes as a "dead weight," is portrayed as a hindrance to progress and modernization. The persistence of feudal values and practices is seen as an obstacle to the development of a democratic and inclusive society. Ahmed argues that, unless the feudal culture is addressed and overcome, the future of Pakistan will be uncertain and the country will continue to be held back by its past.

The essay is characterized by vivid language and persuasive argumentation. Through the use of similes and metaphors, Ahmed creates a memorable and impactful image of the feudal culture in Pakistan. The essay also employs political references to strengthen its argument, demonstrating how the feudal culture continues to influence politics and the political structure of the country. Ahmed's writing style is forceful and passionate, reflecting his belief in the urgency of addressing the feudal culture in Pakistan.

Overall, Eqbal Ahmed's essay on feudal culture in Pakistan highlights the theme of the past's impact on the future and its potential consequences for society. Through vivid language and persuasive argumentation, Ahmed argues for the need to address and overcome the feudal culture to secure a better future for Pakistan.

Feudalism in Pakistan: Feudalism in contemporary Pakistan usually refers to the power and influence of large landowning families, particularly through very large estates and in more remote areas. The adjective "feudal" in the context of Pakistan has been used to mean "a relatively small group of politically active and powerful landowners". "Feudal attitude" refers to "a combination of arrogance and entitlement". According to the Pakistan Institute of Labor Education and Research (PILER), five percent of agricultural households in Pakistan own nearly two-thirds of Pakistan's farmland.

Large joint families in Pakistan may possess hundreds or even thousands of acres of land, while making little or no direct contribution to agricultural production, which is handled by "peasants or tenants who live at subsistence level". Landlord power may be based on control over local people through debt bondage passed down "generation after generation", and power over the "distribution of water, fertilizers, tractor permits and agricultural credit", which in turn gives them influence over the "revenue, police and judicial administration" of local government. In recent times, particularly "harsh" feudalism has existed in "rural Sindh", Balochistan, "some parts of Southern Punjab". Pakistan's "major political parties" have been called "feudal-oriented", and as of 2007, "more than two-thirds of the National Assembly" (Lower House) and most of the key executive posts in the provinces were held by "feudals", according to scholar Sharif Shuja.

Some prominent landed families in Pakistan consist of the Jats, Rajputs, Nawabs, Khans, Nawabzadas, Mansabdars, Mazari tribe, Arbabs, Makhdoods, and the Sardars. Explanations for the power of "feudal" landowning families that has waned in other post-colonial societies such as India and Japan include lack of land reform in Pakistan.

The essay reflects a concern with the impact of the past on the present and future of Pakistani society. The feudal culture, which Ahmed describes as a "dead weight," is portrayed as a hindrance to progress and modernization. The persistence of feudal values and practices is seen as an obstacle to the development of a democratic and inclusive society. Ahmed argues that, unless the feudal culture is addressed and overcome, the future of Pakistan will be uncertain and the country will continue to be held back by its past.

Past Paper 2022

Q: 1 Answer the following questions?

Q: 1 Eqbal Ahmad's essay *Feudal Culture and Violence* highlights the institution of feudalism in Pakistani society. Point out the use of similes, metaphors and political references related to feudalism in this essay. Comment and elaborate?

A: 1 The essay reflects a concern with the impact of the past on the present and future of Pakistani society. The feudal culture, which Ahmed describes as a "dead weight," is portrayed as a hindrance to progress and modernization. The persistence of feudal values and practices is seen as an obstacle to the development of a democratic and inclusive society. Ahmed argues that, unless the feudal culture is addressed and overcome, the future of Pakistan will be uncertain and the country will continue to be held back by its past.

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Some prominent landed families in Pakistan consist of the Jats, Rajputs, Nawabs, Khans, Nawabzadas, Mansabdars, Mazari tribe, Arbabs, Makhdooms, and the Sardars. Explanations for the power of "feudal" landowning families that has waned in other post-colonial societies such as India and Japan include lack of land reform in Pakistan.

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Q: 2 Analyze the key features of Robert Fisk's journalistic writing style or his argumentative style after an analysis of his articles you have studied in your syllabus?

A: 2 Key Features:

Robert Fisk was known for his distinctive and outspoken style of journalism, which often involved a critical analysis of political events and figures. He was known for his in-depth reporting and attention to detail, as well as his strong opinions and arguments.

One of the key features of Fisk's writing style was his use of vivid and descriptive language, which helped bring events and issues to life for his readers. He was known for using his reporting to challenge official narratives and to shed light on the human impact of political events.

Another important aspect of Fisk's style was his commitment to objective journalism and his willingness to question authority. He was known for his independent and skeptical approach to reporting, and was not afraid to challenge official accounts of events, even when those accounts were widely accepted.

Fisk's argumentative style was characterized by his use of strong, often provocative, language. He was known for his clear and concise arguments, which were often grounded in evidence and personal experience. He was not afraid to take controversial positions, and his writing often sparked public debate and discussion.

In addition, Fisk's writing was notable for its empathy and compassion. He was known for his ability to humanize events and to bring attention to the suffering of ordinary people, often in conflict zones.

Overall, Robert Fisk's journalism was known for its honesty, objectivity, and independence, as well as for its strong opinions and argumentative style. His writing remains influential today, and continues to be widely read and respected by those interested in international affairs and political journalism.

Q: 3 What is the significance of William Dalrymple's journalistic piece of writing *The Age of Kali* in modern times?

A: 3 William Dalrymple's essay "Patna, 1997," which is a part of his book "The Age of Kali," provides an in-depth look at the political, social, and cultural landscape of the city of Patna in the state of Bihar, India. The essay is a reflection on the troubled history of the city and the contemporary issues that continue to plague it.

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