

## **SUMMARY of “Faizabad redux,”** **Dawn Editorial, October 2nd, 2023:**

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The memory of the 2017 Faizabad dharna, which propelled the Tehreek-i-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP) into the political mainstream, haunts Pakistan once more. As the Supreme Court reviews petitions against its 2019 verdict related to the dharna, the TLP has resurfaced, this time targeting minority communities. The state has not yet taken steps to curb their disruptive activities, reminiscent of its previous approach to allow the group a free hand. Interestingly, those who filed review pleas against the 2019 verdict, including the PTI, now seek to withdraw them. The situation raises questions about the current political context and the need for accountability. The Faizabad ruling was seen as a call for unelected quarters to respect their oath and check religious extremists, but no one was prosecuted for unlawful political activity. Recent political instability and attacks on Pakistan’s minority communities are symptoms of the state’s failure to implement the Faizabad verdict. Violent extremism persists due to the state’s low prioritization of countering it, exemplified by its response to the Faizabad ruling.

### **Easy/Short SUMMARY:**

The memory of the 2017 Faizabad dharna and its aftermath, including the rise of the Tehreek-i-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP), continues to trouble Pakistan as the Supreme Court reviews petitions related to the dharna’s 2019 verdict. The TLP is once again causing disruptions, particularly targeting minority communities. Surprisingly, some parties that initially challenged the 2019 verdict are now seeking its implementation. The Faizabad ruling was meant to curb extremism and call for accountability, but no one was held responsible for unlawful political activities. Recent instability and attacks on minorities highlight the state’s failure to implement the verdict, demonstrating a low priority for countering extremism.

# SOLUTIONS of The Problem:

## Addressing Extremism:

- **Enforce the Law:** The state must enforce the law and hold those promoting hate and extremism accountable for their actions.
- **Counter Radicalization:** Implement counter-radicalization programs to prevent the spread of extremist ideologies.
- **Security Measures:** Enhance security measures to protect minority communities and prevent violence against them.

## Political Accountability:

- **Accountability for Politicians:** Hold politicians accountable for their actions and rhetoric, ensuring they do not endorse or tolerate extremism.
- **Transparent Investigations:** Ensure transparent investigations into any political interference with the judiciary or security agencies.

## Public Awareness:

- **Educate the Public:** Promote awareness and education about the dangers of extremism and bigotry within society.

# IMPORTANT Facts and Figures Given in the article:

- The Faizabad dharna of 2017 led to the rise of the Tehreek-i-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP).
- Review petitions related to the 2019 Faizabad verdict are being considered by the Supreme Court.
- The Faizabad ruling highlighted the need for accountability and curbing extremism.
- The Faizabad dharna and its aftermath have contributed to political

instability in Pakistan.

- Recent attacks on minority communities are a consequence of the state’s failure to address extremism.
- Violent extremism persists due to a lack of prioritization in countering it.

## MCQs from the Article:

- 1. What event in 2017 is associated with the rise of the Tehreek-i-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP)?**
  - A. The general elections
  - B. The Faizabad dharna
  - C. A presidential referendum
  - D. The Supreme Court’s ruling**Answer: B. The Faizabad dharna**
- 2. What is the Supreme Court reviewing in relation to the Faizabad dharna?**
  - A. Security measures
  - B. Electoral results
  - C. Review petitions against a 2019 verdict
  - D. Religious extremism**Answer: C. Review petitions against a 2019 verdict**
- 3. Why is the state criticized for its response to the Faizabad verdict?**
  - A. It enforced strict security measures
  - B. It held politicians accountable
  - C. It failed to curb extremism and hate
  - D. It implemented counter-radicalization programs**Answer: C. It failed to curb extremism and hate**
- 4. What is one suggested solution to counter extremism, according to the article?**
  - A. Providing financial support to extremist groups
  - B. Enforcing the law and holding promoters of hate accountable
  - C. Promoting extremist ideologies
  - D. Limiting security measures**Answer: B. Enforcing the law and holding promoters of hate accountable**

# VOCABULARY:

1. **Haunt** (verb) (ہانٹنا ہانٹنا ہانٹنا): To cause ongoing worry or anxiety to someone.
2. **Mainstream** (noun) (میںمیں میںمیںمیں میںمیںمیں): The ideas, attitudes, or activities that are considered normal and accepted by most people in a society at a particular time.
3. **Stand-off** (noun) (سٹانڈ آف): A situation in which neither of two opposing groups or forces will change their demands or agree to do what the other side wants, and so no agreement or progress is made.
4. **Catapulted** (verb) (کٹاپلٹڈ کٹاپلٹڈ): To cause someone or something to move suddenly or with great force.
5. **Disruptive** (adjective) (ڈسریپٹو): Causing problems and stopping something from continuing in its usual way.
6. **Inclination** (noun) (انکلینیشن): A feeling that you want to do a particular thing, or the fact that you prefer or are more likely to do a particular thing.
7. **Miscreant** (noun) (میسکریٹ): A person who has done something wrong or illegal.
8. **Clarion Call** (noun) (کلارین کال): A strongly expressed demand or request for action.
9. **Unelected** (adjective) (انیکٹڈ): Not chosen by the process of voting.
10. **Malignancies** (noun) (مالیگننسیز): The presence or formation of a malignant tumor or tumors.
11. **Countering** (verb) (کونٹرننگ کونٹرننگ): To do something to try to stop or prevent something from happening.
12. **Prioritization** (noun) (پرائورٹائزیشن): The act of deciding which tasks, problems, etc., are more important and must be dealt with before others.
13. **Accountability** (noun) (آکائونٹبلٹی): The fact of being responsible for what you do and able to give a satisfactory reason for it, or the degree to which this happens.
14. **Rhetoric** (noun) (ریٹورک): Speech or writing intended to be effective and influence people.
15. **Interference** (noun) (انٹرفیرنس): The act of interfering in something, or the things that can cause this.
16. **Extremism** (noun) (ایکسٹریمزم): Beliefs that are far from what most people consider reasonable or sensible.



17. **Neutralize** (verb) (نورثي نوري نوري): To cause something to have no effect.
18. **Polarising** (adjective) (نورثي نورثي نورثي نورثي نورثي نورثي): To cause something, especially something that contains different people or opinions, to divide into two completely opposing groups.
19. **Symptoms** (noun) (نورثي نورثي نورثي): A sign of something existing or happening, especially of an illness.
20. **Transparency** (noun) (نورثي نورثي نورثي): The characteristic of being easy to see through.

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