

# Social Sciences Abstracts

***Edited and Compiled by  
Sajid Mahmood Awan***

***Composed by  
Khalid Mahmood***



***National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research  
Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University  
(New Campus), Islamabad — Pakistan  
Website: [www.nihcr.edu.pk](http://www.nihcr.edu.pk)***

***2014***



# Social Sciences Abstracts

NIHCR Publication No.

Copyright © 2014

All rights reserved. No part of this publication be reproduced, translated, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing from the Director, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University. Enquiries concerning reproduction should be sent to NIHCR at the address below:

National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research  
Centre of Excellence, New Campus, Quaid-i-Azam University  
P.O. Box 1230, Islamabad-44000,

Tel: +92-51-2896153-54; Fax: +92-51-2896152

Email: [NIHCR@Hotmail.com](mailto:NIHCR@Hotmail.com) or [NIHCR@Yahoo.com](mailto:NIHCR@Yahoo.com)

Website: [WWW.NIHCR.edu.pk](http://WWW.NIHCR.edu.pk)

Published by  
Muhammad Munir Khawar, Publication Officer

Printed at  
M/s. S.T. Printers, Gawalmandi, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

ISBN:	Price Pak:	Rs.	/-
	SAARC Countries:	Rs.	/-
		US\$	/-

## ***Preface***

## ***Acknowledgement***

## Contents

*Preface*

*Acknowledge*

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Journal</b>	<b>Abstract No.</b>
1.	<i>Asia Pacific</i> , Vol.29, 2011	001-008
2.	<i>Business Review</i> , Vol.6, No.1, January-June 2011	009-016
3.	<i>Business Review</i> , Vol.7, No.1, January-June 2012	017-026
4.	<i>Business Review</i> , Vol. 8, No.1, January-June 2013	027-036
5.	<i>Grassroots</i> (Biannual Research Journal), Vol. XLIII, June 2011	037-044
6.	<i>Islamic Studies</i> , Vol. 50, No.1, 2011	045-047
7.	<i>Islamic Studies</i> , Vol. 50, No.2, 2011	048-051
8.	<i>Journal of European Studies</i> , Vols. 26 & 27, Nos. 2 & 1, July 2010 & January 2011	052-060
9.	<i>Journal of Gender and Social Issues</i> , Vol.10, No.1, Spring 2011	061-064
10.	<i>Journal of Gender &amp; Social Issues</i> , Vol.10, No.2, Autumn 2011	065-068
11.	<i>Journal of Independent Studies and Research</i> , Vol.9, No.2, July 2011	069-079
12.	<i>Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities</i> , Vol. XIX No. I, Spring 2011	080-085
13.	<i>Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics</i> , Vol. 21, Nos. I & 2, 2011	086-091
14.	<i>Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research</i> , Vol. 26, No.1, 2011	092-097
15.	<i>Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research</i> , Vol. 26, No.2, Winter 2011	098-104
16.	<i>Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences</i> , Vol. 29, 2011	105-110

17.	<i>Pakistan Perspectives</i> , Vol. 16, No.1, January-June 2011	111-116
18.	<i>Pakistan Perspectives</i> , Vol. 16, No.2, July-December 2011	117-123
19.	<i>Strategic Studies</i> , Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011	124-139
20.	<i>Strategic Studies</i> , Vol. XXXI & XXXII, No.4 & 1, Winter 2011 & Spring 2012	140-148



## Social Sciences Abstracts

### *Asia Pacific*, Vol.29, 2011

**001** Dr. Rodney W. Jones, President, Policy Architects International, 11632 Sourwood Lane, Reston, VA 20191, U.S.A.

PAKISTAN AND CHINA: IS THE ' ALL WEATHER ALLIANCE' SUSTAINABLE OR A MAGIC CARPET MIRAGE? *Asia Pacific*, Vol.29, 2011:1.

Pakistan has long been a beneficiary of straight forward Chinese security assistance, and Islamabad is accustomed to relying on China as an "all-weather ally" against military pressure from India. China has placed remarkably few political demands on Pakistan for its assistance and has not thus far visibly interfered in Pakistan's domestic affairs. China's rise as an emerging world power is naturally seen in Pakistan, therefore, as a uniquely congenial condition supporting Pakistan's independence, economic outlook, and regional aspirations. Pakistan is conscious that its role as a large Muslim country and its own pivotal geography are strategically valuable to China both as an intermediary 'with the oil-producing countries of the Middle East and as an alternate, overland route for the transport of energy supplies and commerce with countries bordering the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf From Pakistan's standpoint, the mutual strategic benefits of this relationship suggest that it can be counted on to remain durable indefinitely, Only one other foreign relationship, that with Saudi Arabia, offers Pakistan a similar steadfastness, and Saudi assistance is not comparable with China's in strategic security value and is somewhat more intrusive in internal affairs.

China's rise and the deepening of its relationship with Pakistan - emphasizing energy transport infrastructure - may Offer further economic benefits but may also impose tradeoffs for Pakistan on its freedom of manoeuvre internationally and on its socio-political development that have not been foreseen or understood. What seems to be a straightforward relationship could become something of a straitjacket that constrains Pakistan's ability to define its own future. China supplies Pakistan with military technology, may modestly enlarge Pakistan's nuclear power program, and has invested in cellular communications. Noticeably missing in China's approach to Pakistan thus far, however, are economic with neighbours, and move onto a track of economic growth that merges it with Asia's growing prosperity. If Pakistan instead banks on China's relationship and preferred resources reflexively, taking them for granted as its main remedies for internal and external difficulties, it may well find they narrow Pakistan choices downstream.

**002** Firdous Nilofer, Associate Professor, Area Study Centre, Far East & South East Asia, University of Sindh, Jamshoro; Hidayat Ali Soomro, Assistant Professor, Area Study Centre, Far East & South East Asia, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

THE JAPANESE FAMILY IN TRANSITION. *Asia Pacific*, Vol.29, 2011:31.

Family as a basic unit of society holds an important place in every society. It comprises of the mother, father and children. The family is also an adaptive institution, not fixed for ever, but evolving in response to the changing demands of life.

This paper describes the family system in Japan i.e., from traditional to modern. The family in Japan began to take on modern form and function characteristics in the high growth period of the 1960s from that time on, the number of employed worker household rose sharply until they formed the majority. At the same time, households became smaller, also a modern characteristic.

The Japanese family has, over the last century, undergone a remarkable change, reflecting the economic, political and social transformation of the nation.

**003** Ghulam Murtaza Khoso, Lecturer, Area Study Centre, Far East & South East Asia, University of Sindh, Jamshoro; Dr. Abdul Latif Tunio, Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

PAKISTAN-CHINA RELATIONS IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY. *Asia Pacific*, Vol.29, 2011:41.

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States have changed the intercourse of international relations, and the US strategy of ousting Taliban with Pakistan's help has also introduced changes in South Asian region.

Pakistan joined American hands in the war against terrorism, therefore became one of the frontline allies of the United States in combating terrorism.

With this changing regional scenario how China and Pakistan resettled their bilateral relationship? Are the two states still very close allies? That is what I have tried to answer in my paper.

Pakistan and China relationship is considered as one of the strongest in the world. The relationship that often called 'deeper than the oceans, higher than the mountains'. In April 2005 in a meeting with his Pakistani counterpart Khurshed Kasuri the Chinese foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing said, "The only country in the world with which we describe our relationship as all weather friendship is Pakistan".

- 004** Bisharat Ali Lanjwani, Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Sindh, Jamshoro; Ronaque Ali Behan, Lecturer, Area Study Centre, Far East & Southeast Asia, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.  
LABOUR ISSUES, INFLATION AND OPENING OF ECONOMY IN VIETNAM: A NEW CHALLENGE FOR THE COUNTRY. *Asia Pacific*, Vol.29, 2011:55.

Vietnam became the 150<sup>th</sup> World Trade Organization (WTO) member on 11<sup>th</sup> of January 2007 after waiting for more than a decade, amid concerns about the effect it will have on the economy. World Trade Organization (WTO) is the most influential institution in the world in terms of trade and investment. This body is the main international agency for regulating international trade and investment activities throughout the world. It has a certain set of rules which is observed by the member countries of this organization. Hence, it is obligatory upon the members of this organization to follow the principles laid down by this organization. Supporters of this move of Vietnam to become a member of WTO say it will help boost exports in key food and textile industries and attract investment. Whereas, critics have argued that the increased competition will damage local firms and producers. However, the main challenge for the government of Vietnam is the problem of labour issues. Studies show that there is open violation of labour laws and least respect of labour rights in this new member country of World Trade Organization. After becoming a member of this international body it is a big challenge for this country to address the problem of labour issues in accordance with the international labour laws also emphasized by WTO. The article discusses the challenging issues of labour rights and inflation for the government of Vietnam after becoming a member of the World Trade Organization. An attempt is made to study the prevalent status of the rights of the labourers and the response of the Vietnamese government.

- 005** Majid Ali Noonari, Lecturer, Area Study Centre, Far East & South East Asia, University of Sindh, Jamshoro; Dr. Abdul Latif Tunio, Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.  
CHINA-ASEAN RELATIONS: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES. *Asia Pacific*, Vol.29, 2011:71.

With the changing circumstances the relations between both the states have changed from hostility to prosperity as both the blocks especially the founding members of the ASEAN have been hostile due to the Cold War politics. But as soon as the Cold War came to an end the relations were quickly changed to most friendly. The signing of free trade agreement in 2001 has presented a greater opportunity for the China-ASEAN to increase the bilateral trade between both the parties. But with the emergence of new powers like India which is vying for the dominance in Asia and can create a big problem for the ASEAN-China

relations due to the fact that the competition would threaten the Chinese influence in ASEAN.

**006** Kiran Sami Memon, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Sindh, Jamshoro; Dr. Aslam Pervez Memon, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

THE POST GLOBALIZATION UNDERSTANDING OF CONCEPT OF SOVEREIGNTY. *Asia Pacific*, Vol.29, 2011:83.

The present scenario of a globalized world is defined on the basis of sharing of powers amongst various kinds of actors. This sharing of power challenges the traditional concept of sovereignty and affects the power of state in different realms. Traditionally the concept of power is attached with the nation-state as its legitimate use, but after the inception of globalization institutions of various kinds now possess the authority to interfere into the business of state. The main difference between state and other institutions is that nation-state possesses sovereignty.

It is the sovereignty which makes nation-state distinct from other institutions. The concept of sovereignty is also affected from the changes of a global world. The article attempts to review the transformations emerging in the form of sovereign power of nation-state as a response to conceptual change in global politics.

**007** Erum Shaikh, Lecturer, Economics Department, University of Sindh, Jamshoro; *Sobho Khan Jamali*, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Sindh, Jamshoro; *Dr. Pervez Ahmed Pathan*, Professor, Sindh Development Studies Centre Department, University of Sindh, Jamshoro; *Dr. Parveen Shah*, Professor, Economics Department, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN ACADEMIC AND MANAGEMENT LEVELS IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES OF PAKISTAN: A CASE STUDY OF UNIVERSITY OF SINDH. *Asia Pacific*, Vol.29, 2011:92.

Universities play a pivotal role in creating opportunities for education, it also contributes direct and indirect source of employment. Pakistan is a developing country and access to education and employment is still major problem of country. In Pakistan unequal gender representation can be observed in many public and private sectors of economy in spite of that women participation in economic activities cannot be denied. University of Sindh, Jamshoro is the second oldest public university in Pakistan. The objective of this research paper is to find out extent to which women participated at academic and management levels in public universities/degree awarding institutions of Pakistan. The paper also examines the decision making process in

administrative and academic areas in universities and the involvement of women to problem solving and decision making.

**008** Altaf Hussain Ansari, Assistant Professor, Area Study Centre, Far East & South East Asia, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

TURBULENCE IN WORLD FINANCIAL ORDER: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR CHINA. *Asia Pacific*, Vol.29, 2011:101.

Current financial crises in United States indicate the vulnerability of its economy on the whims of capital scarcity. China's surplus wealth in capital market is harbinger of hope to bring stability in US economy. Although China is feeling the heat of crisis on account of its heavy investment in American capital markets. It may motivate China to look for other currencies (avenues) of investment. As US economy is underperforming in productive sector, world is concerned on its ramifications for world economy. This article is aimed to identify the reasons for financial instability in United States. It will also highlight the impact of these crises for China.

***Business Review*, Vol.6, No.1, January-June 2011.**

**009** Khursheed Omer and Darshan Wadhwa, University of Houston Downtown, USA.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS: A CAUTIONARY NOTE FOR EMERGING ECONOMIES. *Business Review*, Vol.6, No.1, January-June 2011:9.

Long before the present economic crisis unfolded, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) had been working to achieve harmonization in accounting and financial reporting standards across the globe. Now that the world economic community has become more integrated, cross border flow of capital has gained unprecedented momentum and steps are underway to achieve this goal as early as possible. Initial efforts to harmonize local accounting principles and practices with those followed in developed economies were generally aimed at facilitating foreign multinationals operating in other countries. The desired goal of harmonization now ought to be formulation of accounting standards that would facilitate optimal resource allocation for economic growth and prosperity and proper training of accountants with an informed professional outlook. Harmonization of accounting practices and procedures in emerging economies, therefore, should not be viewed as simply a process of complying with externally imposed standards. Rather, the process should involve exchange of ideas among all the participants.

For such exchange of ideas to be meaningful, a critical examination of the factors that contributed to standards of reporting financial information is

necessary. Discourse on such a vast topic requires an extensive work, which is beyond the scope of this paper. However, since United States of America has been at the forefront of codifying accounting principles, this paper is selectively focused on some contentious financial reporting issues and controversies that have impeded the development of a cohesive theory governing accounting standards for measurement and reporting of enterprise performance.

**010** Low Sui Pheng and Ng Wei Chen, National University of Singapore, Singapore.

INTEGRATION MANAGEMENT FOR GREEN BUSINESS TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABILITY AND BUILDABILITY. *Business Review*, Vol.6, No.1, January-June 2011:27.

The Building Control (Environmental Sustainability) Regulations, introduced in 2008, require buildings to attain minimum scores under the Green Mark Scheme (GMS) in Singapore. The Building Control (Buildable Design) Regulations, introduced in 2001, require buildings to attain minimum buildability scores under the Buildable Design Appraisal System (BDAS) in Singapore. It appears that both the GMS and BDAS can influence building designs and must therefore be considered concurrently to yield the optimal results. Consideration of both sets of requirements is illustrated using a case study of one 18-storey residential building. Through interviews, the study also explores the issues relating to integration management for green business, i.e. if architects consider BDAS and GMS requirements at the design conceptualization stage. The case study suggests a slight decrease in the buildability score when modifications were made to lower the Residential Envelope Transmittance Value (RETV) to obtain a higher Green Mark score. The interviews seem to suggest that architects do not consider BDAS and GMS requirements concurrently. Instead, they seem to think that considerations for BDAS and GMS do not have significant effect on each other and that on the contrary these might even complement each other.

**011** Nasiru Musa Yauri, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, Nigeria.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND MANUFACTURING EXPORT IN NIGERIA. *Business Review*, Vol.6, No.1, January-June 2011:51.

The potential impact of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on recipient and investing economies is of considerable policy interest (Pain and Wakelin, 1997). Important to the theory of foreign investment in Nigeria is the question whether foreign investors coming to Nigeria are market-seeking or export-driven. This finding is relevant to economic managers in the design and implementation of appropriate macroeconomic policies to attract FDI. It is also relevant to investigate whether FDI contributes to the overall capacity of developing economies to export. This study investigates the contribution of FDI to

manufacturing export in Nigeria. Using firm level data collected from 232 manufacturing firms in Nigeria, probit regression analysis revealed that FDI does not significantly contribute to manufacturing exports in Nigeria. This finding supports that of Soderbom and Teal (2002) and Nunnenkamp (2002) that FDI in developing countries like Nigeria are not export-driven but are attracted by certain economic fundamentals within the economy like market size and the availability of natural resources.

**012** S.W.S.B. Dasanayaka, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.

GLOBAL CHALLENGES FOR SMES IN SRI LANKA AND PAKISTAN IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES. *Business Review*, Vol.6, No.1, January-June 2011:61.

The Small and Medium Scale Enterprises/Industries (SMEs) function as a lifeline in informal sectors of Pakistan and Sri Lanka due to their immense contribution in areas such as employment generation, exports, equitable income distribution, social stability, efficient domestic resources usage and regional development. However, a large number of SMEs in both countries are struggling to survive in today's global competitive market. Their sustainable growth is threatened by the impact and challenges of rapid globalization. Absence of any networking and cooperation among the SMEs and lack of linkages with large scale industries have aggravated these problems. In spite of the various policy reforms, establishment of SME related apex bodies, incentives and assistance offered by the national governments in both countries, SME sector has suffered in many fronts. The outcome of this paper is to identify coherent policies and strategies to develop SMEs to their full potentials both in Sri Lanka and Pakistan under this intense globalization move.

**013** Irfan Saleem, University of Central Punjab, Lahore; Tahir Masood Qureshi, University of Central Punjab, Lahore; Saba Mustafa, University of Central Punjab, Lahore; Farooq Anwar, University of Central Punjab, Lahore; and Tahir Hijazi, University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: AN EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR OF PAKISTAN. *Business Review*, Vol.6, No.1, January-June 2011:81.

This research study is an attempt to measure Impact of Information Communication Technology (ICT) on Organizational Productivity (Efficiency and Effectiveness); which leads to Organization Performance ( $\Delta$ Cost,  $\Delta$ Time, and  $\Delta$ Quality) using IRA Model. Study also explores barriers in ICT Adoption and impact of IT Literate Human Capital on Organizational Productivity. Sample for this research study has been chosen from Higher Educational Sector (HES) of

Pakistan. These institutions are located at various geographic locations of Pakistan. Result shows significant relation of ICT adoption on the effectiveness, nonetheless ICT adoption is insignificant on efficiency; however the relationship between the two is positive. Research suggest that ICT adoption needs to be implemented with the intent of maximizing organizational outcome, in a manner that ICT fundamentally improves the Organizational Productivity of the firm, which, in turn will improve Organizational Performance.

- 014** Muhammad Ramzan Sheikh, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan; Muhammad Zahir Faridi, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan; and Shoukat Malik, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

INTERNAL DEBT AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT: EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN. *Business Review*, Vol.6, No.1, January-June 2011:95.

In most of the developing countries financial sectors are characterized by limited availability of loanable funds. Public sector borrowing leads to crowding out of the private sector as well as high interest rates and inflation. In Pakistan, government has relied more on borrowing from the domestic sources as well. The study explores the impacts of internal debt on private investment in Pakistan applying the OLS technique for the period of 1972 to 2009. The study indicates that the stock of internal debt and debt servicing affects the private investment negatively in Pakistan. This implies that internal debt and internal debt servicing crowd out private investment in Pakistan due to shallow financial system and underdeveloped financial markets. The study also suggests some polices to retire the internal debt which includes the privatization of state owned enterprises, use of externally borrowed resources and the foreign exchange flows from external trade.

- 015** Syed Umar Farooq, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Pakistan.  
A PROFILE ANALYSIS OF THE CUSTOMERS OF ISLAMIC BANKING IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA. *Business Review*, Vol.6, No.1, January-June 2011:107.

Interviews conducted with the subscribers of Islamic banks in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa revealed their key characteristics and patterns. The study sample comprised 100 subscribers of Al-Meezan Bank and Bank of Khyber in N WF.P. A comprehensive profile analysis and a series of chi-square tests were conducted to elaborate the main attributes of the customers of Islamic banking system: the majority of Islamic bank customers are well educated; approximately 80 percent are between 25-50 years of age; more than 50 percent of the surveyed customers have maintained their current banking relationship with Islamic banks for more than one year; customers' awareness and usage rates are quite high for Murabaha financing, Mudaraba financing, investment accounts, customers were found to be most satisfied with the products/services they used



most, with the Murabaha accounts receiving the highest satisfaction score; Islamic bank employees received the highest satisfaction score among the elements of the service delivery system; the single most important bank selection criteria were adherence to the Islamic principles.

**016** Heman D. Lohano, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi; Adnan Nazir and Ali M. Khushk, Technology Transfer Institute, PARC, Tando Jam, Pakistan.

TECHNICAL, ALLOCATIVE AND ECONOMIC EFFICIENCIES IN SUGARCANE PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN: A NON-PARAMETRIC APPROACH. *Business Review*, Vol.6, No.1, January-June 2011:131.

The objective of this paper is to measure the technical, allocative and economic efficiencies of sugarcane farms in Pakistan. These efficiencies are measured by data envelopment analysis method using the farm level data collected from 333 sugarcane growers of Pakistan in 2008. The results show that the average technical efficiency of the sugarcane farms is 75 percent, the average allocative efficiency is 83 percent, and the average cost efficiency is 62 percent. The results indicate that the sugarcane farms of Pakistan can reduce the costs of production by 38 percent to produce the same level of output by using the inputs in optimal proportion and by improving the technical efficiency. The results also show that the existing level of sugarcane production can potentially be increased by 33.33 percent with the same level of inputs by improving the technical efficiency of the sugarcane farms.

***Business Review*, Vol.7, No.1, January-June 2012.**

**017** Low Sui Pheng, National University of Singapore, Singapore; Dang Thuy Huong Giang, National University of Singapore. Singapore.

ROLE OF MARKETING AND CONSTRUCTION IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: LESSONS FOR EMERGING ECONOMIES. *Business Review*, Vol.7, No.1, January-June 2012:06.

This paper reviews the relationship between marketing, with focus on international marketing, and economic development based on existing theoretical and empirical studies. There have been different stances on the relationship. It is, however, argued that engagement in effective marketing in general and international marketing in particular is much needed for the economic development process in most developing countries. Primary theoretical insights for government policies that support the integration of developing countries into the international market are also discussed in this paper. The paper concludes with an observation that infrastructure support provided by the construction industry is essential for trade to take off via the marketing route to spur economic development particularly in the developing countries.

- 018** Sana Khalil, School of Economics and Trade, Hunan University, China.  
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS. *Business Review*, Vol.7, No.1, January-June 2012:28.

This paper presents business environment analysis on the basis of cultural and economic differences. It elucidates the potential conflicts, risks and discusses the business opportunities that lie amid this whirlpool. The cultural differences are analyzed using Hofstede's dimensions and subsequent implications are discussed. It elucidates that the socio-economic differences require the managers to use their discretion while developing business strategies or goods and services for different markets. Since BRICS nations are emerging as potential business markets for firms around the globe and have attracted much attention and debate, I have chosen to present a comparative analysis using BRICS countries and USA for developing my case study.

- 019** Badar Alam Iqbal, Monarch University, Switzerland.  
G-20 SUMMIT AND DEBT CRISIS OF EUROPE. *Business Review*, Vol.7, No.1, January-June 2012:43.

Europe is under debt threat, facing the biggest crisis of uncertainty. If Euro fails, Europe fails. Since the Second World War, this is the hardest hour for Europe. One of the biggest limitations of global integration of EU is that small and weak countries could not fall in line with strong economies. This crisis is the example in this regard. The recent summit at Cannes has failed in giving concrete solution to the debt crisis especially in case of Greece, Italy, Portugal, Ireland and Spain. The crisis in Greece and Italy cost the resignations of two popular Prime Ministers. The debt crisis is pushing the EU in general and Greece, Portugal, Spain, Ireland and Italy in particular in recession. Accordingly, the growth forecast is reduced to 0.5 per cent in 2012 from 1.8 per cent. EU agrees on new treaty. The present paper deals with the major issues, with which the Euro zone is confronting with.

- 020** Mohammed Nishat, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Pakistan; Waliullah, Graduate School of Economics and Management, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan.  
FINANCIAL REFORMS AND CORPORATE FINANCE IN EMERGING MARKETS: AN ANALYSIS OF DIVIDEND POLICY AMONG PUBLIC LISTED FIRMS IN PAKISTAN. *Business Review*, Vol.7, No.1, January-June 2012:54.

This paper analyzes the dividend behaviour of 535 Pakistani listed companies during 1988 to 2005 using the Probit Regression Model. The findings validate the theoretical prediction for positive and significant impact of last year dividend on the current year dividend decision. More profitable and liquid firms have a higher probability to declare the dividends. Furthermore, firm size,

ownership, equity and tax are positively related to the dividend declaration decision. The firms' dividend behaviour differs significantly across industries. The secondary market development has a significant effect on dividend decision and financial liberalization has been associated with shift of firms from debt market to equity market.

**021** Bashir Ahmad, Gwadar Institute of Technology, Gwadar, Pakistan.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ISSUES OF PAKISTAN: AN ANALYTICAL VIEW FOR A VIABLE WAY FORWARD. *Business Review*, Vol.7, No.1, January-June 2012:64.

Disaster management is a dilemma in Pakistan; despite having experienced number of natural and man made disasters in its short history, we are far off from the satisfactory arrangements. With all the policies and strategies worked out in apparent details/claims, we fall prey to paralysis at the time of occurrence. The point of concern is collapse of the system when it is required to put to practice. This leads to chaotic situation whereby despite having abundance inflows of resources/means, our management system at the site of occurrence fails to respond.

This research paper aims at detailed analysis of the issue and put forward solution in the management domain through which we can attain optimum results under resource constraints. On one hand, where the paper highlights drawbacks in the existing system; it also brings under discussion the strong points of the systems being followed in the contemporary world. At the end, the paper presents viable options and measures for improving our own system while remaining within our resource constraints.

**022** Huma Baqai, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Pakistan.

USE AND ABUSE OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE: THE PORTRAYAL IN THE MEDIA. *Business Review*, Vol.7, No.1, January-June 2012:82.

The utility of science and media to the human race is not a point of debate. The new paradigm is the interplay between science and media. Both are cost and time intensive endeavours, having a huge impact on public life and conduct. The use and benefits of sciences are innumerable and stand uncontested. The abuse of science comes from three sources. And this abuse happens because science sells. The three sources of abuse are: "Politics", "Media" and "Advertising". These three sources are intrinsically linked. Our focus will be "media".

**023** MD. Khasro Miah, North South University, Bangladesh; A.K.M. Mominul Haque Talukder, North South University, Bangladesh.

THE EFFECTS OF EMPLOYEES' PERCEPTIONS OF PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL PROCESS OF READYMADE

GARMENTS INDUSTRIES IN BANGLADESH: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY.  
*Business Review*, Vol.7, No.1, January-June 2012:94.

This study investigates the effects of employees' perception of performance appraisal process on organizational commitment, job satisfaction, and employee retention in readymade garments sectors. Results indicate a significant positive relationship between employee retention with performance appraisal process. Conversely, organizational commitment indicates a negative but not significant relationship with performance appraisal process. Study recommends that Readymade Garments sector requires fair performance appraisal system to enhance employee's job satisfaction and organizational commitment. It also asserts employers positive perception to employees regarding the performance appraisal implications. Finally, the study commends that collaboration between employers and employees is essential to build an effective performance appraisal process.

**024** Shandana Shuaib, Institute of Management Sciences, Hayatabad, Pakistan.

CULTURAL CONTEXT AND ITS AFFECT ON MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN ORGANIZATIONS - A SPECIAL FOCUS OF COMPENSATION PRACTICES. *Business Review*, Vol.7, No.1, January-June 2012:106.

Management practices are carried out in organizations which operate in some sort of environment. The environment is basically divided into two types: internal environment and external environment. In both these environments culture constitutes the main part. Thus, in order to fully comprehend the management practices in organizations it is utmost necessary to understand the cultural context of that society in which it operates. Many management practices if enforced without taking into consideration its cultural context may not yield the expected results. Similarly a management practice which might be very effective in one culture may not be so in another cultural context and thus fail to realize its full potential or may be a total failure in some other cultural context. This is not to be assumed that the management practices are wrong or ineffective but it might just lack acclimatization of those management activities in accordance to its cultural context. The same is true for compensation practices which are one of the most important HR practices both from the perspective of employer as well as employee. If compensation practices are not aligned with the internal and external cultural context the result will be inefficiency. Hence, for management practices to be effective and efficient the first and foremost duty of managers and social experts is to understand the cultural context in which those practices are applied otherwise the result will be disappointing. This is of great significance for developing countries where many of the management practices are adopted

from the west without its proper adaptation to its eastern culture resulting in discouraging results and at times utter failure for the management.

- 025** Yaseen Ahmed Meenai, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Pakistan; Rizwan Raheem Ahmed, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Pakistan.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LEADING BUSINESS SCHOOLS OF PAKISTAN: THE MARKET ACCEPTABILITY OF IBA BUSINESS GRADUATES IN THE CORPORATE SECTOR. *Business Review*, Vol.7, No.1, January-June 2012:116.

In Pakistan, establishing and running business schools in private sector flourished because of the increasing propensity of students for business studies to commence their career as executives in corporate and other sectors. But, this has become a commercial activity. There are only few public and private institutes which are the role model for others. The mushroom growth of private and public business schools all over Pakistan has opened the possibilities for businesses/industries to have an access to qualified business graduates, at the same time students also have a wide range of choice of business institutes both from private and public to pick from, unlike in 1990s when there were only a couple of good Business Schools. On the one hand, students have the opportunity to pick up an institute of their choice but the flip side is even more challenging, how was the selected school being looked-upon by the business houses all over Pakistan. Many institutions in Pakistan came up with proper infrastructure and their graduates are the key personnel of various reputed multinational and national firms. Beside a very wide gap in quality of education (except in few) between public and private institutes, there is a very close competition among these institutes. The market acceptability of graduates produced by these institutes is always a question in either situation. This study is based upon the comparison b/w graduates of selected leading business schools of the country.

- 026** L.K. Singh, Kumaun University, Bhimtal, Nainital (Uttarakhand), India; Ruchi Srivastava, Gayatri College of Management, Jamadarpalli, Sambalpur (Orissa), India.

INFLUENCE OF AGE AND GENDER ON THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF MANAGERS. *Business Review*, Vol.7, No.1, January-June 2012:128.

Organizations are made up of people and function through people. Without people organizations cannot exist. The resources of men, money, materials and machines are collected, coordinated and utilized through people. Therefore, we can say that people are the most significant resource of any organization. However globalization has brought in more competition. Now the

organizations are on a race to become the market leader and there is high competition for survival. All these factors have brought the employees under fear, sense of insecurity and high stress due to which they become nervous, chronically worried, depressed and emotionally instable. They are easily provoked to anger, unable to relax and may be uncooperative. Emotional intelligence is the only tool that can help a person control emotions, anger and stress. With the emotional intelligence skills we can control emotions like anxiety, low motivation, depression and stress of the employee. This research paper attempts to study the effects of age and gender on the emotional intelligence of a manager and its impact on his or her leadership qualities.

***Business Review*, Vol. 8, No.1, January-June 2013.**

**027** Malik Rizwan Khurshid, Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute, Islamabad.  
DETERMINANTS OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS EVIDENCE FROM KSE 100 INDEX. *Business Review*, Vol. 8, No.1, January-June 2013:7.

Financial distress and its determinants are very important for investors as well as financial institutions; no one can deny its significance. This paper assesses the determinants of financial distress of non financial companies of Karachi Stock Exchange from 2003 to 2010. Financial distress in companies was calculated from Z score model. Determinants like current ratio, profitability, efficiency, solvency and leverage were identified. Result shows current ratio, profitability, solvency and leverage are negatively correlated while efficiency is positively correlated.

**028** Mohsin R. Khan, Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan; Zahid Mahmood, Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan.  
INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY AND STOCK RETURNS. *Business Review*, Vol. 8, No.1, January-June 2013:20.

This paper investigates the sensitivity of interest rate to stock return of financial institutions traded at Karachi Stock Exchange. Two Index Model of Stone and Bernell (1974) have been used to test the proposition of the present study. Three different portfolios of financial institutions have been examined against sensitivity of actual and unanticipated interest rates. Repo rate/Policy rate instead of t-bill rate is used for the proxy of interest rate. The data is collected from twenty nine financial institutions covering the time period from 2004 to 2011. Unit root test, co integration and error correction mechanism have been checked before proceeding to Two Index Model. For unanticipated interest rate risk ARIMA is proposed using Box Jenkins methodology. The findings of present study show that stock returns of financial institution demonstrate positive sensitivity to market index and are statistically significant. However, sensitivity to interest rate is negative and statistically insignificant.

**029** Muhammad Ikhlas Khan, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan; Brig (R) Agha Ali Hassan, Fauji Foundation, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

AN EVIDENCE OF PROFITABILITY IN STOCKS THROUGH THE TEST OF LOGIC. *Business Review*, Vol. 8, No.1, January-June 2013:34.

In this world, people do one of two things with dollar, when they earn it. They either save it or consume it. Involuntarily, some of the money people consume it because they must pay tax or spending the dollar on something like food, clothing, or a car. For consumption at a later time, a person saves the dollar by putting it aside.

There can be a difference between investment and savings. Savings involve putting little money away in passbook accounts or bank deposit certificates, where you know about the return of your future, and probably Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) provides the insurance of accounts, because a government agency protects depositors against bank failure. Saving involves few worries in short time. Same can be said for Pakistan; people either save the Pakistani Rupee or spend it on necessities or luxuries.

Investing money may take up various forms. Buying shares in stock exchanges in Pakistan such as Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE), Lahore Stock Exchange (LSE), and Islamabad Stock Exchange (ISE) listed company is investing and the same applies to any other stock exchange of the world.

**030** Nasir Jamal, Muhammad Ali Jinnah University, Islamabad; Ahmad Fraz, Muhammad Ali Jinnah University, Islamabad.

RELATIONSHIP OF SINGLE STOCK FUTURES WITH THE SPOT PRICE: EVIDENCE FROM KARACHI STOCK EXCHANGE. *Business Review*, Vol. 8, No.1, January-June 2013:52.

The study is conducted to investigate the relationship of single stock futures with the spot price in Karachi Stock Exchange. Monthly data of twelve companies which are trading single stock futures have been examined for the period 1 January, 2005 to 31 December, 2010 with total of 72 observations for each company. Descriptive statistics, Unit Root test, Co-integration test, Granger Causality test, Vector Error Correction Model based on ARDL approach, Impulse Response and Variance Decomposition tests are used. The existence of long run relationship was found between the futures and spot prices of all the companies. The Granger Causality test reported that the spot prices of FFBL and LUCK assist in forecasting their respective futures prices. The futures prices of HUBC and POL forecast their respective spot prices and play its important role of price discovery. The impulse response analysis revealed that most of the shocks in the futures markets of all the selected companies are explained by their own innovations and their respective spot markets have less influence on

them. Variance decomposition test reported that futures market is an exogenous market as majority of its stocks are explained by its own innovation. The results of VECM shows that in case of disequilibrium the adjustment process is quite fast for all the companies.

**031** Jaihan Zulqarnain, National Defense University, Islamabad; Syed Muhammad Amir Shah, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON WEAK MARKET EFFICIENCY OF KARACHI STOCK EXCHANGE. *Business Review*, Vol. 8, No.1, January-June 2013:77.

A lot of research has been conducted to check whether the Frontier and emerging markets show weak form of efficiency or follow a random walk. Karachi Stock Exchange, being a frontier market, was tested on the basis of daily closing values from 2006 to 2011. The study showed KSE to be a weak form inefficient market following non randomness. Three tests were applied on the data. KSE proved to have a unit root, the values in the series showed a strong correlation. Moreover, a Z-statistic value was far greater than 1.96 which proved KSE to be an inefficient market. Inefficient markets have several implications for international as well as local investors.

**032** Safdar Hussain Tahir, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan; Hazoor Muhammad Sabir, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

INTERDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH ASIAN & DEVELOPED STOCK MARKETS AND THEIR IMPACT ON KSE (PAKISTAN). *Business Review*, Vol. 8, No.1, January-June 2013:85.

The objective of this study was to investigate the interdependence among the South Asian and developed markets and their impact on Karachi Stock Exchange. The data was collected from eight worldly stock exchanges, four from each South Asia and developed countries for the period starting from July 1999 to June 2011. For analytical purposes, techniques like Correlation Matrix, Unit root, Cointegration test and Granger Causality were applied. The correlation results indicated that there was no significant relationship between the South Asian and developed equity markets. However the equity market of US and India found to be correlated. A bidirectional casual relationship was found between CSE and KSE through Granger Casual test. The Equity Markets of South Asia and developed countries are not cointegrated with each other. The international portfolio managers are advised to include Karachi Stock Markets in the developed market portfolios, because the Karachi Stock Market is not linked with the developed world.

**033** Adil Awan, *Szabist*, Islamabad, Pakistan; Amir Rafique *Szabist*, Islamabad, Pakistan.



THE VOLATILITY EFFECT OF SINGLE STOCK FUTURES TRADING ON PAKISTANI STOCK MARKET. *Business Review*, Vol. 8, No.1, January-June 2013:96.

The impact of single stock futures on the spot market volatility is still an issue debated in finance literature. The aim of this study is to analyze the effect of introduction of single stock futures on the volatility of Karachi Stock Exchange. This study mainly addresses the changes in level of volatility and structure after the introduction of single stock futures. Twenty four companies listed on KSE were evaluated in terms of possible volatility effect due to stock futures trading. This study applied F-test for differences in variances as a traditional measure for volatility and GARCH (1,1) as an econometric technique for detecting time-varying volatility. The results showed that there was no effect on volatility level and changes were experienced with structure of volatility after stock futures trading.

**034** Mobeen Ur Rehman, Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science & Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan.

INVESTOR SENTIMENTS AND EXCHANGE RATE VOLATILITY. *Business Review*, Vol. 8, No.1, January-June 2013:123.

In this paper, we have investigated the role of investor sentiments on the exchange rate volatility in our emerging market. In the past there were many studies that tried to capture the impact of investor sentiments on the stock market returns but the exchange rates are also one of the important economic indicators and is frequently used as the stock market returns and interest rates etc., so we have tried to see the impact of investor sentiments on the exchange rate volatility. The data has been collected from International Monetary Fund website, Karachi Stock Exchange for stock returns and for the purpose to collect various sentimental proxies to measure sentimental index. Also we have not collected exchange rate data in relation to a single base currency rather we have selected a basket of currency i.e., SDR composing mainly of currencies like US Dollar, Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc, Pound and Mexican Lira. For empirical testing we have used the sentiment equation mainly composing of six sentimental proxies that are dividend premium, number of initial public issues in a single year, closed end mutual fund discount, first day return on initial public offering, share turnover in Karachi Stock Exchange and equity share in total equity and long term debt issuance. We have run regression on the exchange rate volatility and independent variable was investor sentiment that we have used described above. Before that we also had applied Augmented Dickey Fuller test to check the stationarity and we have applied first differencing to make the time series stationary as in the first level place the series was unit root. Final results confirmed that the investor sentiments did explain the volatility in the exchange

rates although the impact is low suggesting that there may be many other factors that explains the variation in the exchange rates.

**035** Hamid Ullah, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan; Attaullah Shah, Institute of Management Sciences, Peshawar.

LEAD-LAG RELATIONSHIP IN SPOT AND FUTURE MARKET:  
EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTANI STOCK MARKET KSE-100 INDEX.  
*Business Review*, Vol. 8, No.1, January-June 2013:135.

This paper has investigated the Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) through the concept of lead-lag relationship of the future market prices and spot market prices in the context of Pakistani stock market. The study has used data of randomly selected one hundred and forty firms listed on the Karachi stock exchange from January 1995 to March 2012. Spot and future indexes have been developed from the closing prices through the Price-Weighted index method. First stationarity of the data has been checked through Augmented-Dicky Fuller test then GARCH (1,1) model has estimated for both the spot and future index returns in order to investigate the volatility in either of the indexes. The results of GARCH (1,1) suggested that the impact of the previous day volatility in both the spot and future index has impact on the current day volatility. The future market price volatility has more prominent value to explain the spot market prices as compared to that of the explanatory power of the future market prices based on the spot market prices. Therefore it has concluded based on the GARCH (1,1) there exists lead-lag relationship between the future and spot index and future market leads the spot market. Granger casualty test has used to triangulate the results of GARCH (1,1) model. The results showed that future market Granger causes the spot market while the spot market does not Granger causes the future market. Thus it can be concluded that it is the future market prices that lead the spot market prices and thus there exists a Lead-Lag relationship between the future and spot market prices in Karachi stock exchange and one can predict changes spot market price based on the changes in the future market price. Moreover, these empirical results support the view that it's the future market where information has created about the security prices and then it disseminate to the spot market. This study shall help the investors in the establishment of the investments strategies for Pakistani stock markets.

**036** Aman U. Saiyed, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi; Muhammad Asadullah, Manager Export Marketing, Lucky Cement.

LUCKY CEMENT: A PRICE LEADER IN THE KARACHI STOCK EXCHANGE DUE TO THEIR MARKETING BREAK THROUGH IN TO THE SOUTH ASIAN MARKETS. *Business Review*, Vol. 8, No.1, January-June 2013:149.

Cement is one of the most significant commodities in the area of physical development of infrastructure. As the South Asian economies develop and more and more demands are made on the infrastructure, cement will emerge as the key marketable commodity in this part of the world.

In the past 10 years the cement industry in Pakistan added capacity at a rapid pace. They made large profits on the back of high demand. Lately, they have experienced decline in sales and profits. To avoid the volatility of the domestic markets, some cement manufacturers have looked overseas. Lucky Cement Limited as one of the leading manufactures, therefore decided to build a facility in the south to:

- Meet the growing needs of the southern part of the country, and.
- To export the surplus to the Middle East, Africa and South Asia.

Currently, the maritime trade towards Europe and the US is experiencing a slow down. This has created a huge buildup of containers in Asia. Lucky is using this buildup of containers to their advantage. They lease the containers at a reduced rate to ship cement to India and Sri Lanka. They also used a unique approach to meet the time-consuming quality approval process by using a UK based quality appraisal agency to save the approval time. By using the shipping cost advantage and shortening the approval time in, Lucky Cement has created a strong presence in both India and Sri Lanka.

**Grassroots (Biannual Research Journal), Vol.XLIII, June 2011.**

**037** Imdad Ali Khowaja.

LEASING FINANCE: A TOOL TO PROMOTE CAPITAL INVESTMENT  
IN THE SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES OF PAKISTAN.

*Grassroots*, Vol.XLIII, June 2011:1.

The performance of Small and Medium Enterprises is a reflection of performance of economy. The developed countries had underlined the development and improvement of their Small and Medium Enterprise Sector. The contribution of the sector towards gross domestic product, value addition, export earning and employment generation helped the developed countries to achieve economic prosperity and growth. In the Asian economies, the Small and Medium Enterprise Sector has played very significant part in economic progress and has provided opportunities to both genders to participate in economic growth of the countries. The same potential also exists in Pakistan, however, the sectoral contribution of Small and Medium Enterprise Sector in the gross domestic product of Pakistan is not appreciable, which reveals that the specific need of financing for the promotion of small and medium enterprises have not been answered in appropriate manner. Consequently, small and medium enterprises of Pakistan are unable to take part in the growing markets of the

world because the conventional lending sources cannot meet their requirement of capital investment. A need was felt to arrange finance for SMEs through non-traditional methods i.e., through lease financing. Data were analyzed through buy-borrow and lease financing methods. Results revealed by these techniques show that lease financing is not only convenient method of financing but also more economical than buy-borrow method of financing.

**038** Dr. Muhammad Aslam Parvez, Badaruddin Soomro, Summaira Riffat.

POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION THROUGH COMMUNICATION: AN ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS INTERACTIONAL EFFECTS OF MEDIA INPUTS. *Grassroots*, Vol.XLIII, June 2011:15.

Political Communication explosion at global and national levels and the multiplicity of communication techniques adopted by advanced countries have a wide spread impact on the political socialization in developing societies. Therefore, the great influx of exposure to the Public Affairs contents of Pakistan Television into a Pakistani society merit investigation. This paper treats Televised Public Affairs use as an independent variable and Public Affairs Interaction as dependent variable. It is assumed that there is significant linear correlation between the variables. This theoretical statement hypothesized that as the use of Televised Public Affairs use goes up, the respondents' Public Affairs Interaction also goes up. Concepts are measured on Lickert Scale. Data collected through interview-cum-questionnaire is analyzed by Statistical Package for Social Science. Pearson product movement co-efficient  $r$  is utilized to determine the zero-order correlation between the major variables of the study. The findings reveal the significant role of media in Political Socialization.

**039** Inam Ali Kubar, Farzana Baloch.

DARYARO PLATEAU: EXPLORATORY STUDY. *Grassroots*, Vol.XLIII, June 2011:31

Khirthar mountains on the western flank of Sindh has several distinct topographical features. Among them little is known about Daryaro plateau, therefore, this small-scale study is carried out as an exploratory-cum-descriptive research to decide if it is worth carrying out a detailed investigation. This paper attempts to unravel various anecdotes related to the highest peak Kutte Jee Qabar. The main purpose of this study is to investigate what is prevalent with respect to the mode of life of various settlements in this isolated region on Khirthar. On the basis of assessment made during this exploratory study, full-scale study may eventuate.

**040** Shamshad Akhtar, Muhammad Rafique Dhanani.

TRANSHUMANT COMMUNITY OF GAWALDAI VALLEY. *Grassroots*, Vol.XLIII, June 2011:37.

In the Hindukush Mountains region of Pakistan there are several places where transhumant communities live. They have dual settlements. Animals herding is activity and agriculture is their main interest. They practice transhumance which is a short distance seasonal movement of herders from their villages to their pastures for grazing their animals. This paper is a detailed study of the transhumant community of Gawaldai valley in Upper Dir District, Khyber Pukhtunkhawah Province. The study describes: (i) transhumance practice in the Gawaldai valley, (ii) settlement and house structure of transhumant community, and (iii) farming practice.

**041** Dr. Nabi Bux Narejo, Mashooq Ali Khowaja, Hyder Ali Memon.

ANALYSIS OF RAPE INCIDENTS IN HYDERABAD, SINDH. *Grassroots*, Vol.XLIII, June 2011:53.

Rape is a crime under Section 375 of Pakistan Penal Code committed due to aggression, revenge, gender hostility, and social and cultural factors underlying the roles of male and female in our society. The study is focused to investigate the incidents of rape in Hyderabad city. The FIRs of seventy six cases of rape were collected for study and analysis. The offending side of the rape shows that the highest number belongs to acquaintance category. The victim side shows that the victims are very young (5-19) girls and mostly unmarried women (56%). The media, awareness, focus interventions, introduction of women policing and role of community policing can prevent and reduce the problem.

**042** Ali Gul Khushik, Dr. Sobho Khan Jamali, Abdul Rahman Nizmani.

THE POST FLOOD ANALYSIS OF THE FOOD SECURITY AND THE NEED ASSESSMENT FOR INTERVENTION IN THE FLOOD AFFECTED AREAS OF DISTRICT THATTA, SINDH. *Grassroots*, Vol.XLIII, June 2011:65.

This study aims at analyzing the situation of food security and livelihood conditions in the district Thatta, Sindh and the need assessment for interventions to cope up with the food insecurity. Two union councils were selected randomly for the said analysis from the flood affected UCs of the district. The present study analyzes the vulnerability of the region to declining trend of food consumption, impact on livelihood, income generation activities, labour opportunities for asset-less poor labourers, shelter arrangements for people returning to their ancestral abodes.

**043** Abdul Subhan Kazi.

HOW PERFORMANCE APPRAISALS INFLUENCE EMPLOYEE ATTITUDES. *Grassroots*, Vol.XLIII, June 2011:77.

This paper tends to focus mainly on the influence performance appraisals have on employee attitudes. The basic intention of this piece of work is to try and make obvious the big variety of beliefs with regard to PA and its related activities. Additionally, the author tries to provide a bond connecting the practices of PA and the employees' behaviour, attitudes and advancement along with improvement of organizations. The other part of this paper discusses the impact of PA if done in a proper/appropriate manner can lead to strong positive effects on the employees and that eventually increases the positive performance of a company as a whole.

**044** Muhammad Hussain Shaikh.

KOTRI BARRAGE: IMPACT ON SOCIAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH ENVIRONMENT OF LOWER INDUS BASIN. *Grassroots*, Vol.XLIII, June 2011:89.

Kotri barrage is an artery of both socio-economic progress and public health of lower Indus basin. All the subsequent planning to meet dynamic demands of socio economic progress and public health are closely attached with Kotri barrage. As canals of Kotri barrage are also main source of drinking water for both cities of Karachi and Hyderabad and towns at tail areas of the canal irrigation system. Therefore, socio-economic changes and public health required immediate progressive planning in water management based on Kotri Barrage.

***Islamic Studies, Vol. 50, No.1, 2011***

**045** Syed Rizwan Zamir.

TAFSIR AL-QUR'AN BI'L QUR'AN: THE HERMENEUTICS OF IMITATION AND ADAB IN IBN 'ARABI'S INTERPRETATION OF THE QUR'AN. *Islamic Studies*, 50:1 (2011):05-23.

It is well-established in scholarship that the Qur'an plays a vital role in Ibn 'Arabi's writings and spiritual teachings. Ibn 'Arabi himself is conscious of the centrality of the Qur'an to his works. The hidden analogues between the Qur'an and Ibn 'Arabi's writings explain the seemingly abrupt transitions from one topic to another in the chapters of Futuhat or the non-chronological presentation of the wisdom associated with the various prophets in the Fusus. Although these strong connections between the Qur'an and the Shaykh's writings have been noted and demonstrated by many, and some of the general hermeneutical principles documented, a more in-depth examination of his concrete exegetical method remains to be done. This short essay carries out this task. It highlights the main features of Ibn 'Arabi's hermeneutics, his own prescriptions for the interpretive method, and how it was, or was not, enacted and embodied in his writings.

**046** Sadik Kirazli.

CONFLICT AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN THE PRE-ISLAMIC ARAB SOCIETY. *Islamic Studies* 50:1 (2011):25-53.

This study aims to establish a background in order to understand the conflict resolution approaches and methods of Prophet Muhammad (peace be on him). In Islamic chronology, there are two very distinct historical periods: the pre-Islamic and the Islamic periods. It is apparent that the attitude of the Prophet, who grew up in the pre-Islamic era prior to his appearance as the Messenger of God in the Arabian Peninsula, towards the existing Arab customs and their usage in the Islamic period varies from outright rejection to adaptations and modifications on different levels. This deduces a somewhat continuity between the pre-Islamic conflict resolution methods and principles in dealing with conflict into Islamic times. So, the conflict resolution skills and principles that the Prophet had utilized in the pre-Islamic period would most likely serve as potential reference and sources in his future conflict intervention efforts.

**047** Uzma Rehman.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACEMAKING IN ISLAM: TOWARD RECONCILIATION AND COMPLEMENTARITY BETWEEN WESTERN AND MUSLIM APPROACHES. *Islamic Studies* 50:1 (2011):55-69.

The current debate at the popular as well as academic levels about religions' role in the present conflicts requires further research. The question whether or not religion is the main factor behind the current conflicts is being dealt with by a number of academics and researchers. This paper goes a step further into the study of religions' role in conflict resolution. The potential role of religions in conflict resolution and peacemaking has become a necessary phenomenon since religious ideologies have been hijacked by their very adherents in order to legitimize actions driven either by political ends and power interests or due to a general sense of frustration and desperation produced by injustice towards and marginalization of certain groups who happen to be adherents of a certain religious tradition. The arguments for the importance of the role of religion in conflict resolution point to the enormous mobilizing power of religions, code of ethics, high human principles, cultural norms and values highlighted by religious traditions and their specific teachings and concepts about conflict and reconciliation; war and peace, etc. This paper focuses on conflict resolution and peacemaking in Islam, a religion which, in current circumstances as well as historically, has mostly been associated with conflict and war. This study of conflict resolution which does not entirely respond to specific situations in a non-Western Muslim cultural context. The paper briefly mentions the indigenous Arab/Islamic tradition of conflict resolution while discussing Islamic conflict resolution models which draw on the original Islamic sources and teachings as well as creating a common ground where the Western principles of conflict resolution can be accommodated. A study of Islamic

concepts of peace and conflict/war could contribute to the discussion related to conflict resolution and peacemaking in Islam.

***Islamic Studies*, Vol. 50, No.2, 2011**

**048** Mahan H. Mirza.

A DELEGATION OF CHRISTIANS FROM NAJHRAN VISITS THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD: CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH *SIRAH* LITERATURE FOR A WESTERN AUDIENCE. *Islamic Studies* 50:2 (2011): 159-170.

This paper classifies three recent Sirah works in English according to the typology in Tarif Khalidi's Images of Muhammad. By looking at the treatment of the Najran story in the Sirah works of Tariq Ramadan, Martin Lings, and M. A. Salahi, the paper concludes that they are shaped by the approaches of the "late medieval" to "contemporary" authors of Sirah. This makes the works either encyclopaedic or highly selective, with the material arranged in order to appeal to a specific audience. Such a treatment of the sources is neither satisfactory nor credible for a scholarly or critical audience. Muslim scholars of today may need to take a cue from Western methods by wedding theological reflection with historical criticism. The paper suggests that it is possible to draw positive theological messages from classical Sirah narratives that appear, at first glance, to be problematic.

**049** Ahmad Gunny.

ASSESSMENT OF MATERIAL RELATING TO PROPHET MUHAMMAD BY SOME FRENCH-SPEAKING WRITERS: FROM THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ONWARDS. *Islamic Studies*, 50:2 (2011):171-192.

This paper analyzes some important French Speaking writers' views on the Sirah of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). The authors I have chosen for discussion include Jean Gagnier, Boulainviller, Claude Emmanuel-Joseph, Marquis de Pastoret, Armand Pierre Caussin, Alphonse de Lamartine, Caussin de Perceval, Emile Dermenghem, Hichem Djait and Salim Bachi.

In the middle Ages, Western writers were not capable of giving a balanced account of Muhammad (SAW). A fair assessment of Muhammad's life requires a sound knowledge of Arabic. Unfortunately, most of European scholars did not fulfil this requirement in the previous centuries and the Frenchmen were not an exception to this rule. Jean Gagnier is more interested in a legendary Muhammad (SAW) than in historical one. Boulainviller frequently extols the virtues of Muhammad (SAW). Although he mostly describes the life of Muhammad (SAW) in a positive manner, he often refers to him as an impostor. In doing so he perhaps follows the trend, current in the eighteenth century, when



Muhammad (SAW) was included, in texts against revealed religion, as one of the impostors. Pastoret also views Muhammad (SAW) as an impostor, but he acknowledges his skills, genius, and profound thinking. However, he presents Muhammad (SAW) as inferior in morality and legislation to Confucius and Zoroaster respectively. In the nineteenth century, Caussin felt that it is an injustice to consider Muhammad (SAW) merely as a successful and ambitious impostor. Lamartine shows a tendency to overemphasize the affinities between Christianity and Islam, and the influence of the former on the latter. It is only from the twentieth century onwards that the stigma of imposture is removed from Muhammad (SAW). Dermenghem has an ambivalent attitude to Muhammad (SAW) whom he places in the line of Biblical Prophets with a combination of qualities and weakness. Djait rejects the miracles of Prophets and devotes a whole section of his book to what he calls 'falseness of the legend of the cave'. The various writings of French scholars on the life of Prophet Muhammad (SAW), which have been surveyed in this paper, contribute in their own ways to build a more rounded picture of Muhammad (SAW) from the eighteenth century onwards.

**050** Muzaffar Iqbal.

LIVING IN THE TIME OF PROPHECY: INTERNALIZED SIRAH TEXTS. *Islamic Studies* 50:2 (2011):193-216.

Modern Sirah texts are deeply affected by the formidable historical currents that have shaped the post-colonial Muslim world. The intellectual rigor of some of these texts notwithstanding, the trend that dominates most nineteenth and early twentieth century Sirah works is to justify and apologize. Muslim intellectuals of this period were generally reacting against two centuries of colonial dominance; with few exceptions, their characterizations of the life of the Prophet were attempts to rationalize the miracles mentioned in classical works of Sirah, omit events which would be considered "scandalous" in the political climate of their times, and more generally introduce an 'historical-critical' mode of so-called scientific objectivity borrowed from the intellectual apparatus of Orientalism.

**051** Obaidullah Fahad.

TRACING PLURALISTIC TRENDS IN SIRAH LITERATURE: A STUDY OF SOME CONTEMPORARY SCHOLARS. *Islamic Studies*, 50:2 (2011):217-243.

Due to many factors, Muslim societies have struggled with great difficulties in constructively addressing the issues of diversity and pluralism. From this perspective, both the call for radical measures and the call for reforms in the Muslim world stem from deep feelings of powerlessness fostered by governmental corruption, autocracy, inequality and subservience to foreign

masters. The difference between the two groups is in their fundamental interpretation of the appropriate measures that should be used in addressing these problems. Contemporary Muslim scholars call for revisiting and reformulating the agenda for future. Some of the scholars have focused on the pluralistic trends to be traced in the life and teachings of the holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). The concentration on the selective themes like the portrayal of the Prophet as a role model for Muslim minorities, the nature and scope of pluralistic society of Makkah, the Muslim community of Abyssinia, the *hif al-fudul* agreement, the Prophet's dealing with the king of Abyssinia, the case of the Christians of Najran are highlighted by the contemporary scholars on the biography of the Prophet. Scholars like Abu 'I-Kalam Azad, Husain Ahmad Madani, Sayyid Jalal al-Din 'Umari, Muhammad Razi 'I-Islam Nadui, Sultan Ahmad Islahi, Rachid Ghannouchi, Isma'il Raji 'I-Faruqui, Mohammad Abu-Nimer, Fazlur Rahman Farid, Muhammad Yasin Mazhar Siddiqi, Abdul Aziz Said, me and a number of scholars have tried to examine the pluralism and diversity in the light of the sirah literature. This paper evaluates their ideas and thoughts and assesses their validity and authenticity within an Islamic perspective.

***Journal of European Studies*, Vols. 26 & 27, Nos. 2 & 1, July 2010 & January 2011**

**052** Shahid M. Amin.

IRAN: A GROWING REGIONAL POWER; PERCEPTIONS IN THE WEST. *Journal of European Studies*, Vols. 26 & 27, Nos. 2 & 1, July 2010 & January 2011:1-12.

Iran has long been a key state in the Middle East. In the ancient times, it used to be an Empire. King Reza Shah Pahlavi, who ruled Iran till 1979, was believed to have the ambition of reviving the Old Persian Empire. He had already styled himself as the Shahinshah (king of kings or emperor). The oil boom of the early 1970s (which he had partially engineered himself) had fuelled his ambitions. Under the Shah, Iran had close military and economic ties with the West. He had also set Iran on the path towards Westernization in culture and other spheres. The West saw him as a key regional ally in the cold war against the Soviet bloc. The Shah was also valued as a counterpoise against Arab radicals like Iraq, Syria and Libya, and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). Hence, the US and the West had a benign attitude towards the Shah's regime and his regional ambitions.

The Islamic Revolution in Iran led by the exiled Ayatollah Khomeini in February 1979 came as an unpleasant surprise for the West. Khomeini soon became the leading bugbear for the US. The dislike was mutual. Khomeini called the US the "Great Satan" and anti-American diatribes were his constant theme.

The main slogan of his supporters was "Death to America". Khomeini had been angered by the prolonged US support for the now exiled Shah, who represented all that Khomeini hated: contempt for Islamic values, Westernization, cruel repression of the people, plunder of national wealth and systemic corruption. In the realm of foreign policy, the Islamic revolutionaries were opposed to the Shah's close ties with the West, which Khomeini saw as the main patron of Israel, as also the exploiter of Muslim and Third World countries.

**053** Tanweer Khalid, Muhammad Ali.

THE EUROPEAN UNION: INTEGRATION AND EXPANDING ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. *Journal of European Studies*, Vols. 26 & 27, Nos. 2 & 1, July 2010 & January 2011:13-24.

The European Union is a distinct actor in the international system, hence the focus of this study is on what it does in international relations and on its international identity. Identity here is conceived as "the images of individuality and distinctiveness held and projected by an actor and formed through relations with significant others. There are EU policies, activities and objectives which have been formulated in a complex policy-making environment in which no one state or institution determines outcomes and in which all are bound by the outcomes they produce together. Hence the EU projects itself as a political unit with a role to play in world politics, with its own interests, which in a way are also the common interests of its member states. Europe is constructed as an international entity, separate from what is known as the 'West' in the same way as the US presents itself as a political unit. The questions that thus arise are: how different an international actor is the EU compared to other states and entities in the international system; is the EU a product of internal dynamics or is it more influenced by external processes of 'normative globalization'; whether it is pursuing its goals as a civilian power or a more assertive state-like entity (meaning the acceptance of standards of domestic and international conduct).

**054** Mahnaz Fatima.

TRENDS IN ECONOMIC AND TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION. *Journal of European Studies*, Vols. 26 & 27, Nos. 2 & 1, July 2010 & January 2011:25-42.

Russia is the EU's third most important trading partner after the USA and China. The EU is less dependent on Russia for trade and Russia is more dependent on the EU for trade. However, the EU is more dependent on Russia for energy. With the EU's growing energy dependence on Russia, the issue of energy security has gained salience for the EU. There is a tendency in Russia to re-nationalize the oil and gas industry. Greater government control over oil and gas would lead to lower investment in this area and also lower profitability due to inefficiencies inherent in government controlled organizations. This might impact

energy supplies to the EU. The EU is demanding market reform and more social responsibility from Russia. The EU-Russia economic and trade issues are, therefore, politico-economic in nature. A number of summits have been held between the two economic partners but issues remain. The 25<sup>th</sup> EU-Russia summit was held in May-June, 2010 when a Partnership for Modernization was launched for their mutual benefit focused on democracy and the rule of law. The aim is to promote reform, enhance growth and competitiveness. This paper explores the nature of the relationship between the two partners and how the relationship might be strengthened for their mutual benefit.

**055** Uzma Shujaat.

CONFLICT, PEACE AND WOMEN: INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES; FOCUS ON EUROPE. *Journal of European Studies*, Vols. 26 & 27, Nos. 2 & 1, July 2010 & January 2011:43-62.

Armed conflict negatively affects women, particularly owing to gender-specific vulnerabilities. This negative impact of armed conflict on women is not recognized or addressed by the mainstream, for the perceptions about conflict and post-conflict reconstruction programmes are usually gender blind. Gender inequalities reflect the power imbalances of the social structures that exist in pre-conflict periods and its aftermath. The reason why such gender blindness persists is because of the stereotypical interpretations of societies and the conflicts, that afflict them.

The article examines the relevant international legislation, conventions and its effectiveness in protecting women during and after conflicts.

**056** Tasneem Sultana.

THE EU'S DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA: THE CHINA FACTOR. *Journal of European Studies*, Vols. 26 & 27, Nos. 2 & 1, July 2010 & January 2011:63-79.

Africa-Europe relations commenced with the trans-Atlantic slave trade carried out by Europeans almost five hundred years ago. The wave of industrialization in the nineteenth century put an end to the slave trade and gave birth to colonialism which provided raw materials and external markets for the manufactured goods of European powers. In the colonial era, the sovereignty of African states was subverted and European rule imposed. The scramble for colonies in Africa leading to a tough competition and hostilities between European powers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century is a well-known historical phenomenon.

While the European powers had to give up their empires in Asia soon after the end of the Second World War, most of the African states gained independence as late as the sixties. That is why the sixties have been dubbed as the 'decade of Africa'. However, independence, in most cases proved to be illusory, for the former colonial powers continued to wield influence in these

countries; in particular they kept a hold on their economic resources through the post-war international financial institutions, which are dominated by the leading western powers. This has given birth to what is termed as neo-colonialism.

**057** Babar Shah, Shabir Ahmad Khan.

CHALLENGES TO POLITICAL/DEMOCRATIC AND ECONOMIC REFORMS IN RUSSIA: IMPACT ON EU-RUSSIA RELATIONS. *Journal of European Studies*, Vols. 26 & 27, Nos. 2 & 1, July 2010 & January 2011:80-97.

This article is divided into two parts. Part one deals with the difficulties and problems in the political and economic transition of Russia since 1991 while part two studies the impact of political and economic developments in Russia on EU-Russia relations. The work as a whole is an effort to study the political and economic environment that evolved in Russia in the post-Soviet period and its impact on EU-Russia relations. In this context, the views of western as well as Russian scholars regarding each other or regarding their relationship have been studied to draw a balanced picture. The author explores the phenomenon that the unprecedented political and economic transition aimed at for establishing both democracy and market economy simultaneously added much to the complexity of the situation in post-Soviet Russia. These tasks caused a social upheaval seen only during the Communist Revolution in Russia in 1917. Politically, Russia was perceived as an autocracy during the decade of 1990s, and a "managed democracy" during the Putin era. Russia terms its political system as a 'sovereign democracy' challenging western models of liberal democracy. The absence of genuine political and democratic transformation in Russia has been viewed by the Europeans as a major obstacle to cordial relations between the EU and Russia. So the complexity of EU-Russia relations lies in that Russia views itself a democratic state while the West looks at it as a rising non-democratic power.

**058** Shaista Shaheen Zafar.

CONTEMPORARY EU-EGYPT RELATIONS WITHIN THE PARAMETERS OF THE EU'S EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME AND ENP. *Journal of European Studies*, Vols. 26 & 27, Nos. 2 & 1, July 2010 & January 2011:98-118.

From its very inception the European Economic Community (EEC) had close relations with a number of Southern Mediterranean countries. Morocco and Tunisia had gained independence from France in 1956 and retained a special relationship with their former colonial masters. This was reflected in the Treaty of Rome which founded the European Community. Algeria (which got independence in 1962) at that time was still a colony of France and as such was among the first countries to receive funds in the framework of EEC development

cooperation, under the special relationship with former colonies and territories envisaged under the Treaty of Rome.

**059** Anila Amber Malik, Erum Riaz.

FREUD: THE SUFI WITHIN. *Journal of European Studies*, Vols. 26 & 27, Nos. 2 & 1, July 2010 & January 2011:119.

This article strives to draw parallels between the teachings of Sigmund Freud and that of Sufi philosophers such as Rumi, Ghazali, Farabi, Al Kindi, Ibn Rashd, Ibn Badjdja, Idries Shah, Burton and that of quantum physics in the writings of Hawking. Parallels are drawn between the Romantic era and its reflection in Freud's writings, in the form of the intangible, dreams, the unconscious and the study of Orientalism. The idea of the *murid* and *morad* is found in Freudian analytical framework where the client in the guise of the *murid* starts the process of transference with his teacher (*morad* or psychoanalyst). Not only is the inward exploration of man that forms the backbone of Freud's theory and Sufi philosophy examined; the use of similes and metaphors in Freud's works and that of the Sufi tradition is also compared. Thus the idea of 'quiet happiness' expounded by Freud and of 'ultimate happiness' by Ibn Badjdja are seen as strikingly similar. The *nafs* of the Sufi tradition and the Freudian id, ego and super ego also have a startling similarity. The authors explore how Ghazali's theory of the mind as a mirror, and Freud's defense mechanisms are comparable. Freud's discussion about the Jewish nature of his mysticism in the later part of his life is also explored. The authors, studying parallels between Sufism and Freud do not ignore the fact that though Sufism seems to be infused with spiritual thought, it does not ignore the sexual aspect of the human being, which is apparent in Rumi's writings. Just as the Sufi seeks the truth, Freud too leaves no stone unturned to find it, which is apparent in his forays into literature. What the Sufis had started was given impetus by Freud's vision. Far from being paranoid about sexuality, he upholds it as an integral part of the human nature. At the same time Freud was deeply spiritual; believing that man could attain dignity, love and happiness.

**060** Farhana Wazir Khan.

MIRRORS OF GOVERNANCE: 'THE MIGHTY TURKISH DIADEM' AND ENGLISH DRAMA. *Journal of European Studies*, Vols. 26 & 27, Nos. 2 & 1, July 2010 & January 2011:139.

A new status quo prevailed in Anglo-Ottoman relations from 1579 when the English, following the precedent of the other mercantile European nations like the French and Italians, established the Turkey Company, after the grant of privileges from the Sultan. As in other fields of public and national life, the impact of this contact with the Turks, and their satellite nations, also affected the literary and theatrical circles of the time. There were some early modern dramatists of

some acclaim who accommodated their dramatic vision to this development and reconstructed their own versions of the Eastern governments, with whom the English were negotiating. After Elizabeth I was excommunicated by the Pope (1570), 'English merchants could operate outside the bounds of papal edicts that forbade trade with Muslims'.

***Journal of Gender and Social Issues, Vol.10, No.1, Spring 2011***

**061** Dr. Nasreen Aslam Shah, Director, Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies; Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Karachi, Pakistan.

A STUDY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN PAKISTAN. *Journal of Gender and Social Issues*, Vol.10, No.1, Spring 2011:1.

In Pakistan, majority of women entrepreneurs belong to low-income groups working on sub-contracts with multinationals, also known as home-based working women. Lower middle class woman entrepreneur is a new and revolutionary concept in the male dominating society of Pakistan. However, fight against poverty and gender discrimination is the root cause of women coming from the low-income classes. Home-based working women including women entrepreneurs are seen in a new perspective which is both feminist and economic. The present study has been conducted to evaluate the changing role of women in the context of present day social and economic system. A purposive sample for the present study was obtained from the records of two micro-credit giving organizations — The First women's Bank Ltd. and the Orangi Pilot Project (an NGO), Karachi. Data showed that the women entrepreneurs had gained self-confidence as a result of their experience as entrepreneurs, that they had won the respect of their families and their neighbours and that they were hopeful for a better future for themselves and their families. These women entrepreneurs came from marginally well-off households, owned their homes, or their husbands did; and, their homes had various types of basic requirements for a comfortable life, such as electricity, gas, refrigerators, washing machines, sewing machines, sofa sets, televisions, etc. The data acquired and analyzed suggested that the status and role of today's woman has undergone basic changes, not only in her role but also in her behaviour, attitude and her role performance.

**062** Mr. Hammad Mushtaq, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Foundation University College of Liberal Arts and Sciences (FUCLAS), I-New Lalazar, Rawalpindi.

VIOLENCE AND SILENCE: SUFFERINGS OF A FEMALE SUBALTERN IN QUDSIA'S ANTER HOWAT UDASI. *Journal of Gender and Social Issues*, Vol.10, No.1, Spring 2011:15.

The present paper investigates the causes and effects of the sufferings of a female subaltern character in Bano Qudsia's short story *Anter Howat Udasi*. Gayatri Spivak's concept of the silencing of the female subaltern in the Indian society is used as theoretical framework to uncover the psychological and physical violence and the ensuing silence of a female fictional character. The study sheds light on the treatment of women and their delicate and weak social standing in Pakistani society and the patriarchal structure of the society where women cannot express their thoughts and feelings even if they are given a chance to speak. An in-depth study of Hajra's, the protagonist of the story, plight reveals that women of the South Asian societies are both physically and psychologically oppressed and are subject to an domineering patriarchal system and a "systematic silencing" by the society which has deprived them of raising a noticeable voice against the violence.

**063** Ms. Mahvish Naseem & Ms. Tehsin Ehsan, Department of Education, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi.

IMPACT OF HIGHER EDUCATION ON THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN OF RURAL AREAS. *Journal of Gender and Social Issues* Vol.10, No.1, Spring 2011:23.

Women from rural areas are coming out of their homes after attaining higher education with an intention to get their rights and status in society and in family as well as to achieve economic independence. The research conducted in two villages of Tehsil Gujar Khan was aimed at finding the impact of higher education on the economic status of the women of rural areas. The objectives were to find out the importance of women's education, to identify the role of education in improving the economic status of women in rural areas and to explore the present condition of rural women regarding higher education and employment. The population of the study consisted of the highly educated women of all the villages of Tehsil Gujar Khan. Hundred working women having bachelors degree or above were taken as the sample. Instrument used for data collection was self constructed questionnaire having thirty six closed ended and two open ended questions. The result indicated that higher education has positive effects on the economic status of highly educated rural women. They have become confident, economically independent and have become more competent. Now they are socially recognized and are enjoying more respect and honor from their families and society. In order to boost the educational level of women in rural areas girls colleges should be opened in the near by areas so that parents can send their daughters to attain higher education without any hesitation and after the completion of higher education women should be provided with levels headed employment opportunities according to their qualification and capabilities.



**064** Ms. Sibgha Shakeel, Ms. Saba Ghayas & Mr. Adnan Adil, Department of Psychology University of Sargodha, Pakistan.

EFFECTS OF HANDEDNESS AND GENDER ON CREATIVITY OF STUDENTS. *Journal of Gender and Social Issues*, Vol.10, No.1, Spring 2011:39 .

The present study aimed at exploring the effect of handedness on creativity level of students. Furthermore, this study also intended to find out gender differences in creativity level of students. The sample of this study comprised of 160 students with equal number of left and right handers ( $n = 80$ ). Each category of handedness included 40 girls and 40 boys. The participants of the study were students of 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> grades who were purposively selected from various English Medium Schools of Sargodha city. Edinburgh Handedness Questionnaire was used to determine the handedness of students. The Abbreviated Version of Wallach Kogan Creativity Test was administered to measure the creativity level of left and right handed students. Results of this study indicated that left handed students were significantly more creative than their right handed counterparts. Moreover, girls were also found to be significantly more creative than the boys. Limitations of this study and suggestions for future studies have also been discussed.

***Journal of Gender & Social Issues, Vol.10, No.2, Autumn 2011***

**065** Mr. Arfan Riasat, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad; Prof, Dr. M. Iqbal Zafar, Dean faculty of agri. Economics & Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad; Mr. Muhammad Ashfaq Khan, Manager of University Advancement, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad.

CAUSES AND COMPLICATIONS OF INJECTABLE DRUGS USE IN DISTRICT FAISALABAD. *Journal of Gender & Social Issues*, Vol.10, No.2, Autumn 2011:1.

Currently injecting drug use is not most common method of drug-use in Pakistan; however the usage of this method is on the rise. Though the reported prevalence of drug users varies in different areas and as reported in small and large scale studies, the projected figures are disturbingly high and may be as large as four to five million nation wide. The mean age of drug users as reported is 31-33 years and although female users do exist, users are predominately found to be male. Coupled with the idea that drug users feel injectable drugs are 'easier to use,' the relative ease of acquiring injectable drugs proves to be a barrier towards harm-reduction efforts. Even if 'powder' (heroin) was unavailable or too expensive, psychotropic drugs are readily available at most pharmacies. The study was planned with the objective to determine causes and complications of injectable drugs use. District Faisalabad was selected for this

study and four towns were selected randomly. A sampling of 200 respondents was selected through convenient sampling methods from District Faisalabad. First of all IDU's (injectable drug users) identified spots, hospitals private clinics and red-light areas visited from each town So, those fifty respondents were interviewed from each town for this study. The data thus collected were analysed and interpreted by using appropriate statistical package to draw the conclusions. Almost all injectable drug users are those persons who use non injectable drugs before this. The expense on injectable drugs is low as compared to non injectable drugs. Majority of the respondents 60% fall in the middle age group (25-45) years old. About 30% respondents relate the occupation of labour, 20% unemployed, 17% baggers, 15% garbage collector, 5% sex workers. According to sex 90% male and 10% female. With respect to reason of their addiction that is 25% failure in life, 22.5% bad company. According to reason of their conversion from other drugs to injectable drugs 17.5% easy availability, 42.5% prompt action. Clear policies and strategies should be formulated for awareness about infected disease through dissemination of information, education, and communication targeting drugs users and those at high risk of initiating injection.

**066** Mr. Sarfraz Khan, Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Pakistan; Mr. Mirza Rizwan Sajid, Lecturer, Department of Statistics, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Pakistan; Mr. Hafeez-ur-Rehman, Professor and Chairman, Department of Anthropology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

MICROCREDIT AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN DISTRICT GUJRAT, PAKISTAN. *Journal of Gender & Social Issues*, Vol.10, No.2, Autumn 2011:9.

This study mainly focuses on the female who got microcredit from PRSP in Jalalpur Jattan in District Gujrat, Pakistan. The results presented in the data analysis section are associated to the existing literature on the same phenomenon. It shows a positive association between microcredit and women's empowerment. For the easiness of the readers the analysis of this study is divided into three but associated sections. First section of the research presents analysis on the demographic profiles of the women who were taking loans from PRSP. Second section deals with the status of women, their orientation towards the personal legal rights, and involvement in the household decision making process. Last section analyzes the association between microcredit and women empowerment. The results have predicted a positive association between women who took loan from PRSP and empowerment.

**067** Mr. Hazir Ullah, Lecturer Department of Sociology, International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan; Ms. Hifsa Nisar.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF PUBLIC & PRIVATE DOMAINS THROUGH TELEVISION IN CONTEMPORARY PAKISTAN. *Journal of Gender & Social Issues*, Vol.10, No.2, Autumn 2011:25.

The division of society into public and private spheres and associating the former with males and the latter with females has been fundamental to patriarchy. Patriarchy has existed for thousands of years using discursive discourses and without being much criticised. Gender 'roles' has been naturalized and presented within ideological discourses that reflect the existing power structure. The main objective of this paper is to delineate how males maintain patriarchal social structures by disseminating gender roles and ideology through television in contemporary Pakistan. The data for the study comes from television's dramas and commercials. The study is informed by poststructural theories in cultural studies and critical discourse analysis. Deconstructing and interpreting media texts, the study's analysis found that television programmes are ideologically invested that legitimize and reinforce the public and private division of the society by locating women in domestic sphere and men in the public sphere. The article further sheds light on the strategies that the dominant category (males) uses to project its own way of seeing society as masculine and feminine spaces and making the subordinate category (females) to accept it as natural and common sense reality. The study concludes with assertion that media reinforces male dominated social structures of Pakistani society whereby women accept domesticity as their natural role and economic activities and career as men's prerogative.

**068** Dr. Rukhsana Hassan, Assistant Professor, Department of Gender Studies, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi; Ms. Ruqia Afzal, Ms. Shahida Parveen.

MOTIVATIONAL ORIENTATION AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AMONG PAKISTANI FEMALE ENTREPRENEURS IN ATTOCK DISTRICT. *Journal of Gender & Social Issues*, Vol.10, No.2, Autumn 2011:37.

The present study intended to explore the psycho-social factors effecting female entrepreneurs, involved in various activities, belonging to different rural and urban areas of Dist. Attock, Punjab. The research was based on both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The data for quantitative research was collected from two hundred female entrepreneurs by using non-probability purposive sampling technique. Different sets of standardized questionnaires were used as a tool for data collection. To measure need achievement, and perceived social support, Test of Achievement Motivation and Multidimensional Perceived Social Support questionnaires were used respectively. There was negative co-relation between social support and work motivation. Case studies

signify that female entrepreneurs were initiative taking and have courage to muster up the hindrances to attain the goal.

***Journal of Independent Studies and Research, Vol.9, No.2, July 2011***

**069** Masood Ahmed, MS student and lecturer at SZABIST, Dr. Amanat Ali Jalbani, Vice President Academics and Dean Management Sciences, SZABIST.

IMPEDIMENTS IN THE EXECUTION OF WIND POWER PROJECTS: A CASE STUDY OF GHARO WIND PROJECTS IN SINDH. *Journal of Independent Studies and Research*, Vol.9, No.2, July 2011:1.

This paper analyses the current status of the wind power projects in Gharo Wind Corridor in Sindh. Recently the Government of Sindh has given lands to different investors to establish wind farms in the area. However since 2006 when the short term renewable energy policy was introduced only one project has been executed producing currently 6 MW of energy. The objective of this study is to find out what has been the problems associated with the implementation of the policy to promote renewable energy in Pakistan especially with reference to wind energy. The study has found out that the government agencies regulating the renewable energy sector were in-experienced in dealing with the renewable energy sector therefore they took lots of time in deciding about the important issues like tariff rate etc. The investors left the renewable energy sector due to slow processes on their work. However with the success of initial project and the acquirement of substantial experience in documentation the expectations are high that in couple of years at least 200 MW of wind energy projects would be added. The power firms also mentioned that lack of financing options, supply crunch from wind turbine manufacturers before financial crises of 2008 and volatile law and order situation in Pakistan have led to the non implementation of their power projects. It is recommended that a specialized financial institution for the promotion of renewable energy be established in Pakistan. The government should establish model wind power project so that more private investors are willing to take risk in the wind energy market.

**070** Abdul Samad Shaikh, MS student at SZABIST, Karachi, Dr. Mustaghis-ur-Rahman, MS/PhD Coordinator at SZABIST, Karachi.

CONSUMER PERCEPTIONS OF GREEN PRODUCTS: A SURVEY OF KARACHI. *Journal of Independent Studies and Research*, Vol.9, No.2, July 2011:15.

Environmental issues are increasingly transforming business practices and consumer behaviour across the world. In this study, consumers' attitude towards green products has been investigated. Consumers' awareness of environment, their attitude towards environment protection, and their perceived functionality of eco-labels have also been investigated. Results indicate that

despite significant awareness and positive attitude towards environmental protection, attitude towards environmentally friendly products is not significantly high. There has been found a significant positive correlation between consumer awareness of environmental issues and their attitude on green products. Correlation between attitude of consumers towards environment protection and their attitude towards green products has been found to be insignificant.

**071** Muhammad Shujaat Mubarak, lecturer at Mohammad Ali Jinnah University, Karachi, Asim Mumtaz, M. Phil Economics from AERC, University of Karachi.

DOES PRIVATIZATION IMPINGE PRICE LEVELS? *Journal of Independent Studies and Research*, Vol.9, No.2, July 2011:31.

In the last few decades the transformation of ownership rights of state owned enterprises (SOEs) to private sector, the privatization, is being considered as an important craft to reduce fiscal deficits, increase organizational efficiency, and to control macroeconomic barometers. In Pakistan, especially after 1988, most of the governments have adopted the privatization as mainstay artifice to reduce fiscal imbalances, augment organizational competence and bring macroeconomic stability. The favourable fiscal impact of privatization has been expected from the sale proceeds being used to retire national debt, as well as elimination of losses of the public sector units as these losses are financed from the budget. It is also considered important to foster competition, strengthen capital markets and to encourage foreign direct investment. Since privatization is an exercise with multifaceted implications, many of the studies have been made to evaluate its diversified impacts. But most of the researches carried out have explored its affects on fiscal shortfalls, organizational efficiency and economic growth. Only a few studies have been conducted to see its impacts on economic development, especially on inflation, the single most important macroeconomic indicator which can destabilize the life of masses substantially, if not completely. This research article attempts to highlight the influences of privatization on inflationary pressure and its repercussions. It has been argued that privatization accelerates the inflation thus affecting the development negatively. We are making an effort to test the credibility of the fact through scientific tools. Last thirty years data have been taken for analysis purpose. The econometrics model using "Regression Analysis" would be developed to analyze and interpret the data.

**072** Saifuddin Kamran, Assistant professor of Marketing at Textile Institute of Pakistan, Karachi; Dr. Manzoor Khalidi, Dean of Management Sciences at PAF-KIET, Karachi.

HOW STUDENTS DECIDE ABOUT THEIR CAREERS? A CASE STUDY OF MANAGEMENT STUDENTS OF TEXTILE INSTITUTE OF PAKISTAN, KARACHI. *Journal of Independent Studies and Research*, Vol.9, No.2, July 2011:39.

A young person of today is faced with an increasing number of options before taking a decision. This becomes especially difficult when the decision has to have implications on the whole future life of a person, such as the decision about what field to choose for studies, what career to opt for, or what institution to join for professional studies. The youth of our country has more opportunities and options before them than their predecessors had in their time. This excess of options spawns a complicated state of affairs for our adolescents. A person's decision-making method matures as time passes, because of the biological changes in the individual and the continuous learning process of the person. Usually, in Pakistan, our students lead a very protected and pampered life. They are not used to taking decisions for their lives. When it comes to joining a university, they go to the same sources of power, i.e. their parents, but in this situation parents are not that much of a help. We tested this situation to find out whether this analysis of ours is really true.

**073** Azam Ali, Ph.D. student at SZABIST, Karachi and a Junior Joint Director, S&DW Department, State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS IS A MAJOR TOOL FOR ANALYSIS OF AN ECONOMY: EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN. *Journal of Independent Studies and Research*, Vol.9, No.2, July 2011:49.

Proper dissemination and utilization of statistics is a basic requirement for high transparency in financial policies and efficient operation of financial markets, which have long been advocated by international organizations and central bank watchers. State Bank of Pakistan is playing a vital role in disseminating useful and important information in the form of monetary and financial statistics. It is observed that the public/ researchers face difficulties in understanding the proper utilization of monetary and financial statistics in the analyses of their country's economy. This paper introduces the application technique of Monetary and Financial Statistics (MFS) in Pakistan under a theoretically sound framework. Findings discover how public/researchers can easily access the information available at web-sites of Financial Institutions. This paper also attempts, to explain the unique linkages of the monetary sector to the real sector economy.

**074** Nadeem Ahmed Shaikh, Assistant Vice President in IT Audit & Compliance Wing of National Bank of Pakistan, Karachi; Dr. Ishaque Ahmed Ansari, Senior Joint Director, S&DW Department, State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi.

DETERMINANTS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND ITS STATISTICAL ANALYSIS. *Journal of Independent Studies and Research*, Vol.9, No.2, July 2011:63.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is investment that serves the business interests of the capitalist in an enterprise, which is in a different economy distinct

from the investor's country of origin. FDI plays an unusual and growing part in world market. It can provide new markets and marketing channels, cheaper production facilities, access to new technology, products, dexterity and financing for businesses. For a host country or the foreign business which receives the investment, it can provide a source of state-of-the-art technology, capital, processes, products, organizational technologies and management skills, and as such can provide a strong drive to economic development. In recent years, given rapid development and change in global investment approach, the definition has been broadened to include the acquisition of a lasting management interest in a company outside the investing company's home country. It may take many forms, such as a direct acquisition of a foreign firm, construction of a facility, or investment in a joint venture or strategic alliance with a local business with attendant input of technology, licensing of intellectual property. It produces a positive result on economic growth in host countries. Ironically, the presence of foreign companies in Pakistan predates the beginning of the country itself. Foreign investment and trade from the world, policy makers should consider the factors that attract multinational organizations to bring more investment in the economy and channelizing the investment in production sector to increase the turnover and employment. Inflows of investment in agriculture and textile sectors will increase the efficiency of these sectors and will resolve the food crises and employment issues in the economy.

**075** Humair Yusuf, Doctoral Candidate at the University of Toronto, Canada.

THE USE OF CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE REPRESENTATIONS OF DISTRESS IN THE TREATMENT OF MENTAL ILLNESS. *Journal of Independent Studies and Research*, Vol.9, No.2, July 2011:79.

This qualitative study compares the experiences of men who conceptualized their distress in cultural or religious terms and sought relevant treatments with the experiences of men who were treated for mental illness by psychiatrists. Using grounded theory methodology results indicate that men who represented their distress in cultural or religious terms were not stigmatized and were instead treated with sympathy. They were therefore able to express their distress and seek help rather than resort to avoidant and self-destructive behaviours typical of men suffering from mental illness. Moreover, shifting the cause of dysfunctional behaviour to external entities enabled them to transcend typical gender role socialization that emphasizes stoicism and autonomy and allowed the expression of weakness and vulnerability.

**076** Khalid Sultan, (Principal Author) is an Assistant Professor, Department of Communication Studies, Colleges of Applied Sciences (COAS), Ministry of Higher Education, Sultanate of OMAN; Dr. Muhammad Wasim Akbar, (Co-Author) Associate Professor and Chairman Department of Mass Communication, Gomal University, D.I. Khan, Pakistan.

EFFECTS OF TERRORISM NEWS ON PREJUDICED ATTITUDE:  
ANALYZING SOME CASE STUDIES. *Journal of Independent Studies  
and Research*, Vol.9, No.2, July 2011:97.

The terrorist attacks of 9/11 have made the whole world unsafe. Through Terror Management Theory (TMT), scholars have tried to make sense of this phenomenon in the context of media and how they are affecting or giving rise to prejudiced attitudes, especially against Pakistanis. In this paper three studies have been conducted to test the effects of news on terrorism on prejudice against outgroups. According to TMT, terrorism news may increase prejudice against outgroups when it confronts viewers with their own mortality. In Study 1, we manipulated news on terrorism and included the murder of filmmaker Van Gogh a real-world factor in the design and tested whether death-related thoughts mediated or moderated the effects of terrorism news on prejudice. Study 2 extended these findings by testing whether the effects on death-related thoughts and prejudice are mitigated by self-esteem. Finally, Study 3 tested the effects of terrorism news on prejudice against outgroups among Pakistani and non-Pakistani respondents.

**077** Dr. Bashir Ahmad, Principal (Designate) Gwadar Institute of Technology, Baral Colony, Mangla Cantonment, Punjab.

WATER MANAGEMENT: A SOLUTION TO WATER SCARCITY IN  
PAKISTAN. *Journal of Independent Studies and Research*, Vol.9, No.2,  
July 2011:111.

With the increase in population of our country and changing geo-political landscape, the available water resources are fast depleting. We also understand that without water, there can be no life as we see in this physical world. The solution lies in judicious usage of water and realization to preserve, which ultimately leads to superior management of this essential resource. This paper addresses the issues pertaining to water required for agriculture, drinking as well as for other purposes. The measures recommended for preservation of irrigation water include cost effective maintenance of water channels under an integrated mechanism of public-private partnership and ownership through community participation. Similarly to resolve the issues related to drinking and general purpose water, a distinction between the two categories has been proposed for putting in practice under an integrated approach. For the purpose of enhancing storage capacity, instead of fighting on the construction of much awaited mega dams, the paper suggests construction of small dams and run of the water channels auto-spillover bunds. These measures, apart from being cost effective (i.e. affordable) shall have no political controversies. The concept is storage of water through spread over river beds and storage sites. The paper also suggests measures for creating awareness among our people to make judicious use of water.



- 078** Iram Rani, Assistant Professor, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur; Mohammad Salih Memon, Assistant Professor, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur; Minhoon Khan Laghari, Assistant Professor Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur.

IMPACT OF TAXATION ON INFORMATION PROCESSING OF FINANCIAL SERVICES BUSINESS LOCATION DECISIONS. *Journal of Independent Studies and Research*, Vol.9, No.2, July 2011:127.

Question on the goodness of taxation system has been raised many times in the past by many researchers. In this study response research was carried out to find the effects of taxation on economy. Purpose of this research is to add a new dimension in the taxation literature by investigating the relationship between tax system variables and variable like location decision, information process and key decision makers. Relationship between these variables is tested by using data collected from financial service providers functioning especially in Sindh province. The main objective of the research was to know that "How do firms undertake information processing prior to making their decisions?" GLM (General Linear Modelling) was applied for checking the relationship between the variables, and research concluded that criteria for evaluating the extensive information process regarding selection of location must be improved and role of personnel involved in decision making on the basis of information must be significant. Moreover, this study provides evidence that some tax system variables are positively concerned with information processes, key decision makers, and location decision making. It also shed light on the fact that high or moderate tax burden do not necessarily impact decision making pertaining to business location.

- 079** M. Mumtaz Khan, MSMS student at SZABIST, Karachi; Zaki Rashidi, Coordinator MBA Program at SZABIST, Karachi.

INPATIENTS PERCEPTION ABOUT THE HEALTH CARE QUALITY: COMPARISON OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR HOSPITALS IN KARACHI. *Journal of Independent Studies and Research*, Vol.9, No.2, July 2011:141.

This study was undertaken to analyze inpatients' perception about the health care quality in the hospitals of Karachi. As it was a comparative study, the population was divided into three groups. The inpatients perception was measured on the following variables: Communication quality of the health care service provider, experience of the health care service providers, quality of ward room and health care facility and the demeanour of the staff. The population was divided into three groups namely; public hospitals, private high hospitals, and private others. Sample size of hundred was drawn with convenience sampling from each of the three groups. Data was collected through a questionnaire developed on QSP (Quality Service Performance). The data analysis was done

at two levels. The overall analysis of population was done for the sample size of 300. The analysis did not prove to be quiet revealing as the group effect caused the low performer to remain hidden behind the curtain of averages. The group comparison through one-way ANOVA proved to be the real opening. To support the findings of one- way ANOVA, relevant percentages were also calculated. Public sector hospitals and private others are found to be the group which needed improvement.

***Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vol. XIX No. I, Spring 2011***

**080** Muhammad Safeer Awan, Assistant Professor, Department of English, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

ROMANCE AND REVOLUTION: FAIZ AND THE QUESTION OF POSTCOLONIAL INTERVENTION. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol. XIX No. I, Spring 2011:1.

In this article, author has placed Faiz Ahmed Faiz's work within the larger framework of anti-colonial resistance literature and have bracketed him with such intellectual resistance figures as Said Sultanpour (Iran), Nazim Hikmet (Turkey), Yannis Ritsos (Greece), Nicolas Guillen (Cuba), Amilcar Cabral (Guinea-Bissau), Pablo Neruda (Chile), Tomas Borge (Nicaragua), Cesar Vallejo (Peru), Ernesto Cardennal (Nicaragua), Dennis Brutus (South Africa), Roque Dalton (El Salvador) and others. Postcolonial theory and writings have been challenging and re-writing the western hegemonic/imperial discourses since the beginnings of western colonization of the east. It is of vital interest to place our writers within the global theoretical sites of resistance. Faiz's association with the socialist thought and his own romantic idealism *vis-à-vis* liberation movements throughout the world qualify him as a revolutionary. However, there is certain ambivalence in his revolutionary idealism. There are only a few poems in which he is unequivocal about the struggle against imperialism. A pessimist/determinist strain is evident in many of his poems even when he mixes romance and revolution perhaps due to his private grief of unrequited love and larger impersonal causes. An effort is made to explore and approach this contentious notion from the theoretical concerns of postcolonial theory.

**081** Iram Khalid, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

NUCLEAR POLITICS IN SOUTH ASIA. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol. XIX No. I, Spring 2011:21.

The nuclear issue is neither simple, nor straight-forward in context of the South Asian region. This is mainly because this region is a home to two inherently rival nuclear states. South Asia is a distinct geo-military entity. The

following study is an effort to discuss the Indo-US Nuclear Agreement. The recent pace of the development of Indo-US ties has surprised many observers. In May 1998, India conducted an unannounced nuclear test which proved to be a setback to two decades of US nuclear non proliferation efforts in South Asia. However, the change of mind set reflected in the nuclear deal. US approached NSG (Nuclear Supplier Group). The 45-nation NSG granted the waiver to India allowing it to have access to civilian nuclear technology and fuel from other countries. The increased cooperation has given birth to doubts and suspicions among the neighbouring states. By analyzing different facts, the present study will conclude that increased cooperation between India and US is not pertinent to the peace of region.

**082** Iesar Ahmad, Assistant Professor, Department of English, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Pakistan.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND POSTCOLONIAL BURDEN: INNOVATIVE LINGUISTIC AND TEXTUAL STRATEGIES IN BAPSI SIDHWA'S FICTIONS. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol. XIX No. I, Spring 2011:43.

In a contact zone, where two or more languages and cultures intersect there is bound to be linguistic and cultural intervention. Such is the tense site with Pakistani creative English literature, where multi-linguistic, multi-ethnic, multi-racial and multi-cultural complex colonized experiences are transmitted into the inherited English language and western culture. The paper based primarily on Bapsi Sidhwa's fictions attempt to probe how the authoress like other postcolonial writers of the subcontinent and western Africa appropriated colonial language in her writings through innovative linguistic and textual strategies like neologism, transliteration, un-translated words, code switching/code mixing, glossing and translation equivalents. Sidhwa also endeavors to provide a solution to the postcolonial challenges of bilingualism/ multilingual and biculturalism/multiculturalism in her writings by depending primarily on the nativizing and domesticating of the Standard English language. Linguistically, Sidhwa may have digressed from the Standard English literary and textual practices but politically, she abrogates the linguistic and cultural norms of the Eurocentric and monocentric.

**083** Qurrat-ul-ann Malik, Research Associate, Department of Media and Communication Studies, International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan; Masrur Alam Khan Professor, Department of Mass Communication, Business School, National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Islamabad, Pakistan.

SHIFT IN MEDIA POWER: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF EMERGING PATTERNS OF MEDIA USE. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol. XIX No. I, Spring 2011:65.

The purpose of this study was to envisage the patterns of media use amongst urban educated Pakistani youth, particularly their attitude towards new media as well as determining whether the digital divide exists in Pakistan or not. The study also aimed to find out whether Pakistan is also in line for a shift in media power from conventional media to new media. The study employed a quantitative analysis from a sample of 308 university going students of the Rawalpindi-Islamabad region in Pakistan. Subsequently t-test and co-relation coefficient were applied on the data to test the hypothesis. Results showed that new media is being used for a longer duration as compared to any of the conventional media. Furthermore, those respondents who were heavy users of conventional media were also more likely to be heavy users of new media. It was also revealed that the respondents still place their trust in conventional media particularly television, this negates the concept of the shift in media power as trust is an essential ingredient for a powerful media. However, it could not be proven that the digital divide existed as the data was inconclusive.

**084** Shahid K. Siddiqui, Professor & Director, Centre for Humanities & Social Sciences, Lahore School of Economics, Lahore, Pakistan.

MIGRATION EXPERIENCE IN SHORT STORIES. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol. XIX No. I, Spring 2011:85.

Partition of India and Pakistan in 1947 resulted into a mass scale migration from both sides. Its magnitude was such that it impacted almost all walks of life. The colossal experience of migration changed the individuals' lives, affected the families and brought a tremendous change in the living at societal level. Literature, being so closely linked with life, portrayed this historic event from multiple perspectives in different ways. The partition experience crept into prose, poetry, drama, short story and novels. This study focused on the short stories, written in the backdrop of migration. The study employed qualitative approach and gleaned some major themes like, homelessness, violence, estrangement of relations, identity crisis, maladjustment in strange settings, nostalgia, parting with dear ones, sense of permanent loss, kidnapping of women, rape and killing, girls committing suicide, kidnapped girls turning into prostitutes, ethnic prejudices, examples of bravery, selflessness and sacrifice etc. The study looked at the impact of gender and time on the treatment of theme. The study also focused on the writers' perspectives, as reflected in the stories. It is interesting to note that majority of these writers transcend the petty ethnic prejudices and are generous in portraying characters of the other ethnic groups.

**085** Kishwar Sultana, Assistant Professor, Department of History, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

SOUTH ASIAN MUSLIM POLITICS AND SIKANDAR-JINNAH PACT 1937. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol. XIX No. I, Spring 2011:99.

In 1937 the South Asian Muslim Politics went into drastic change because of the Sikander-Jinnah Pact and turned the future course of history. Elections in early 1937, the Congress winning in six out of total eleven provinces of British India changed the tone and tenor of the Congress leadership. It started behaving as if it were the political masters of South Asia. The minorities particularly the Muslims, whether they belonged to All India Muslim League or others, were deeply hurt with this behaviour of the Congress, wanted the Muslims to pack up their positions. Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, Chief Minister of the Punjab, and head of the Unionist Party in the Punjab, joined Lucknow gatherings of the Muslims League in October 1937 and concluded a pact with Jinnah by which he became member of the Muslim League Council. This paved the way for other Muslim leaders different from the Muslim League to cooperate with Jinnah as President of the All India Muslim League in the interest of the Muslims at South Asia level. Thus this pact affected All India Muslim politics to be discussed in this paper.

***Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics, Vol. 21, Nos. 1 & 2, 2011***

**086** M. Adetunji Babatunde, Corresponding Author, Department of Economics, University of Ibadan, Ibadan Nigeria; M. Isa Shuaibu.

THE DEMAND FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRICITY IN NIGERIA.

*Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics, Vol. 21, Nos. 1 & 2, 2011:1-13.*

This paper examines the residential demand for electricity in Nigeria as a function of real gross domestic product per capita, price of electricity, and price of a substitute between 1970 to 2007. The bounds testing approach used to cointegration within an autoregressive distributed framework, suggested by Pesaran et al. (2001). In the long run, we found that income and the price of substitute emerges as the main determinant of electricity demand in Nigeria, while electricity price is insignificant. The relationship among the variables is stable and significant.

**087** Kalluru Siva Reddy, Assistant Professor in Banking and Finance, IBS, Hyderabad, India.

DETERMINANTS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS PROFITABILITY IN INDIA: A DYNAMIC PANEL DATA MODEL APPROACH. *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics, Vol. 21, Nos. 1 & 2, 2011:15-36.*

The present study explores the determinants of profitability of commercial banks in India by employing Arellano and Bond (1991) dynamic panel data model for the unbalanced panel data of 87 banks for the period 1992-2006. The study used net interest margin and returns on assets as two alternatives for measuring profitability of banks. Empirical results reveal that profitability of banks is not only determined by its own characters but also by the industry specific and macroeconomic factors. Further, the study also finds the role of ownership and

political factors in determining the profitability of banks in India. However, the determinants of profitability significantly varied across the groups.

- 088** Naeem Akram, Centre for Poverty Reduction and Social Policy Development, Islamabad; Syed Imran Rais and Ihtsham ul Haq Padda, FAUUST School of Economic Sciences (FSES), Islamabad.

SYNTHESIS OF THE FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICIES IN PRICE LEVEL DETERMINATION: EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN. *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics*, Vol. 21, Nos. 1 & 2, 2011:37-52.

Price stability is one of the key objectives of public policy. Ever increasing prices have negative implications for economic growth and poverty. The present study attempts to analyze; how prices in Pakistan are affected by monetary and fiscal policies. It analyzes the interaction of domestic debt, fiscal deficit, money supply and exchange rate with the price level, by applying the VAR decomposition, Granger causality and Impulse Response models. The study uses data for the period 1973 to 2010. The results reveal that in Pakistan both Monetary and Fiscal policies play significant role in determination of prices. However, the role of fiscal policy is comparatively stronger than monetary policy as it has both direct and indirect impacts on prices. As the fiscal deficit and domestic debt also affects prices through money supply. Furthermore, the effects of inflationary expectations on prices are highest in magnitude. The study suggests that to cope with increasing prices the coordination between fiscal and monetary policies is necessary.

- 089** Mehmood Khan Kakar, Lecturer Govt: Degree College Loralai Baluchistan; Samina Khalil, Senior Research Economist at the Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT TO ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PAKISTAN. *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics*, Vol. 21, Nos. 1 & 2, 2011:53-67.

This study, empirically examines the aggregate tourism demand function for Pakistan using time series data for the period 1960-2006. The total tourism receipts in Pakistan are related to the world income, relative prices and transportation cost. This study employs bounds testing cointegration procedure proposed by Pesaran *et al.* (2001) to compute the short and long-run elasticities of income, prices, and transportation cost variables. Also the CUSUM and CUSUMSQ stability tests are implemented on the aggregate tourism demand function. The empirical results indicate that income is the most significant variable in explaining the aggregate tourism receipts to Pakistan and there exists a stable tourism demand function.

- 090** Sandeep Kaur, Lecturer, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, India. Parmjit Nanda, Professor, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, India.

AN ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL EXPORTS OF  
PAKISTAN WITH SAARC COUNTRIES: A PANEL DATA ANALYSIS.

*Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics*, Vol. 21, Nos. 1 & 2, 2011:69-91.

Among the SAARC countries, India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka had a share of 2.1 per cent, 1.4 per cent and 0.9 percent respectively, in the total exports of Pakistan. Therefore, it becomes imperative to study Pakistan's export potential in relation to SAARC countries. It was further recorded that all SAARC countries' trade including Pakistan is intense with one or two markets during the study period. Therefore, the present study aims at finding whether Pakistan has the potential to export to these nations by using gravity model. Pakistan's export potential to SAARC nations (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka) was calculated with the help of gravity model of exports using panel data methodology (pooled model, fixed effect model and random effect model) by employing the data over time period 1981-2005. To find out the convergence and divergence of Pakistan's exports to SAARC members, speed of convergence has been used. The study revealed that, there was presence of convergence in Pakistan's exports with SAARC countries; in other words, actual Pakistan's exports to SAARC countries converged towards the estimated export potential. The study also found that among SAARC countries, Pakistan's net export potential exists for Bhutan, India, Maldives and Nepal. Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal are not only far away from Pakistan but they do not have any common borders with Pakistan. Therefore, Pakistan needs facility for transit trade with Maldives, Nepal and Bhutan, through India to realized its export potential.

**091** M. Abimbola Oyinlola, Oluwatosin Adeniyi, and Festus O. Egwaikhide, Department of Economics, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

PURCHASING POWER PARITY HYPOTHESIS IN THE SELECTED  
AFRICAN COUNTRIES. *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics*, Vol. 21,  
Nos. 1 & 2, 2011:93-110.

This paper explores the long-run absolute purchasing power parity (PPP) hypothesis for a sample of 26 African countries, using both the univariate and the panel unit root tests on annual data for the period 1973-2008. The conventional unit root tests essentially failed to reject the null hypothesis of a unit root in the real exchange rates of the countries which were investigated. Evidence, in favour of PPP for only 7 countries was found. Consequently, a volley of panel unit root tests was employed. The results demonstrated that the null of mean-reversion in the real exchange rates of all countries in the sample could not be rejected, implying a breakdown of the PPP in these countries. Therefore, it could be insightful to consider non-linear assessments of adjustment of the exchange rate towards its PPP trajectory. This threshold-type of analysis may convey information useful for policy making.

***Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research, Vol. 26, No.1, 2011***

**092** Sadia Saleem and Zahid Mahmood, Department of Clinical Psychology, Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SELF-ESTEEM SCALE FOR CHILDREN IN PAKISTAN. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No.1, 2011:01-21.

Self-esteem is generally construed as an evaluation of one's self-worth; its manifestation however, tends to vary considerably in different cultures. This study attempts to develop a scale for the assessment of self-esteem among school children in Pakistan. A list of 44 items of self-esteem was presented as a self-report measure Self-Esteem Scale for Children (SESC) to 346 children of 13-15 years old (48% boys and 52% girls) along with Rifa'i Self-Esteem Scale (Rifa'i, 1999). Factor analysis revealed three positive domains of SESC namely; Academic, Self Confidence, Social, and a negative one named Low Self-esteem. The psychometric properties of SESC were found to be satisfactory. The findings are discussed in terms of the structure of the self-esteem within the cultural context. Implications for theoretical construct of this research were also discussed.

**093** Noreen Akhter, Rubina Hanif, Naeem Tariq, and Mohsin Atta, National Institute of Psychology, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

PARENTING STYLES AS PREDICTORS OF EXTERNALIZING AND INTERNALIZING BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS AMONG CHILDREN. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No.1, 2011:23-41.

The present research was aimed to study parenting styles as predictors of externalizing and internalizing behaviour problems among children. The study was carried out on the sample of 200 couples including mothers ( $n = 200$ ) and fathers ( $n = 200$ ) with minimum secondary education level and having children between the ages of 8 to 12 years. Parenting Styles Dimension Questionnaire (PSDQ; Robinson, Mandelco, Olsen, & Hart, 1995) was used to determine personality traits. PSDQ was translated into Urdu and its psychometric properties were established. Child Problem Checklist was administered on parents to rate the behavioural problems of their children. The results indicated positive relationship between authoritarian and permissive parenting styles with internalizing and externalizing behaviour problems of children while there was negative relationship between authoritative parenting styles and internalizing and externalizing behaviour problems of children. Furthermore, results demonstrated only authoritarian parenting style of mothers and fathers as a significant predictor of internalizing and externalizing behaviour problems in children.



- 094** Aliya Abdul Hayee and Bushra Hassan, National Institute of Psychology, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

SELF-REGULATION AS PREDICTOR OF DECISION MAKING STYLES AMONG MANAGERS OF CELLULAR COMPANIES. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No.1, 2011:43-60.

The present study aimed to explore the role of self-regulation in prediction of decision making styles among managers of cellular companies. Short Form of Self-Regulation Questionnaire and General Decision Making Style Questionnaire were used to assess self regulation and decision making styles, respectively. The sample constituted managers of cellular companies ( $N = 163$ ) of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Findings revealed that self-regulation positively predicted rational, intuitive, and spontaneous decision making styles and negatively predicted the dependant decision making style, whereas it has nonsignificant correlation with avoidant decision making style. No differences were found among three levels of management in relation to self-regulation and decision making styles. Results also showed that men preferred to opt rational decision making style as compared to women. Moreover, young managers use intuitive, dependant, and avoidant decision making styles while older managers follow rational decision making styles.

- 095** Yasmin Nilofer Farooqi and Faiza Rasul, Department of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PERCEIVED QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No.1, 2011:61-71.

The present research was conducted to explore gender differences in perceived quality of life of patients suffering from Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD). A sample of diagnosed patients of OCD ( $N = 60$ ) was selected from psychiatry departments of different hospitals of Lahore city. Urdu version of the World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale (WHOQOL) was administered. The female patients reported better overall quality of life as compared to the male patients. However, female and male patients reported more problems in their social and environmental domains than the physical and psychological domains of life. The findings indicated significant positive relationship between different domains of quality of life and monthly income of OCD patients.

- 096** Mujeeba Ashraf and Saima Majeed, Centre of Clinical Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

PREVALENCE OF DYSLEXIA IN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN LAHORE. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No. 1, 2011:73-85.

Present study is a cross-sectional study aimed to determine the prevalence of dyslexia in the secondary school students in 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> grades of Lahore city in Pakistan. The sample of 500 students (250 girls and 250 boys) was taken from government schools with age between 11-17 years. Bangor Dyslexia Test, Standard Progressive Matrices, Slosson Intelligence Test, and the Academic Record of the students were used to screen out dyslexia. Descriptive and non parametric statistics were used to determine the prevalence and gender difference in dyslexia. Out of the total sample, 5.37% students were screened out with dyslexia. In 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> grades, dyslexia was more prevalent in male students than female students, while in 8<sup>th</sup> grade, the percentage did not vary much in both genders. Otherwise, gender differences were nonsignificant.

**097** Iftikhar Ahmad, Department of Psychology, Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PREDICTORS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS PERFORMANCE. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No.1, 2011:87-103.

The purpose of this study was to find how much ability and psychological factors determined academic performance of college students. On a sample of 269 first year undergraduate students, emotional intelligence (Emotional Quotient Inventory) and study motivation (Motivational Strategies for Learning Questionnaire) as psychological factors explained variance in GPA by 15% incrementally next to Higher Secondary School Marks, an ability factor, for the students of Humanities ( $n = 130$ ). Such an increase was around 5% only for the students of Sciences ( $n = 139$ ). The overall emotional intelligence score and learning motivation score was similar between Science and Humanities students, however, within the Humanities Group only the scores significantly varied among high, medium, and low GPA scoring students. The effect of personality traits namely Extraversion, Openness to Change, and Conscientiousness (NEO Five Factor Inventory) was least related to academic performance as another psychological factor. Since psychological factors were not as much relevant to the prediction of GPA in the Science Group as in the Humanities that underscored the salience of academic discipline in influencing the students' performance as a contextual factor. Learning motivation varied with GPA more than performance-motivation, meaningfully enough. These findings have implications for educational program by highlighting that psychological factors influence academic achievement next to ability factors differently in specific disciplines.

***Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No.2, Winter 2011**

**098** Shane Greentree and Vivienne Lewis.

MALE BODY IMAGE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO SEXUAL PREFERENCE AND HOMOPHOBIA. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No.2, Winter 2011:105-126.

The present study aimed to compare gay and straight men aged between 18 and 65 years, in relation to a range of body image measures designed specifically for men and explore the role of homophobia and internalized homophobia. Participants (110 straight men, 72 gay men) were recruited from undergraduate psychology courses and from a range of Australian community groups. They were required to complete questionnaires measuring Masculine body Ideal Distress, Drive for Masculinity, Objectified body Consciousness, Reasons for Exercise, Attitudes toward Homosexuality and Internalized Homophobia (homosexual men). It was found that heterosexual and homosexual men did not significantly differ on any of the body image measures and there were non-significant relationships between the body image measures with the homophobia/internalized homophobia measures. For all participants, levels of masculine body ideal distress were predicted by exercising to improve health and fitness; and levels of drive for muscularity were predicted by exercising to enhance appearance, health and fitness and to improve mood. The overall findings suggest, as has been found with women that men are susceptible to the pressures of the media and society at large, in the development and solidification of an idealized male body type. It also indicates that the experiences of gay and straight men may not significantly differ. In doing so, it does not try to minimize the uniqueness of each group at a more subtle level, which may have implications for intervention development, but goes some way to dispelling some of the myths surrounding men's body image and point the way for future research.

**099** Amina Muazzam, Department of Applied Psychology, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore, Pakistan; Ruhi Khalid, Institute of Psychology, Beacon house National University, Lahore, Pakistan.

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF DISORDERED EATING BEHAVIOR SCALE: IDENTIFICATION, PREVALENCE, AND DIFFERENCE WITH CLINICALLY DIAGNOSED EATING DISORDERS. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No.2, Winter 2011:127-148.

In the present study, Disordered Eating Behaviour Scale was developed and validated. The items were empirically generated. Factorial validity of the scale was determined on 250 participants. Factor analysis resulted in four factors i.e., Social Pressure for Eating, Eating Choices and Habits, Eating Withdrawal, and Overeating, which yielded an overall satisfactory Cronbach alpha (.86). Convergent validity was estimated by correlating the scores of Eating Attitude Test-26 with Disordered Eating Behaviour Scale ( $N = 100$ ). The resulting

correlation was significant and added to the validity of Disordered Eating Behaviours Scale. Discriminant validity was assessed by correlating the scores of Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale with Disordered Eating Behaviour Scale ( $N = 140$ ). The results showed significant inverse relationship between both measures. Concurrent validity was estimated by using method of contrasted groups and the results highlighted significant differences between the scores of control group and patients of eating disorders on Disordered Eating Behaviour Scale. Since, disordered eating behaviour fulfils all the psychometric requirements of scale, hence; it is a reliable and valid measure for assessing disordered eating behaviours in indigenous context.

**0100** Mamoona Ismail Loona and Anila Kamal, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

TRANSLATION AND ADAPTATION OF DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOUR DISORDER RATING SCALE. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No.2, Winter 2011:149-165.

In the present study, Disruptive Behaviour Disorder (DBD) rating scale developed by Pelham, Gnagy, Greenslade, and Milich (1992) was translated and adapted for the assessment of childhood behavioural problems in Pakistani children. The DBD rating scale was translated into Urdu using back-translation technique and validated through factor analysis. Primary class children in the age range of 9 to 13 years ( $N = 280$ ; mean age = 9.98 years), including 179 boys (mean age = 9.98 years) and 101 girls (mean age = 9.97 years) were rated by their class teachers on Urdu DBD rating scale. The alpha coefficients for the subscales of Urdu DBD rating scale ranged from .80 to .91. Exploratory Factor analysis yielded a four-factor solution for the Urdu DBD rating scale.

**0101** Roomana N. Siddiqui Aligarh Department of Psychology, Women's College, Aligarh Muslim University, India.

APPRAISAL OF OUT-GROUP IN THE CONTEXT OF INTER-GROUP RELATIONS: ROLE OF PERSONAL AND COLLECTIVE IDENTITY. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No.2, Winter 2011:167-182.

This study was done to explore the manner in which two important groups in India, namely Hindus and Muslims appraise themselves and others in the context, where if seen at the national level Hindus are in a majority position, but when seen at the local level Muslims constitute the majority group. The sample comprised 150 college going students, of whom 85 were Muslims and 65 were Hindus. For assessing personal identity and collective identity; the Self-Esteem Scale and Collective Self-Esteem Scale were used respectively. The other measures used were the Religious Prejudice Scale and Adjective Rating Scale. The main findings showed that both Hindus and Muslims exhibited ethnocentric

attitude and appraisal of out-group were different for both the groups. In case of Muslims, religious prejudice and collective self-esteem were important predictors of out-group appraisal; however these were not important for Hindus. Results also indicated that Hindus who appraised themselves negatively also appraised the Muslims in a negative manner but Muslims who appraised themselves negatively appraised the Hindus positively.

- 0102** Rabia Imran, University Institute of Management Sciences, PMAS Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan; M. Anis-ul-Haque, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.  
 MEDIATING EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE BETWEEN TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOUR. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No.2, Winter 2011:183-199.

The research conceptualized organizational climate as a mediator between transformational leadership and innovative work behaviour. The research was carried out on a purposively selected sample of 320 managers from Fast Moving Consumer Goods organizations from all over Pakistan. Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire, Innovative Work Behaviour Questionnaire, and Open System Model and Rational Goal Model subscales of Organization Climate Measure were used to assess the constructs of the present study. Multiple/hierarchical regression analyses were used to test the hypothesized relationship. Results revealed partial mediating role of open system model and fully mediating role of rational goal model of organizational climate in relationship between transformational leadership and innovative work behavior. Implications of these findings are discussed and suggestions have been made for future research.

- 0103** Syeda Shamama-tus-Sabah, Department of Psychology, Government Degree College for Women, Taxila, Pakistan; Nighat Gillani, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.  
 CONDUCT PROBLEMS, SOCIAL SKILLS, STUDY SKILLS, AND HOME CHAOS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY.  
*Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No.2, Winter 2011:201-215.

The present research was designed to examine the relationship between home chaos and conduct problems, social skills, and study skills among primary school children. The research relied on a purposive sample of 203 children inclusive of 91 boys and 112 girls, with ages ranging from 8 to 11 years (4<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> grade) recruited from Federal Government schools of Rawalpindi, Lahore, and Karachi, Pakistan. Confusion, Hubbub, and Order Scale-Urdu and parent and teacher rating forms of Behavioural Assessment System for Children were used

to assess the constructs of the study. Results indicated significant positive relationship between home chaos and conduct problems of children as reported by their parents and teachers. Regression analysis revealed home chaos as a significant predictor of children's conduct problems, social skills, and study skills.

**0104** Tayyibah Tariq and Sobia Masood, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

SOCIAL COMPETENCE, PARENTAL PROMOTION OF PEER RELATIONS, AND LONELINESS AMONG ADOLESCENTS. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 26, No.2, Winter 2011:217-232.

The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between social competence, parental promotion of peer relations, and loneliness among adolescents. The study comprised three parts; Part I dealt with the translation of Parental Promotion of Peer's Relations Inventory and Loneliness and Social Dissatisfaction Scale. Part II pertained with the cross language validation of these scales. In Part III, the translated scales were administered along with Social Competence Scale to a sample of 98 adolescents (48 boys, 50 girls). Results showed significant positive relationship between social competence and parental promotion of peer relations; whereas both the variables were negatively related with loneliness. T-test revealed that children of employed mothers reported significantly higher parental promotion of peer relations, and that children of less educated mothers experienced significantly more feelings of loneliness as compared to the children of highly educated mothers. However, there were non significant gender differences in relation to the variables of the study.

***Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences, Vol. 29, 2011***

**0105** Himayatullah Yaqubi, Research Fellow National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad.

A DISCOURSE ON HISTORY AND HISTORIOGRAPHY: THE PAKISTANI EXPERIENCE. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 29, 2011:1.

The English word 'history' is coming from the original Greek verb '*istoria*' meaning primarily inquiry, investigation, research, exploration or information. History is the investigation of evidence, written or unwritten, about stories of events concerning which we are able to draw some conclusion which are acceptable to the inquirer. In broader sense history is a systematic account of the origin and development of humankind, a record of the unique events and movements in its life. Writing history is an attempt to recapture, however imperfectly, that which is, in a sense, lost forever. In certain sense all human beings are, by nature, historians. They feel satisfaction and take pride in

expressing their experiences of history, describing the glorious deeds of their forefathers whether or not it makes any sense for general progress or social development.

**0106** Akhtar Hussain Sandhu, Associate Professor & Chairman, Department of History & Pakistan Studies, University of Gujrat.

ROLE OF CENTRAL AKALI DAL IN THE PROVINCIAL POLITICS OF BRITISH PUNJAB. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 29, 2011:18.

Late colonial Punjab history witnessed chaotic and turbulent politics due to the actions taken by the British government and reactions demonstrated by the Punjabi communities. Sikh politics in particular was marked with protests and condemnations. The Central Akali Dal (CAD) separated from the Shiromani Akali Dal and displayed a similar strategy in the politics regarding the Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League. Reputation and working of the party revolved around the personality of Baba Kharak Singh (1867-1963) who confronted all the rival political forces with a strong will and conviction. The Sikh groups irrespective of their political affiliations accorded respect to this Sikh leader. Interestingly, all of the Sikh parties opposed every move and policy which might facilitate the Muslims and the CAD was no exception in this regard. The party leadership being integrationist dented the Sikh politics and strengthened the Indian National Congress. It opposed the Pakistan and Azad Punjab schemes and continuously supported the Congress' standpoint in the regional and national politics. Much has been written about the struggle of the Shiromani Akali Dal under the leadership of Master Tara Singh and Giani Kartar Singh but the role of the CAD under the leadership of Baba Kharak Singh is yet to be explored. This article undertakes an effort to look at the different dimensions of the politics exhibited by the CAD. It also undertakes to peep into the past and find the status of the party in the history of the British Punjab.

**0107** Fakhar Bilal, Lecturer in History, Department of History, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad (Pakistan).

JUNE 3<sup>rd</sup> 1947 PARTITION PLAN: IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 29, 2011:30.

The present paper deals with the issue of 3<sup>rd</sup> June Partition Plan of India which was enunciated by Viceroy Lord Mountbatten to proceed for the Indian Partition in August 1947 for deciding the future of both states took shape as a result of evolutionary process and has its roots deep in history. This Partition Plan left numerous impacts on both nations after Partition and Pakistan got impression in political, social, cultural and economic spheres. The paper attempts to present an overview of Mountbatten's arrival, his efforts and struggles with focus on the future country-Pakistan.

**0108** Muhammad Jahanzeb Akmal, Lecturer in International Relations, The Islamia University, Bahawalpur; Dr. Mahmud-ul-Hassan Butt, Assistant Professor of International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

RISE OF AMERICA: UNDER THE PURVIEW OF STATE-CENTERED REALISM & DEFENSIVE REALISM FROM 1865 TO 1914. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 29, 2011:35.

The shift of American foreign policy from isolationism to internationalism has both political and historical significance. It is a matter of keen interest to investigate the historical traces of the era which ultimately provided American policymakers to pursue makeshift political manoeuvres. The period of civil war from 1861-1865 was not only the time of power augmentation domestically, but it turned out also to be the reason of self awareness of power for American masses and policy makers. This paper is an attempt to critically evaluate Fareed Zakaria's book, "From Wealth to Power" and after talking a thorough study of his assertions about State Self Centered Realism and Defensive Realism, an effort has been made to spot the strength and flaws of these two theories to explain the phenomenon of American expansion. For further convenience the research has divided the focus of study from 1865-1889 and the second half from 1889-1914. To further validate the assertions an attempt has been made to understand and mark the weaknesses of defensive realism's explanation of expansion of state presented by Fareed Zakaria, the significance of relative increase in power has been studied to understand the expansion of state, and lastly state's overall national power has been studied to explain the expansion of state. From here on this paper can be taken as the starting point for future researchers to explain the role of defensive realism to describe state's expansion while taking view of offensive realism to validate or invalidate that phenomenon. Lastly, the researchers suggest that if national power should be taken as variable to study the phenomenon of state's expansion, it should be measured objectively.

**0109** Samina Yasmeen, Department of Pakistan Studies, Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad, Pakistan.

THE IMPACT OF THE PUNJAB PROBLEM. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 29, 2011:49.

The present paper deals with the major problem area in Punjab relates to the grievances of Sikh community in the states and reluctance of different central governments to resolve these issues which also adversely affected other communities at national and state level, consequently putting India under serious turmoil in 80s and 90s. The paper examines the distinct aspects of the Sikh psyche and the concept of Khalsa. Although the problem of Punjab had been at the top of India's domestic agenda and kept India's internal law and order situation seriously disturbed, no political party came forward with viable solution



to resolve the genuine grievances of the Sikhs. The Punjab remained under serious turmoil for over a decade due to a complex set of factors. The militants and the students became faction-ridden and consequently this lack of unity in their ranks provided an ample opportunity for the Central Government to exploit their differences and follow a colonial policy of divide and rule. The Sikh leadership, who demanded Khalistan. The Sikh could not develop either unity or organization for the development of their community as a whole rather they remained divided on the basis of party, religion, aims and objectives. The politics in the Punjab had been dominated by the Sikh throughout. An analysis of Sikhs participation in electoral politics in the Punjab Assembly from 1952 to 1992 indicated that Sikhs representation in terms of number of MLAS and seats won in different State Assembly elections was much larger than their total population. The demands for a Sikh state or self-determination found favours in Pakistan. A friendly Sikh population in India provided many strategic and tactical advantages to Pakistan and these advantages would be lost if a "Sikh State" was to be formed on her borders.

**0110** Rukhsana Iftikhar, Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

SOCIO-CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA BASED ON ENGLISH TRAVELLERS ACCOUNTS (1556-1627). *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 29, 2011:56.

India has always been considered a land frequently visited by the travellers. They preserved a graphic account of India during their period of travel. In the middle Ages this trend was followed by Al Beruni, Ibn-e-Batutah, Abdul Razzaq, Niketin and Barbosa. During the fifteenth century Indian chronicles discussed the war history of kings, their conquests, rebellions of Zamindars, the exploits of their troops etc. These sources did not notice the actual conditions of people of India, their activities, trade routes and prices of commodities, manufacture, customs, taboos, their habits and psychology. This paper is an attempt to explore the social and cultural aspects of medieval Indian Society through English traveller's accounts.

***Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.1, January-June 2011.**

**0111** Arif Hasan.

THE WORLD CLASS CITY CONCEPT AND ITS REPERCUSSIONS ON URBAN PLANNING FOR CITIES IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION. *Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.1, January-June 2011:13.

In a uni-polar world few global institutions — UNO, IMF, World Bank, WTO, etc. — have dominated almost all spheres of global and national development policies. In the market economy thus developed, infrastructure projects are being built by international bidding companies which prove costlier

than the earlier arrangements. Deregulation and decentralization of governance has given rise to mafias, who, with ever-increasing prowess, are operating in the real estate business, too. The role of various actors affecting the shape and politics of the cities in this context has been elaborated in this paper. The neo-liberal urban development paradigm, thus gave the concept of world class cities, which, though accepted universally, has shown serious implications be it Delhi, Hochiminh City, Seoul, or Karachi. Elaborating the case of Karachi, the paper suggests alternate to the world class city concept highlighting the need for a humanist and environment-friendly approach.

**0112** Syed Jaffar Ahmed, Professor, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi.

JINNAH AND THE NOTION OF A NATION-STATE. *Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.1, January-June 2011:29.

Attempting to contribute in a very modest way to the ideological debate of Pakistan, this article seeks to identify the causes of the country's persistent ideological predicament. Beginning by narrating certain questions around which the sixty plus years debate has been carried out, the article looks into what responses were provided by the state and the ruling political and religious elite of the country and how these manifested in the policies, pronouncements, and practical steps. However, the failure of almost of all of these responses in achieving their objectives brings one back to square one and one is compelled to see why these met such fate. It is argued that the founder of Pakistan had much clearer vision about the country for the creation of which he had the pivotal and the decisive role. It seems that he knew better than many of those in his times and thereafter, as to what type of state and ideology the country would require for its survival and progress. A democratic and federal character along with assurance of equality of citizens in the eye of the law could alone enable the state to realize the objectives for which the country was established. Similarly, a democratic and federal Pakistani nationhood could represent the ideology of Pakistan which, had it been created, would have also aptly represented the vision of the Quaid-i-Azam.

**0113** Anwar Shaheen, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi.

LIVING ON THE MARGINS: A SOCIO-HISTORICAL PROFILE OF THE NOMADS IN PAKISTAN. *Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.1, January-June 2011:41.

The nomadic population of today's Pakistan is scattered in the sandy deserts, barren plateaus, the pastures of Northern Areas, as well the cities and villages all over the country. A sizable number of nomads are engaged in seasonal migration, pastoralism and peripatetic movements across the

boundaries. This article describes the socio-economic characteristics of the nomads and also tries to construct a linkage between their present and past in order to enquire into the evolution of lifestyle and culture of Pakistani nomads. Anthropological and philological aspects of nomadic life are discussed to highlight the nomads' distinct characteristics. Since Pakistan is facing another phase of climate change, ecological determinism has also been discussed with respect to its impact on general population as well as the nomads.

**0114** Iftikhar Shafi, Assistant Professor, Department of English, University of Karachi.

QIBLAH AND QABBALAH: COMPARATIVIZING JEWISH PROVENANCE OF CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN LITERARY THEORY FROM A PAKISTANI PERSPECTIVE. *Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.1, January-June 2011:77.

Back in 1970's, Harold Bloom, a Jewish American literary critic, announced the advent of a new critical paradigm on the American literary scene that was to replace the earlier Christian-Aristotelian and Christian-Platonic paradigms. Bloom called this new paradigm the 'Kabbalistic model'. Moving along the fault-lines of the Kabbalistic grounds upon which the edifice of the contemporary American literary theory was to rest, with a view to explore and possibly penetrate the fissures, this paper suggests the possibility of comparativizing a 'poetics of tradition', metonymized here through the sign of *qiblah*. Despite seeming to share a certain semantic field by virtue of a possible etymological affinity in the senses of 'reception' and 'tradition', it may well be taken as a historically attested opinion that the two terms seek to generate quite divergent critical paradigms. As compared to *qabbalah*, a paradigm that has given rise to a whole range of de-centered critical approaches (a 'hermeneutics of suspicion' as against a 'hermeneutics of faith', to use Paul Ricoeur's terms), *qiblah* terminologically designates a centre and a direction that has the function of regulating all the spiritual and cognitive practices of its adherents.

**0115** Huma Baqai, Associate Professor and Chairperson, Social Sciences Department, Institute of Business Administration (IBA), Karachi.

STATE-SOCIETY RELATIONS AND THE SECURITY DYNAMICS OF SOUTH ASIA. *Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.1, January-June 2011:97.

The state society equation of South Asia remains skewed. This is largely because of the narrow, traditionalist security paradigm governing the region; this has not allowed the states of South Asia in general and Pakistan in particular to have pro-people policies. The paper also attempts to look at the various traditional and non-traditional sources of insecurity, impacting the societies of South Asia and the resultant impact on the security dynamics of the region. The

augmenting factors of South Asian states temperament, the role of the state itself in its present and historical perspective, the developmentalist orientation, the nation versus state building dilemma and dictatorship versus democracy paradigm, the rising role of the civil society, an attempt at redefining security and last but not least the problems of governance are also touched upon. The paper concludes on the challenge of redefining a state in South Asian context.

**0116** Shehzadi Zamurrad Awan, Senior Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore.

LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS TO MANAGE WOMEN DOMESTIC ABUSE IN PAKISTAN. *Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.1, January-June 2011:121.

The patriarchal mind set of Pakistani society originates from customary practices and cultural norms, which led to the male dominance over their women folk. This dominance has created rifts and tensions, in the overall structure of families and consequently it leads to women abuse in its various forms. Despite of various legislative measures to discourage domestic abuse/violence, the State has remained unsuccessful to minimize this menace, as these measures remained in theory and only little practical implementation could take place. The abuse against women takes its worst shape amongst the lower class where they are deprived of basic education, outward mobility and awareness of their rights. However, education, civil society organizations and print/electronic media, as the agents of modernization, has contributed by bringing consciousness among the women, regarding their rights in society. However, it is pertinent to mention that the issue of domestic abuse can only be tackled if women are provided with equal opportunities of education and jobs, so that the prevalent mindset of the society could be reformed. It is after these measures, that the women will be able to play an effective role, as an equal partner with men, in the developmental process of the Pakistani society.

***Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.2, July-December 2011**

**0117** Syed Jaffar Ahmed, Professor, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS IN THE FEDERAL SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN: AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS. *Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.2, July-December 2011:11.

Pakistan is one of those 28 countries of the world who have adopted the federal form of government. A federal system has various dimensions — theoretical, political, constitutional, functional, etc. No matter how a federal arrangement is conceived and incorporated in the constitution, it is the political and the operational aspects which determine the final nature of the federal

system. The functional side of federalism is largely determined by the inter-governmental relations and the way in which the stipulated provisions of the constitution regarding these actually work while being operationalized. The article discusses the nature of the inter-governmental relations in Pakistan after the adoption of the 18<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment, which brought about a paradigm shift in Pakistan's federalism changing it from organic to cooperative federalism.

**0118** Bashir Ahmad, Principal, Gwadar Institute of Technology, Gawadar, Balochistan.

STATE AND SOCIETY OF PAKISTAN — DIVERGENCE AND HARMONY BETWEEN THE TWO. *Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.2, July-December 2011:29.

States and societies are complementary politico — social entities. Whereas the state structure is based on society, it is the state machinery which provides a system to the society to live in peace and stability. Seen in this context, the state and society of Pakistan seems to be in a disequilibrium. We have wasted lot of time in experimenting different systems and in the process failed to understand that whatever system we may intend to follow, nothing can succeed without willing participation of the society. Therefore bottom line in all our policies should be the respect of public opinion and consensus development on national decision making process.

**0119** Anwar Shaheen, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi.

PHALIA: PAST IS ANOTHER COUNTRY! *Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.2, July-December 2011:53.

This paper looks into the process of transformation in a small town of northern Punjab, namely Phalia. It has a history that goes back to ancient times. It had a very small population in 1947, which grew about nine times by 2011, when the small village changed into a thriving town with distinct qualities of urban life. It has been linked to the globalized world through exchange of goods, labour and migration. Distinct changes have happened in demography, land use, occupational structure, social structure, production relations, political leadership, local administration, infrastructure, construction, commercial and educational institutions, and culture at large. There were sad events as well, such as demolition of historic mound. Main factors behind such transformation have been identified as being local, supra local and macrosocial — integration with the national and global markets, spread of education, social mobility, remittances, and above all the rural-urban migration. The government and political leadership has little role in boosting the growth of the town, rather it has grown due to multiple other factors but most importantly the individual initiatives and survival

instincts of its inhabitants. The study provides guidelines for further studies on this theme in other towns.

**0120** Ghafer Shahzad, Deputy Director, Architecture, Punjab Auqaf Department, Lahore.

EXTENTS AND RESTRAINTS OF CONJECTURE IN THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF ARCHITECTURE. *Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.2, July-December 2011:85.

This paper tries to comprehend the extent and restraints of conjecture in the historiography of architecture. The conjecture is an expression or formation of a certain theory, proposition or statement without support of sufficient proof from the reliable sources. Under the circumstances, the conjecture appears correct but it can not be proven with the help of available sources.

This paper has been completed while using references from *Tehqiqat-e Chishti* (1864 A.D.), an exposition written by Moulvi Noor Ahmed Chishti and *The Raj, Lahore & Bhai Ram Singh* (2006 A.D.) penned by Pervaiz Vandal and Sajida Vandal. Chishti has extensively used conjectures to fulfil the gaps of unrecorded information regarding the sufis, sultans, their lives, teachings, related events, and the hospices constructed in and around Lahore. Pervaiz Vandal and Sajida Vandal have also made use of conjecture as a tool in fulfilling the missing links of the research while restoring and building the lost personality of Bhai Ram Singh (1858-1916) and the contribution he made.

This paper further discovers the aftermath and repercussions of the conjectures on the society, built environment of historical/religious edifices and the individuals related to them.

**0121** Abdul Khaliq Aboya, Lecturer, Department of Philosophy, University of Karachi.

PROGRESS AND THE EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY: PARALLELS BETWEEN SYED AHMED KHAN AND JOHN DEWEY. *Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.2, July-December 2011:99.

This paper evaluates Dewey's conception of progressive education by drawing parallels with Syed Ahmed's modernist approach to the educational philosophy. Both Dewey and Syed Ahmed are the strong adherents of progress and they believe that sound educative process plays a vital role in the development of a meaningful society, a society where one realizes that one is capable to explore knowledge in various directions which may lead one towards progress. Dewey being a pragmatist believes that progress means respect for an individual, receptivity to change and high regard for science. In Dewey's view progress can be attained by developing the culture of education. For this reason, he thinks that education is a continuous process of reconstructing one's experience as it leads to intellectual growth and in turn ensures progress.

Dewey's belief is rooted in instrumentalism and not in the revealed text as conceived by Syed Ahmed. For Dewey ideas having cash value are like instruments resulting out of the consequences of actions. Dewey believes that education is synonymous with progress or growth and the process of growth never ends. It means that the most important factor in the process of education which one needs to understand is one's ability to adjust with the ever changing society. Dewey is emphasizing upon such an educational system which does not limit one to deal with some specific goals rather enables one to attain progress in a broader perspective in a given situation. Syed Ahmed being a Muslim modernist believes that progress as warranted by Islam, means intellectual growth and ability to adjust in the ever-changing world without deviating from the word of God. He thinks that it is possible only if one has a courage and insight to reinterpret the revealed truth by utilizing one's faculty of reason to march along the lines of progress. Syed Ahmed believes that true self-esteem consists not in performing rituals but in attaining knowledge of the revealed truth with the help of reason and experience. It reflects Syed Ahmed's purposive attitude towards knowledge which prepares one to live a life according to that knowledge.

**0122** Samina Yasmeen, lecturer, Department of Pakistan Studies, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

THE SIKH SEPARATISM IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. *Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.2, July-December 2011:119.

In an attempt to put Sikh separatism in historical perspective, the article gives a detailed background of the origin and development of the Sikh religion, the formation of the Sikh kingdom by Ranjit Singh, and how after Ranjit Singh's death that kingdom was annexed by the British.

The article also shows how separatist tendencies among Sikhs in the Punjab began from 1909 and how this tendency was manifested in the freedom movement in India. In the end the subject of Pakistani Sikh community and the maintenance of its religious places by the government of Pakistan is also touched upon.

**0123** Imrana Begum, Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities, NED University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi.

CHINESE GROWING DIPLOMATIC, STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC INTEREST IN AFGHANISTAN. *Pakistan Perspectives*, Vol. 16, No.2, July-December 2011:137.

Afghanistan, a southwest Asian country, has been in a state of war and turmoil for more than 30 years. It borders China's autonomous province of Xinjiang in the northwestern corner. China has emerged as an economic and political superpower in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Although Afghanistan's undeveloped economy is not attractive to any of the regional and non-regional powers for

economic purposes but many geo-political factors have created stakes for certain regional and non-regional powers in Afghanistan.

This article deals with Chinese diplomatic, strategic and economic interests in Afghanistan. While international media and the world at large knows much about the US, ISAF and NATO's role in Afghanistan since 2001 to combat terrorism, quite less is known about China's peaceful, quiet and continuous involvement there. China is busy in reconstruction activities, signing heavy aid packages and investing generously in Afghanistan's economy to bring stability in the war torn countries. The article traces Sino-Afghan relations since the period of cold war, discuss different phases of their relations, and highlights China's economic and strategic interest in South and Central Asian region in the post-cold war period. It also deals with China's diplomacy with Taliban, its reaction to 9/11 incident, apprehensions about the US forces in Afghanistan and reasons of Chinese increased economic aid for Afghanistan followed by the policy of heavy investment over there.

***Strategic Studies, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011***

**0124** Kashif Mumtaz, Research Fellow, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

THE FALL OF MUBARAK: THE FAILURE OF SURVIVAL STRATEGIES. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:1.

Just as the durability of the Hosni Mubarak regime against several odds had surprised most observers of Egyptian politics, its sudden fall as the result of massive protests astonished the world. The regime that had withered an Islamist insurgency, economic upheavals and a host of other socio-political challenges over a period of three decades collapsed in the face of youth-led peaceful protests that started on January 25 and forced Mubarak out of power on February 11, 2011. This study tries to explain the fall of the Mubarak regime.

**0125** Sarah Akram, Research Fellow, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

TURKEY AND THE ARAB SPRING. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:23.

Turkey's geostrategic location as a land bridge to the Middle East from Europe and Russia, along with its Islamic and Secular identity enables it to play a pivotal role in the region. Since the inception of the Republic of Turkey, Ankara, at best remained a marginal player in the Middle East, but recent years have witnessed the assumption of a more proactive regional foreign policy, aimed at optimizing relations with neighbours, playing a mediatory role and reconciling with estranged neighbours. Although Turkey has even in the past made efforts to optimize its policy options with neighbouring countries on the one hand, and with



great power players on the other, its recent involvement in the Middle East is noteworthy as it shows that Turkey is well on its way to becoming an important medium power of the world. The Turkish government under the leadership of the Justice and Development Party (AKP, from its Turkish name: Adalet ve Kalkinma Partisi) defines its foreign policy as one of having “zero problems with neighbours”. Turkey’s primary stakes in the region can be categorized as economic, diplomatic and geopolitical. Turkey’s cordial relations with countries of the Middle East, which are often locked in disputes with each other, make it the ideal country to become a mediator between rivals in the region. Apart from its economic and geostrategic imperatives in the region, Turkish foreign policy in the region is driven by the Kurdish issue. Therefore, Turkey’s interest in containing Kurish nationalism draws it closes to countries in the region which share the same concerns.

**0126** Ghani Jafar, Project Consultant/Editor, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

PAKISTAN-IRAN RELATIONS: BACK ON TRACK? *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:32.

There is every conceivable reason for Pakistan to nurture the friendliest of ties with Iran. The two neighbouring Muslim nations’ commonalities; ranging from factors of history, geographical location, culture, art, language, literature, to the belief system; are all well documented and need not be noted here. It may not be an overstatement to assert that Pakistan and Iran have, in historical terms starting with the advent of Islam in the seventh century, had a traditional linkage.

**0127** Tooba Khurshid, Research Associate, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

A REAL-TIME LOOK AT THE SEEDS OF TURMOIL IN BAHRAIN AND SYRIA. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:42.

In the midst of a revolution, Bahrain and Syria are experiencing tremendous sorrows, and their people sacrificing lives with the hope that the future brings joy and prosperity. Bahrain has a Shiite majority being ruled by a Sunni minority, and its ruling party is accused of attempts to change demographics by encouraging immigrants to take up Bahraini nationality. For some years now, discontent has been creeping in among the people and there are growing demands for a new constitution, release of political prisoners, an independent justice system and freedom of speech.

The demonstrators are not just calling for an end to ruling dynasties but indeed an end to segregation. The current revolutionary challenges in the Bahrain and Syria go beyond sectarianism and are the collective results of economic and social circumstances, including unemployment and inflation. In Syria, despite the repression of emergency rule and harsh controls, the protests

continue to grow through internet and mobile phone messages. The unrest comes after the failure to implement reforms expected since 2005. Domestic concerns, including a water crisis and a growing gap between the rich and poor are also issues that have given regional and even international perspectives to the situation.

There is never a single cause behind a revolutionary movement; rather, it takes a series of collective issues that lead to people seeking to change power dynamics. This is what one finds in Bahrain and Syria today. According to the domino theory, "If one country fell under communist control, all of the country's neighbors were threatened with the same fate", and the same can be applied to the Arab uprisings. The social upheavals in the region were triggered by events in Tunisia and other factors, including poor economic management, political rights and freedom of speech, combined to create the Arab Spring.

This paper will follow the political and constitutional pressures and the economic factors leading to the movements in Syria and Bahrain. The aim is to unearth the causes behind the situation that has reinforced the symbolic stage for a new world order since we know from past experiences that whenever a revolution hits a region, we see history in the making.

**0128** Mohammad Waqas Sajjad, Acting Director (South Asia), Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI); Ahmad Jawad, Undergraduate Student, Political Science and Economics, Trinity College, USA.

LASHKAR-E-TAYYIBA AND JAMAAT-UD-DAWA: THE CASE FOR A PAKISTANI NARRATIVE. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:59.

In this paper, it is one such group the Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (or LeT) that becomes the subject of discussion. The post-bin Laden narrative finds Pakistan and its intelligence agencies in hot water, and the LeT, given its history and alleged connections, is likely to be highlighted. Matters are not made easier with the Jamaat-ud-Dawa (JuD), which is largely recognized as a charitable front for the LeT, lauding bin Laden, calling him a martyr, publicly mourning him and organizing funeral prayers.

**0129** Fahad Ullah Khan, Research Associate, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

STATES RATHER THAN CRIMINALS POSE A GREATER THREAT TO GLOBAL CYBER SECURITY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:91.

Attacks by States as well as criminals pose significant threats to internet security during the 21<sup>st</sup> century. In fact it is difficult to divide threats posed to internet security into two such groups, as the nexus between organized crime and the state is becoming increasingly blurred. Governments in both developed

and developing nations, defence industries, and corporations in the finance and telecommunications sectors are increasingly being hit by various cyber attacks from either criminals or countries looking for monetary or military benefit. With so many attacks through highly sophisticated means, organizations have difficulty in pin pointing which new threats and susceptibilities present the greatest risk, and also struggling with questions of how to deal with them, and using what resources.

Internet security is greatly threatened by attacks from cyber crime, cyber warfare, and cyber terrorism. Of increasing concern is how these attacks may pose a threat to a nation state's critical infrastructure, and how such a threat may be managed or contained in the event of such an attack. This does not mean, however, that threats by cyber criminals should be regarded as a lesser threat in any manner as there is significant difficulty in defining the difference between criminal organizations and state sponsored attacks. As the world becomes increasingly computerized and connected through Information Communication Technologies (ICTs), so does our cyber security threat increases both on an individual and national level. In this paper, I wish to explore how internet security is threatened equally by both states and criminals, even though at times the focus or objective of the attack, and its consequences, are very different.

**0130** Amna Yousaf Khokhar, Research Fellow, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

OPERATION NEPTUNE SPEAR: A WATERSHED IN THE WAR AGAINST TERRORISM. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:109.

This paper is aimed at analysing the post-Osama situation with a focus on its impact on the war against terrorism and Pakistan. It discusses the following questions: (1) Is Operation NS a watershed in the war against terrorism? (2) How has it affected Pakistan-U.S. relations? (3) Has the operation changed the strategy of conducting anti-terrorism operations? (4) Has the unilateral operation undermined Pakistan army's role as a partner of the U.S.? (5) Has the trust deficit between Washington and Islamabad led to change in the U.S. policy? (6) And, eventually, how will it affect Pakistan-China military ties?.

**0131** Najam Rafique, Director (Americas & Programme Coordinator), the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

RETHINKING PAKISTAN-U.S. RELATIONS. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:124.

In June 2001, a study by the task force of the Centre for Global Development, a private Washington-based think tank, recommended that the United States should delay much of its \$7.5-billion aid package for Pakistan approved under the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act 2009, better known

as the Kerry Lugar-Berman Act, so named after U.S. Senators John Kerry and Richard Lugar and Representative Howard Berman, who hoped to fight anti-Americanism in Pakistan by switching the U.S. focus from backing the military to building the economy and civilian institutions.

According to the recommendations by the Centre for Global Development, U.S. assistance has become “muddled” with a lack of clear goals and leadership and pressure “to do too much, too quickly.” The recommendation came in the wake of deteriorating relations between Pakistan and the United States following the arrest and subsequent release, under intense U.S. pressure, of its secret operative, Raymond Davis who shot two Pakistanis in Lahore in February 2011, and the reported killing of the Al-Qaeda chief, Osama bin Laden on May 2, 2011 in a unilateral, secretive surgical raid by the U.S. Navy Seals in violation of Pakistan’s sovereignty. The raid, according to U.S. officials, was carried out without the knowledge of Pakistani authorities, following intelligence reports gathered by the U.S. agencies that Osama bin Laden was living in a military cantonment in the Pakistani city of Abbottabad.

**0132** Sabah Aslam, Research Fellow, The Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad (ISSI).

THE AFGHAN WAR: U.S. TRANSIT RELIANCE ON PAKISTAN AND ITS SEARCH FOR ALTERNATIVES. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:153.

In discussing and analyzing the means and routes of logistics, this paper is divided into two parts followed by a conclusion. The first section provides a brief overview of the Afghanistan supply lines i.e., Pakistan ground Lines of Communications and the Northern Distribution Network. The second section takes a more detailed look of the Northern Distribution Network and implications for Central Asian countries with respect to their interests in Afghanistan. This is followed by a brief conclusion.

**0133** Syed Muhammad Ali, Department of International Relations, National Defence University, Islamabad.

THE AFGHAN ENDGAME: LESSONS FOR U.S. STRATEGY. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:170.

On Capitol Hill, General Patraeus, the new head of the Central Intelligence Agency, told the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee at his confirmation hearing on June 23, 2011, that President Obama had opted for more ‘aggressive’ force reduction in Afghanistan than advised by military commanders. This ‘soft criticism’ from the top former U.S. military commander directly in charge of the war in Afghanistan came shortly after the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mike Mullen publicly expressed similar reservations

regarding the U.S. military pull-out, which was proceeding at a larger and faster scale than the military leadership had proposed.

Meanwhile, Secretary of Defence Robert Gates and Afghan President Hamid Karzai have now officially and publicly confirmed that the U.S. is engaged in negotiations with the Taliban over the endgame and future power structure in Afghanistan. In this context, the timing and form of the military leadership's message to the U.S. Congress, and indeed to the world, betrays an eventual realization that like many post-World War II military campaigns in Asia and the Middle East, the grim realities of domestic politics have again overtaken the very best of U.S. military and strategic genius and technological prowess. While fighting terrorism remains a key national security objective, stabilizing Afghanistan is a goal that, according to President Obama's calculations, 'war-fatigued' taxpayers, a sceptical Congress, vocal opposition and uncertain voters are not prepared to finance any longer. Hence, like President Nixon's 'Vietnamization Policy' or President Reagan's February 1984 Lebanon pull-out, any strategic objective or promise to partners is only as achievable as the American voters are willing to support and the political capital of an American leader can afford.

**0134** Mohammad Waqas Sajjad, Acting Director (South Asia), Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

PAKISTAN, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.  
*Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:181.

The American war in Afghanistan, in its tenth year, is perennially at an important juncture and the current times are no different. Indeed, it is in the last few months or so that significant changes have been made to the circumstances, the perspectives and the ideas surrounding the main stakeholders and the coming days and months will continue to show us new progress. Progress however does not necessarily mean success. And it has become more and more unclear as to what constitutes success. That is since there are multiple avenues in the current crises surrounding the situation in Afghanistan. In this paper, I aim to highlight three such areas of interest that are in many ways linked to regional stability. Firstly, the current situation in Afghanistan comes under the spotlight and this becomes all the more important as the war enters a crucial phase and we see developments on the one hand in power being handed over to local institutions and on the other hand we see targeted killings and grand attacks that raise questions as to whether this power comes too soon. Secondly, I will discuss Pakistan's state of the relationship with Afghanistan, the progress made as well as the issues of conflict that remain intact. Thirdly, and perhaps more importantly for Pakistan, I will spend some time examining Pakistan's relationship with the United States, which for many has entered its lowest phase in recent months, especially since the assassination of Osama bin Laden in early May.

**0135** Ghazala Nayyar, Research Fellow, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

SPECIFICATIONS OF NUNN-LUGAR PROGRAMME: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:190.

The paper aims to partly explore the role of the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) programme in the former Soviet Union and its applicability in case of Pakistan's nuclear programme. CTR has enabled the dismantling of weapons of mass destruction and elimination of thousands of nuclear weapon systems to reduce the threats posed to U.S. national security. The expansion of Cooperative Threat Reduction type programmes is to secure and abolish nuclear materials and other potential WMD ingredients. The paper will also highlight, in response to CTR, Pakistan's stance over the nuclear concerns of the Western world.

**0136** Muhammad Khurshid Khan, Brigadier in the Pakistan Army currently attached with the Institute of Strategic Studies Research Analysis (ISSRA), National Defence University (NDU), Islamabad, as Director Defence Studies.

A PAKISTANI PERSPECTIVE ON WMD TERRORISM: IS IT REALLY A THREAT? *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:206.

This paper focuses on a number of key interrelated issues in this debate. After defining WMD terrorism and assessing whether terrorists possess the capability to acquire and use WMD, it carries out a net assessment and suggests preventive measures to safeguard the world. In essence, this paper focuses on the political and security aspects of WMD terrorism, a term that has been used interchangeably with "nuclear terrorism" without taking into account the technicalities involved.

**0137** Anjum Saeed, Research Associate, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

CHINA'S QUEST FOR ENERGY AND DIPLOMACY. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:229.

Human beings are dependent on energy, and this has been a significant component of rapid industrial development as well as technological advancement. Two hundred years ago, the world experienced an energy revolution which launched the industrial era. Energy is, now, not only important for industry but has also become the main aspect of our daily life consumption. The consumption of crude oil has increased manifolds due to rapid industrial growth in developing countries such as China, India and Brazil.

China's quest for energy is increasing due to rapid growth in the industrial sector. More than thirty years of economic growth has directed the country to

look abroad to fulfil its energy needs. China became the net oil importer in 1993 and now it has converted itself into the world's largest energy consuming country. Since then, its crude oil imports have increased. In 2009, China's oil consumption reached to 2.3 billion tons and surpassed US oil consumption in more than a hundred years. This amount doubled as compared to 2000 when it stood at 1.1 billion tons. Now China is also the world's largest producer and consumer of coal. This is the main component for energy generation in China.

However China's demand for oil is rapidly increasing, while its indigenous production remains inadequate for its consumption. China's dependency on imported oil is soaring, and, as a result, the so called Chinese petro diplomacy extends around the world (such as in Saudi Arabia, Iran, Angola, Libya, Sudan, Russia, Venezuela and Central Asian states). China is signing favourable deals with these states as they are accelerating their own economic activities.

In 2010, China's oil production remained approximately 5.4 percent of the world total, but consumption ranked second after the U.S. Nevertheless, it made a new record of oil production and consumption by producing 189.4 million tons of crude oil, an increase of 1.5 percent from 2009. It also imported 204 million tons of oil which comprise 54 percent of its demand. If it follows the same pace, it might reach to 200 million tons in 2015.

**0138** Mahwish Hafeez, Research Fellow, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS – THE PEACE PROCESS. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:248.

Being neighbours, the fates of millions of people of the subcontinent are inter-connected. In the past few months, both sides have repeatedly reiterated that war was not an option and dialogue was the only way forward. However, it is also important that the dialogue is result oriented and both the countries move from conflict management to conflict resolution. Unnecessarily dragging issues which can easily be solved will not serve anybody's purpose.

It is time that India and Pakistan stop the blame game and take some practical steps to resolve their differences. One cannot shy away from the responsibility of tackling the menace of terrorism. But, at the same time, holding bilateral relationship hostage to one trial or investigation is also not a wise policy as it encourages the elements who do not wish to see normalisation of relationship between Pakistan and India. One can only hope that his renewed process of engagement would be sustainable and uninterrupted.

**0139** Nadia Sarwar, Research Fellow, The Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad (ISSI).

EXPANSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI, No. 3, Autumn 2011:257.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was created under the UN Charter as the leading international watchdog, with the sole purpose of maintaining international peace and security across the globe. The UN Security Council has been a significant global actor since its inception and remains a key source of legality for international action as far as peace and security issues are concerned. However, due to recent changes in the dynamics of world politics and the shift in global power structure, the Security Council has been subjected to a lot of criticism. It is argued that with the changes in geopolitics realities, and with the number of UN member states having surged from 51 to 192, the UNSC needs to restructure itself as it is increasingly getting ineffective in its decisions, given its inequitable geographical composition.

For many, the reformation of the Council is a question of its continuing legitimacy. They believe that the expansion of the Security Council could help increase its authority. They stress that the UNSC composition has remained unchanged since 1965 despite significant changes in the international system. Those who argue for reform question its authority without the addition of new members.

There is a general agreement among the member states that the Security Council should be enlarged. However, there is extensive disagreement on 'how' it should be done. Security Council enlargement process has been under consideration with varying degrees of seriousness but with little progress for decades. The case of the expansion of the Council is a justifiable one, but has become a complicated process in the light of the conflicting positions of member states and the deadlock. There has been no convergence of views on the modality of the reform package. For instance, if one reform group calls for increase in both the permanent and non-permanent category of seat in the Council, the other is demanding equal representation in the Council for various regions of the world only in the non-permanent category.

***Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI & XXXII, No.4 & 1, Winter 2011 & Spring 2012**

**0140** Najam Rafique, Director (Americas/Programmes), Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad (ISSI); Fahd Humayun is Intern. Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad (ISSI).

WASHINGTON AND THE NEW SILK ROAD: A NEW GREAT GAME IN ASIA? *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI & XXXII, No.4 & 1, Winter 2011 & Spring 2012:1.

When Edvard Shevardnadze, the last foreign minister of the Soviet Union, visited Kabul in 1989, he knew that the Red Army's days in Afghanistan were over. Fast-forward to the present-day, and once again the timetable is set. Afghanistan is steeling itself for the withdrawal of U.S. and other international



forces by 2014. But as the region braces itself for a host of transitional challenges, in late October 2011, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton launched a weeklong official tour that strategically arced through Central and South Asia, propagating her idea of a “New Silk Road”. Rather than pulling-out, then, is it possible that the United States is actually drawing even firmer territorial lines in Asia?.

**0141** Suleman Yousaf, Research Associate, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

AFGHANISTAN'S RECONSTRUCTION AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY: POST-9/11 SCENARIO. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI & XXXII, No.4 & 1, Winter 2011 & Spring 2012:19.

There is enormous potential for regional countries to help Afghanistan reconstruct and revive. The proposed and initiated reconstruction and development projects for Afghanistan can bring about a great change in the lives of Afghans if peace is given a chance. Of course, reconstruction is long process that can take decades and one should not expect overnight miracles. There is no denying that the international community, especially Afghanistan's neighbours, has expressed willingness to help Afghanistan. The fact, however, remains that certain factors are seriously hampering the reconstruction process. There is widespread sense of uncertainty as the bare minimum requirements of peace and self-sufficiency have not been met. Inefficiency, poor governance, corruption, nepotism, political and ethnic polarization, and law and order are still big challenges. One fears the situation will further deteriorate after 2014 when foreign troops leave. The Taliban are not interested in negotiation as they feel victors after the announcement of withdrawal date. More important than the future power sharing arrangement is the stability, security and reconstruction of the country. The role, influence and vested interests of regional actors, in this regard, cannot be ignored in the future state of affairs in Afghanistan.

**0142** Aqab M. Malik, Assistant Professor, Department of Strategic and Nuclear Studies, National Defence University (NDU), Islamabad.

THE MODERNIZATION PROCESS IN AFGHANISTAN — A RETROSPECTIVE. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI & XXXII, No.4 & 1, Winter 2011 & Spring 2012:35.

Afghanistan has undergone numerous episodes of development and expansion within its bureaucratic and industrial sectors followed by stagnation and even regression. Of those, one of the most significant episodes was the evolution of the modern State of Afghanistan, which is generally accepted as having developed under the leadership of Amir Abdur Rehman Khan (r. 1880-1901). His process of ‘internal imperialism’ sought to expand centralised control over the whole of Afghanistan, which “necessitated breaking down the

feudal and tribal system and substituting one grand community under one law and one role”.

However, as with many other periods of development, the death of the 'Iron Amir' was followed by a period of stagnation under his son Habibullah Khan (r. 1901-1919) as he sought to contend with the internal strife that was a direct consequence of his father's draconian policies; the turbulent situation in the north as Czarist Russia collapsed; and the international implications of the First World War. With reference to the latter, Habibullah's determination to remain neutral led to his assassination. Amanullah Khan (r. 1919-1929), Habibullah's third son, seized the throne and immediately leaped on to the well intentioned, yet hasty, road to the reform and modernisation of Afghanistan. What is significant here is the resistance that Afghan society posed, eventually halting the reform process.

**0143** Saadat Hassan, Intern, The Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad, (ISSI).

INDO-U.S. NUCLEAR/STRATEGIC COOPERATION: CHINESE RESPONSE. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI & XXXII, No.4 & 1, Winter 2011 & Spring 2012: 44.

The rising significance of China represents a major change in Asian affairs in the early twenty first century. China is one of the world's emerging great powers. United States (US) is apprehensive about the impact of China's ascendancy in the region. The US Commission on National Security warns that the "potential for competition between the United States and China may increase as China grows stronger." The *Global Trends 2015*, prepared under the direction of the US National Intelligence Council, argues that the implications of the rise of China "pose the greatest uncertainty" in the world.

The US has exploited unsettled border disputes and obscure relations between China and India to build its relations with the latter. The transformation in Indo-US relations in the post Cold War world is rooted in the belief that a strong democratic India will serve US interests in preserving the balance of power in the Asian continent and sustaining peace and stability in the Indian Ocean littoral." On the other hand, as it feels the heat of China's rise on its borders in the subcontinent, the extended neighbourhood in Asia, and the Indian Ocean, India is increasingly convinced of the need to balance China.

**0144** Anjum Saeed, Research Associate, the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad (ISSI).

CHINESE WESTERN REGION'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI & XXXII, No.4 & 1, Winter 2011 & Spring 2012:89.

China has started its development programs for its ethnically diverse western region, which consists of six provinces, namely Gansu, Guizhou, Qinhai,

Shannxi, Sichuan and Yunnan, five autonomous regions, which are Guangxi, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Tibet and Xinjiang, and one municipality, Chongqing. The region covers 6.57 million square kilometers, which is 68 percent of China's territory, and has a population of 357 million people, which accounts for almost 27 percent of the country's total. This western region is home to most of China's poor, and shares borders with 14 countries, with the borders covering a distance of 12,747 km.

China is divided into eastern, central, and western parts. After economic reforms, the government mainly focused on the development of the eastern region, which is usually called the coastal region. In 1999, it took the initiative to develop the western region of the country as well, which is very poor when compared to the coastal and other developed areas.

As far as the strategy is concerned, the main component is the development of infrastructure including hydropower plants, energy, telecommunication and transportation. Efforts have also been made for the protection of the environment, promotion of education at the grassroots, creation of new jobs, and provision of better lifestyles for the citizens. The Chinese government has accordingly made a 50 year development program divided into three parts.

**0145** Sajjad Malik, journalist working for a foreign newswire and a Ph.D. student in Peace and Conflict Studies at National Defence University, Islamabad.

TRACK II DIPLOMACY AND ITS IMPACT ON PAKISTAN-INDIA PEACE PROCESS. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI & XXXII, No.4 & 1, Winter 2011 & Spring 2012:108.

Successful crises management has been an important security objective for most of the modern states, which implies having an ability to control the escalation of crises so as to preclude any unintended effects. A further objective might be to avoid the outbreak of war by creating firebreaks that attempts to guarantee a pause before hostilities start.

Anselm Straus wrote many years ago that a society is a "negotiated order" and that unless you are capable of getting all you want all the time, you had better learnt how to negotiate. "In fact, things will work better if you can negotiate in a cooperative and constructive way, because doing so preserves relationship as well as helps you get some of the things you want.

In case of Pakistan-India, the two traditional rival neighbors, either no mechanism exists to contain a crisis or such mechanisms like Joint Anti-Terror Mechanism (JATM) fail to address the crises. The tension between India and Pakistan has given birth to arms race and armed conflicts and badly shaken mutual confidence, and created deep-rooted suspicions between the people of

two countries. Because of pervasive sense of fear and unlimited rivalry, both the countries have failed to make any substantive gains in terms of socio-economic developments or establish a dependable security apparatus. The net cost of the enmity is visible in the form of lopsided development-heavy defense expenditures and teeming poor population. Being the two nuclear states, it becomes important to create an atmosphere of good will so that in future tangible moves could be made for peace, because, though, the entire region has witnessed conflicts, wars and extra regional involvement and “though bilateral disputes vitiated regional security and political environment, the core of conflict remained between Pakistan and India”.

**0146** Zahid Ali Khan, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN FATA AND PATA: IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI & XXXII, No.4 & 1, Winter 2011 & Spring 2012:129.

Since 2001, the Pakistan Army has been involved in ensuring internal security and stability through tackling insurgency and militancy in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) of the country. FATA comprises seven agencies, i.e. Bajaur, Mohmand, Orakzai, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan, and South Waziristan. PATA of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa includes the districts of Swat, upper and lower Dir, Buner and Shangla. Insurgency is one of the formidable challenges to the security, socio-political stability, and economic prosperity of Pakistan.

The Pakistani Army has resolved to bring changes in its orientation, motivation, thinking and strategy for the last ten years in order to face this challenge. In this regard, the Army has launched five major and some minor operations against the insurgents and terrorists. The terrorist activities of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Tehrik Nifaz-e-Shariat-e-Muharnmadi (TNSM), the fundamental religious organizations and other foreign-related elements are matters of grave concern to Pakistan. These groups pose severe security challenges for Pakistan.

The Pakistan Army has used heavy ground and air weapons during the operations. That has also resulted in enormous collateral damage. The killing of innocent people, including women and children, the destruction of educational institutions as a result of these operations, together with the casualties inflicted by suicide attacks have wide ramifications on internal security. The domestic socio-political situation and the economic conditions FATA and PATA have been rendered fragile as a consequence of all this. The ultimate goal of such operations is to force the terrorists and insurgents out of their strongholds and to destroy their power and military infrastructure in order to stop them from

launching future attacks and terrorist activities and to restore the writ of the government.

**0147** Adil Sultan, Ph.D student at the Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

PAKISTAN'S EMERGING NUCLEAR POSTURE: IMPACT OF DRIVERS AND TECHNOLOGY ON NUCLEAR DOCTRINE. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI & XXXII, No.4 & 1, Winter 2011 & Spring 2012:147.

The development of short-range surface-to-surface ballistic missile 'NASR' (Hatf IX) by Pakistan has evoked a sharp response from the West as well as neighbouring India. The new missile system that could fall under the category of tactical nuclear weapons (TNWs) is possibly designed to counter India's evolving war fighting concepts of Cold Start and Pro-Active operations, which are apparently aimed at exploring space for a limited objectives war, while remaining below Pakistan's perceived nuclear threshold.

The new technological achievements have raised interesting questions about Pakistan's nuclear use doctrine. Is Pakistan lowering its nuclear threshold to deny India the space for a limited military operation, or moving towards a strategy of graduated military options, or possibly a 'flexible response options'? While it may be premature to draw such inferences, as Pakistan continues to maintain deliberate ambiguity in its nuclear use doctrine, however, the cardinal principle of Pakistan's nuclear policy remains hinged to deter all forms of aggression, mainly from India.

Pakistan's efforts to counter-balance India's military developments, including India's new war fighting concepts through its nuclear capability, could be understood by analyzing various factors that drive the nuclear programme of both India and Pakistan. Pakistan's refusal to subscribe to a "No First Use" (NFU) nuclear policy and India's declaration of an 'NFU' — aimed at retaining high moral position — could possibly be due to this little understood relationship between states' nuclear drivers and nuclear doctrines. In order to understand Pakistan's evolving nuclear posture, in view of India's new war fighting concepts, it may be useful to analyze nuclear drivers and its impact on Pakistan's strategic thinking.

**0148** Shams-uz-Zaman, Research Fellow, National Defence University (NDU), Islamabad.

IMPLICATIONS OF A NUCLEAR-ARMED IRAN ON THE MIDDLE EAST AND PAKISTAN. *Strategic Studies*, Vol. XXXI & XXXII, No.4 & 1, Winter 2011 & Spring 2012:168.

The Middle East is known as the birthplace of all the 'Abrahamic religions'; Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Besides the religious divide, which has shaped the conflict-ridden political demography of the Middle East, it is also considered

as to be the critical node in global economy, for it produces bulk of the world oil, considered essential to keep the engine of global economy running.

The politics of oil and religion have made the Middle East the most focused and troubled region of the world, especially for the global and economic giants, since the end of Second World War. The long unresolved dispute between Israel and Palestine has become one of the most dominant causes of Muslim rage which continuously fuels anti-America and anti-West sentiments amongst Muslims due to the unjust and partisan support extended to the state of Israel by West in general and America in particular. This growing Muslim rage has been perceived by the West as an immediate threat not only to the pro-West governments of Middle Eastern countries but also to their supreme economic and vital strategic interests in the region.

These perceptions, along with the memories of the oil crisis of 1973, helped shape U.S. aspirations in the region and its quest to establish hegemony and also physical control of oil in the Middle East. The year 1979 was a very eventful year in this regard when not only the USSR invaded Afghanistan but the unfolding of the Iranian revolution was also witnessed.