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1. **Asian Perspective**, Vol. 43, No. 1, Winter 2019. Editor: Melvin Gurtov, ISSN: 0258-9184. Organization: Institute for Far Eastern Studies, Kyungnam University.  
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- 1.1. **June Park**, Adjunct Professor of Global Affairs at George Mason University Korea (GMUK) and a Non-resident James A. Kelly, Korea Fellow at the Pacific Forum;  
**Troy Stangarone**, Senior Director, Congressional Affairs and Trade, Korea Economic Institute (KEI) of America in Washington, DC.

### TRUMP'S AMERICA FIRST POLICY IN GLOBAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES: IMPLICATIONS FOR US–EAST ASIAN TRADE

Since the end of World War II, the United States has played a leading role in shaping the global economic system. While US influence has waned with the reconstruction of Europe and the rise of China, it has remained the leading power in the international system. The election of Donald Trump, however, represents a significant shift in US trade policy. In its first days, the Trump administration withdrew from the Trans-Pacific Partnership and has since taken specific steps to renegotiate trade agreements and protect US industries. Politicizing the importance to reduce bilateral US trade deficits and to bring manufacturing jobs back home, the Trump administration has also utilized trade remedies in addition to the seldom-used safeguards to advance its “America First” economic agenda. Although trade remedy actions—the imposition of antidumping and countervailing duty based on the US Trade Act of 1974—have been critical instruments for US trade, prioritizing trade deficit reduction in US trade policy has the potential to erode the underlying international system and exacerbate rather than resolve the tensions that have spurred nationalistic economic movements. Against this backdrop, in this article, we explore the implications of an abrogation of US global economic leadership for the international trading system and US influence more broadly. We also consider the implications for East Asia and the

global economy as a whole as China, the European Union, and Japan take on larger leadership roles within the global trading system.

- 1.2. Patrick McEachern**, Council on Foreign Relations International Affairs Fellow, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

### CENTRALIZING NORTH KOREAN POLICYMAKING UNDER KIM JONG UN

Following the death of North Korean leader Kim Jong Il in December 2011, Kim Jong Un assumed power and gradually transformed the policymaking environment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK or North Korea). While some analysts expected the young and inexperienced leader to face greater hardship than his father in managing the country, in this article, I argue that Kim Jong Un faced an easier transition. Kim Jong Un inherited an economy, inter-Korean relationship and strategic landscape in foreign affairs in a relatively favorable position relative to his father's formal succession. From this position of strength, Kim Jong Un has centralized governance in the Korean Workers' Party (KWP) and his personal leadership. Drawing on internal documents and media, I show that inter-institutional debate previously observable between the party, military and government has largely vanished under Kim Jong Un and the political roles of the military and government have receded from a comprehensive set of national policy questions.

- 1.3. Jun-han Yon**, PhD student in the Department of Political Science, McGill University;  
**Euiyoung Kim**, Professor in the Department of Political Science and International Relations, Seoul National University.

### TAKING "BOTTOM-UP" SERIOUSLY IN GOVERNANCE: THE CASE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNANCE NETWORK SUPPORTING SETTLEMENTS OF NORTH KOREAN REFUGEES IN SOUTH KOREA

In this article, we analyze the impacts of a hierarchical administrative tradition on new governance in contemporary South Korea, focusing on ground-level practices of the local network governance in supporting settlements of North Korean refugees. By employing an interpretive approach that seeks to decenter governance in terms of diverse and contingent actions of policy actors against the background of distinct traditions, the study attempts to explain ways in which network governance unfolds in everyday life. Despite the institutional transition

from “government to (new) governance,” a deeply rooted hierarchical tradition is entangled with relatively new democratic tradition, causing unintended policy outcomes at the ground level in generating confusion and resistance among frontline policy actors. As a result, new governance can be an empty rallying cry unless policymakers and practitioners take the meaning of bottom-up seriously.

- 1.4. Inwook Kim**, Assistant Professor of Political Science in Singapore Management University;  
**Jung-chul Lee**, Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science and International Relations at Soongsil University.

#### SANCTIONS FOR NUCLEAR INHIBITION: COMPARING SANCTION CONDITIONS BETWEEN IRAN AND NORTH KOREA

When do sanctions succeed in nuclear inhibition? Is there a generalizable framework to estimate sanction effectiveness against nuclear aspirants? Instead of relying on partial equilibrium analysis, we conceptualize sanctions as three sequential phases—imposition of economic pain, conversation to political pressure, and creation (or failure thereof) of zone of possible agreement (ZOPA). The effectiveness of each phase is subject to phase-specific contextual variables, an aggregation of which helps measure individual sanction’s effectiveness, conduct cross-case comparison, and estimate one’s replicability in other cases. To illustrate its analytical utility, we analyze the divergent sanction outcomes between Iran in 2012–2015 and North Korea in 2013–2017. Iran was economically more vulnerable and politically less resilient, and its bargaining position was closer to a ZOPA than North Korea was. Our analysis questions the utility of economic sanctions against North Korea and helps expand the discussion away from the policy obsession with the role of China. Theoretically, it rectifies an imbalance against qualitative and holistic approach in the sanction literature and contributes to discussions about nuclear inhibition strategies.

- 1.5. Daekwon Son**, PhD candidate in International Relations at Peking University and a Kim Jun-Yop Fellow of the Institute of Social Sciences.

#### FLAWED ASSUMPTION IN PRO-NUCLEAR ARGUMENTS AND SOUTH KOREA’S STRATEGIC CHOICE

In this article, I explore assumptions behind the aspiration for nuclear armament in South Korea. An increasing number of South Koreans

advocate nuclear armament of their country, either by redeploying US tactical nuclear weapons or by developing an indigenous nuclear capability. Support for “going nuclear” reflects three beliefs: nuclear weapons can serve as a shield from external bullying, the balance of power between Seoul and Pyongyang has shifted due to Pyongyang’s growing nuclear capability, and possessing nuclear weapons is the sole way to protect ROK national interests given growing skepticism over the credibility of the US nuclear umbrella. I revisit deterrence theory to demonstrate that these perceptions are based on the flawed assumption that nuclear weapons can only be deterred by other nuclear weapons. This assumption—an extrapolation from the Cold War experience—does not consider technological breakthroughs made since then. In fact, modern, technologically advanced conventional weapons can also deter nuclear weapons, especially those using relatively underdeveloped technologies. By continuously modernizing its conventional weapons and strengthening the ROK-US alliance, South Korea can deter Pyongyang from contemplating a nuclear assault on South Korea.

**1.6. Taewoo Nam**, Associate Professor in the Department of Public Administration and Vice Dean of the Graduate School of Governance at Sungkyunkwan University, Korea.

#### WHAT MAKES US CITIZENS TRUST JAPAN? EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF NATIONAL IMAGE, BILATERAL COMPATIBILITY, AND ISSUE AWARENESS

This study aims to identify the determinants of trust in other countries, focusing on US citizens’ trust in Japan. The analysis of the data of the national Pew Research Center survey conducted in 2015 examines the determining influence of theoretical correlates, which draw from extant studies of international trust, including national images, goal compatibility, issue awareness and historical memories. Images of the Japanese people as honest, inventive and hardworking increase trust in Japan. US perceptions of historically inimical events in US-Japan relations do not influence current trust, and the comprehensive regression of trust in Japan on diverse correlates does not demonstrate a predicted cross-generational difference due to experiential distance from such events. A higher level of trust in Japan is observed among US citizens who think that Japan, despite its declining economy, should play a more active military role in the Asia-Pacific region. These US citizens tend to see Japan as a trustworthy partner, given the economic and military rise of China and the

resulting goal compatibility (due to dealing with a common threat) between the United States and Japan.

- 1.7. **Fang Hu**, Assistant Professor at Guangxi University;  
**Xiekui Zhang**, Professor at Guangxi University;  
**Mingming Hu**, Assistant Professor at Guangxi University;  
**David Lee Cook**, Project Manager at ABC Roofing Co. Ltd. in the United States.

### CHINESE ENTERPRISES' INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION IN CAMBODIA

One of the important means of promoting connectivity and cooperation between China and Cambodia is Chinese enterprises' investment in Cambodian infrastructure construction. The Belt and Road Initiative proposed by China brings both opportunities and challenges for Cambodia's economic development. Through an analysis of detailed case studies, in this article we review the background on Chinese infrastructure investment in Cambodia and identify factors in the approach to investment by Chinese enterprises in the Cambodian context that appear to underlie these challenges and suggest opportunities for improvements.

- 1.8. **Walter C. Clemens, Jr.**, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, Boston University, and Associate, Harvard University Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies.

### CENTRALIZING NORTH KOREAN POLICYMAKING UNDER KIM JONG UN **PATRICK MCEACHERN**

Given human nature and the mounting demands on the earth's resources, is nonviolence possible among humans? Is it even desirable? Hard and fast answers to such broad questions are elusive, but each of the books reviewed here casts a bright light on these and related issues. The experiences of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi with racial discrimination in South Africa led him to embrace policies of nonviolent action (satyagraha). Gandhi's journal was written in Gujarati but published also in English, serialized in his magazine, *Young India*, from November 25, 1925, to February 3, 1929. The journal recorded what he called his "experiments with truth." Many entries were composed during a time of in-dwelling while Gandhi resided at his ashram in Ahmedabad. Gandhi wrote in November 1925 that for thirty years all his activities aimed at "self-realization, to see God face to face, to attain moksha [freedom from birth and death, salvation]" (p. 46). Virtue for Gandhi combined nonviolence, dedication to truth, communal action, vegetarianism, celibacy

(brahmacharya), and self-rule (swaraj). He later utilized these practices for himself and his followers to protest and to weaken British rule over India. Gandhi mobilized nonviolent action to press for India's independence, formally achieved in August 1947, **a few months before his assassination in January 1.**

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2.1. **Mikael Weissmann**, Associate Professor in War Studies and Head of Research and Deputy Head of the Land Operations Section at the Swedish Defence University.

#### UNDERSTANDING POWER (SHIFT) IN EAST ASIA: THE SINO-US NARRATIVE BATTLE ABOUT LEADERSHIP IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

In this article, I study the competing US and Chinese narratives about the South China Sea. Arguing that the practice of calculating power shifts in terms of the changing distribution of material capabilities is inadequate, I complement existing literature by taking ideational and normative dimensions of power into account. I ask what the alternative Chinese narrative of power and leadership in the South China Sea looks like and how it is perceived by others in comparison with the dominant US narrative. While a “hard” power transition is ongoing, China’s preferred narrative has yet to become widely accepted and the US narrative will remain dominant for now. Nevertheless, China has been making progress in shifting the narrative of what the future could look like with China’s vision for a post-US regional and global order now seen as a possible alternative.

2.2. **Alice D. Ba**, Associate Professor of Political Science and International Relations at the University of Delaware.

#### CHINA’S “BELT AND ROAD” IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: CONSTRUCTING THE STRATEGIC NARRATIVE IN SINGAPORE

China’s Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is viewed by most as symbolic of a new era of Chinese initiative and ambition. But while much attention has focused on how the BRI fits into China’s—and specifically Xi Jinping’s—grand narrative of national rejuvenation, less has been said about regional narratives—that is, the narratives of China’s target audiences. Toward addressing this oversight, I consider the case of Singapore in relation to BRI. Specifically, I give attention to strategic narratives that offer analytic windows into the complex relationships being negotiated between China and Southeast Asian states. Strategic narratives, as instruments of policy,

also play roles in constructing the strategic space in which BRI enters, with implications for the opportunities and constraints faced by China in Southeast Asia.

- 2.3. Mingjiang Li**, Associate Professor and Provost's Chair in International Relations at S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore.

#### CHINA'S ECONOMIC POWER IN ASIA: THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE AND THE LOCAL GUANGXI GOVERNMENT'S ROLE

China's growing economic power has been identified as a major factor in generating profound transformations in the strategic landscape in Asia. Beijing's interest in using its economic power for the pursuit of geopolitical objectives remains strong. Many analysts believe that the ambitious Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) represents the continuation and even intensification of that interest. I unpack the role of China's economic power in its external relations by focusing on how Guangxi, a sub national government in China, has facilitated the emergence of the BRI. My study suggests that in-depth knowledge about local governments' activism in socioeconomic engagements with neighbouring countries contributes significantly to a more nuanced understanding of China's power, particularly its economic power in Asia.

- 2.4. Hidekazu Sakai**, Professor, Foreign Studies, Kansai Gaidai University.

#### RETURN TO GEOPOLITICS: THE CHANGES IN JAPANESE STRATEGIC NARRATIVES

Narrative changes on security discourses in Japan can provide clues to understand Japan's security geopolitical behaviour in recent years. In this article, I shed light on the narratives of Okazaki Hisahiko, who was Shinzo Abe's strategic mentor and a heretic in Japanese security discourse. Okazaki, a "military realist," fought against the mainstream political realism represented by Nagai Yonosuke, who became a defender of the Yoshida Doctrine in the 1980s. Military realists emphasize the importance of geopolitics with the "eternal factor" of geography along with military development. After the Cold War, with the nuclear threat of North Korea and the rise of China, the military realists' narratives have buttressed the credibility of assertive Japanese leaders, including Abe. In this article, I explain why Japan's security policy has been dominated by geopolitics by examining narrative changes in the post-Cold War period, and reveal how



military realists have defeated other narratives, among them those of political realists, unarmed neutralists (later the civilian power school) and Japanese Gaullists.

- 2.5. Petter Y. Lindgren**, Researcher at FFI and a Senior Economist and Political Analyst at OGEAR;  
**Wrenn Yennie Lindgren**, Research Fellow at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) and a Associate Fellow at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI)

#### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NARRATIVES AND SECURITY PRACTICES: PUSHING THE BOUNDARIES OF MILITARY INSTRUMENTS IN JAPAN

Japanese security policy has undergone significant changes lately. Japanese policymakers have recently argued over advancing Japan's Self-Defense Forces with new weapon systems. In particular, the Abe government has decided to purchase long-range cruise missiles for its new F-35A jetfighters, and to reconstruct a newly-built helicopter carrier into an aircraft carrier. While specific policy proposals continued dividing policymakers and other stakeholders, the underlying story specifying Japan's place in East Asia, the rise of China, the threat of North Korea's missile and nuclear programs, the tight security relationship with the United States and the vulnerability of the Japanese archipelago has faced little core criticism. The lack of alternative national security narratives suggests the **emergence of a Japanese security consensus in the mid-2010s**. The strength of the narrative in deterring policymakers to refrain from critique, through the significant costs incurred by opposition, could also suggest a hegemonic narrative (but not necessarily a consensus). We find that the dominant narrative provided a necessary foundation for unorthodox policy proposals, which arguably enabled the Abe government to push through military instrument expansions in the Self-Defense Forces, moves far from politically sustainable only a decade earlier.

- 2.6. Rex Li**, Professor of International Relations and Programme Leader of MA International Journalism and MA International News Journalism.

#### CONTENDING NARRATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER: US/CHINESE DISCURSIVE POWER AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE UK

The multifaceted competition between the United States and China has attracted much scholarly attention. Existing studies tend to focus on the

material dimensions of the US-China rivalry. In this article, I analyze the master / counter narratives produced by the two great powers that are intended to exercise their discursive power in shaping the geopolitical environment and legitimizing their global roles. Specifically, I examine the competing US and Chinese narratives on the international order and assess the impact of these narratives on shaping the values and interests of the United Kingdom. My research demonstrates that China's world order narratives have limited influence on the United Kingdom due to the fundamental differences in their political values, ideologies, and systems. Nevertheless, British leaders and policy elites are becoming more receptive to Chinese narratives, given China's growing economic power and "disciplinary power" to coerce other countries to accept its preferred narratives, as well as the uncertainty faced by the United Kingdom in the post-Brexit international economic environment.

3. **Asian Perspective**, Vol. 43, No. 3, Summer 2019. Editor: Melvin Gurtov, ISSN: 0258-9184. Organization: Institute for Far Eastern Studies, Kyungnam University.  
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- 3.1. **Chaowu Dai**, Distinguished Professor, Yunnan University and the Director of YNU Institute for India Studies in Kunming.

CHINA'S STRATEGY FOR SINO-INDIAN  
BOUNDARY DISPUTES, 1950-1962

Between the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the outbreak of the Sino-Indian Border War in 1962, there were three distinct stages in Beijing's approaches to border issues with India. A "temporary maintenance of the status quo" marks the first stage, from 1951 to 1954. In the second stage, from 1955 to April 1960, China prepared for a negotiated settlement and proposed an East-West swap solution, with China's recognition of the McMahon Line as a prerequisite. In the third stage, from May 1960 to October 1962, judging that India was unwilling to negotiate a solution, China made preparations for deployment of its military and adopted a policy of "never yield while striving to avoid bloodshed, create interlocking positions for long term armed coexistence" on the border issue, ultimately proceeding to the border conflict. This research analyzes the roles that domestic politics, Chinese leaders' perspectives, and dynamics related to the Cold War have played in China's strategies toward its border tensions with India. More importantly, based upon research in declassified archives, this article identifies the major issues of the Sino-Indian border dispute and hence attempts to provide a framework for China and India to build a mutually acceptable approach to future discussions as well as for formulating a resolution to the boundary issue.

- 3.2. **Hongwei Fan**, Research School of Southeast Asian Studies (Nanyang Yanjiu Yuan), Xiamen University;  
**Yizheng Zou**, Associate Professor, Institute for China's Overseas Interests, Shenzhen University.

BURMA-CHINA EARLY APPROACH AND IMPLICATIONS  
FOR CONTEMPORARY BILATERAL RELATIONS

During the Cold War, Burma followed a foreign policy of neutralism that was shaped between 1948 and 1954. In 1954, Burma began to move closer to China in order to balance the Western influence in the country.

The diplomatic balancing skills of Burmese leaders were reflected in Burma's early postcolonial diplomacy and constitute a substantial core dimension of the Burmese foreign policy tradition. Between 1998 and 2010, Burma was heavily reliant on China in the face of Western sanctions and its relative isolation; China's influence thus increased sharply in that country. The pattern of China-Burma-US triangular relations that was restructured in the early 1950s reappeared in the twenty-first century. Beginning in 2011, Nay Pyi Taw's policy reflected a determination to weaken China's growing influence and rebalance Burmese relations with Washington and Beijing. However, this Burmese rebalancing was over interpreted by the media as Nay Pyi Taw's shift into the American orbit. Both Thein Sein and Aung San Suu Kyi have attempted to steer Burma's foreign policy back to its traditional neutralist and nonaligned track.

- 3.3. Zhen Wang**, Professor and Director of the International Studies at the China Studies Institute, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), China;  
**Feng Ye**, Assistant Professor, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, China.

#### CHINA-SRI LANKA RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE 21ST-CENTURY MARITIME SILK ROAD: MOTIVES, CHALLENGES, AND PROSPECTS

Since Sri Lanka and the People's Republic of China established diplomatic relations in the 1950s, China has become an important partner of Sri Lanka in the latter's cause of maintaining national independence and development. Meanwhile, Sri Lanka has been an important political and diplomatic partner for China in the Third World. Since Chinese president Xi Jinping proposed the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in 2013, Sri Lanka has become a new investment hotspot due to its location as a hub of the proposed 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road. This article provides views identifying the opportunities and potential challenges for Sino-Sri Lankan relations under the framework of China's 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road initiative.

- 3.4. Kyungmin Baek**, Assistant Professor, Information Sociology at Soongsil University, Seoul, Korea;  
**Jeong Rok Oh**, Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, College of Public Policy, Korea University, Sejong, Korea.

THE DIFFUSION OF ISO 14001 IN A DEVELOPMENTAL  
STATE: THE CASE OF KOREA

ISO 14001, the most common voluntary environmental program in the world, has in recent years, been diffused worldwide. However, the level of this diffusion varies across geographical regions. This article analyzes the case of Korea to illustrate how national institutional environments in the East Asia and Pacific region led to the rapid diffusion of ISO 14001. We hypothesize that developmental states have a highly favorable national institutional arrangement for the deployment of ISO 14001. This study finds that developmental states where governments implement strong initiatives for national development and economic growth, exemplified by Korea, are active in implementing neoliberal practices such as ISO 14001.

- 3.5. Peter Ward**, PhD Candidate, University of Vienna;  
**Andrei Lankov**, Professor, Kookmin University;  
**Jiyoung Kim**, Professor, Institute for Korean Christian Culture, Soongsil University.

CAPITALISM FROM BELOW WITH NORTH KOREAN  
CHARACTERISTICS: THE STATE, CAPITALIST CLASS  
FORMATION, AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN  
COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Post-socialist transformation has been studied extensively in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and other states in Asia. This article will examine the North Korean experience and suggests how North Korea's post-socialist experience can be positioned within the broader picture of post-socialism. In this article, we focus on the following three areas: the state sector, capitalist class formation and capital accumulation, and the role of foreign investment. We rely on a reading of North Korean laws and North Korean official publication, previous survey work involving firms dealing with North Korea in the past and present, as well as official North Korean census data to offer as full a picture as is possible.

- 3.6. Charles Chong-Han Wu**, Assistant Professor, Government and International Relations at Hong Kong Baptist University-United International College.

WHY DO STATES HEDGE IN EAST ASIA?  
AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON HEDGING

This article investigates whether countries in East Asia are acting anomalously from traditional balancing and band wagoning assumptions in the face of China's reemergence as a significant regional power. In East Asia, hedging takes the form of sending ambiguous alignment signals toward the United States in return for more autonomy by states that have no official alliance with Beijing. Incorporating Lim and Cooper's redefinition of hedging, this study focuses on the conditions under which China's neighbors adopt hedging behaviors. This article aims to show that coercive capability indicators, including national capability and a US military presence, are major factors in decisions by countries in East Asia to adopt hedging strategies. The findings suggest that when countries in this region seek to maximize economic benefits with Beijing, they also seek certain security assurances from Washington as a hedge against Beijing's influence over their national affairs.

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4.1. **Van Jackson**, Senior Lecturer, International Relations, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.

THE REBALANCE, ENTRAPMENT FEAR,  
AND COLLAPSISM: THE ORIGINS OF  
OBAMA'S NORTH KOREA POLICY

Following the collapse of diplomatic negotiations with North Korea in 2012, the Obama administration settled on a policy approach dubbed “strategic patience.” That policy involved the gradually escalating application of nonviolent means of coercion as the North Korean nuclear problem that it purported to arrest grew more acute over time. But what led the Obama administration to adopt this confrontational yet timid approach to North Korea? Using a configurational analysis, this article proposes that the Obama-era policy of “strategic patience” had little to do with North Korea *per se*, and instead derived primarily from the intersection of three different factors: the prioritizations necessary as part of the US “rebalance to Asia” strategy; fear that South Korean aggression would pull the United States into an unwanted war in Korea; and a prevailing belief among many policymakers that the North Korean regime would eventually collapse under the pressures of its own contradictions. This combination of priorities and beliefs led the Obama administration to treat the North Korean nuclear issue seriously but not urgently, resorting to actions in commensurate with the nature of the problem.

4.2. **Bich T. Tran (Bella Tran)**, PhD Candidate at the University of Antwerp, Belgium.

PRESIDENTIAL TURNOVER AND DISCONTINUITY IN  
THE PHILIPPINES' CHINA POLICY

Philippines-China relations have experienced dramatic turns, from a “golden age” to “Asia’s most toxic bilateral relationship,” followed by a new “spring time,” as described by the media. Why does the Philippines’ China policy oscillate so much? This article looks at the role of the president in the Philippines’ foreign policymaking by examining the country’s China policy under the leadership of three Philippines’ presidents: Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, Benigno Aquino III, and Rodrigo Duterte. The findings

show that although individual presidents have opportunities to promote their own preferences in dealing with China, they are not free from constraints. Despite showing great oscillations in rhetoric, the actual policies undertaken by each administration have never completely shifted to one or another extreme of the Sino-American spectrum: balancing against China using the alliance with the United States, or bandwagoning with China at the cost of losing the alliance with the United States.

**4.3. Anna Grzywacz**, Lecturer at the Institute of International Relations, Vistula University.

#### SINGAPORE'S FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Singapore is an active and significant actor in the Asia Pacific region. Most of the analysis of Singapore's foreign policy falls on the theoretical spectrum between (neo)realism and (neo)liberalism—theories focusing on its economic and security interests and power politics. In this article, I draw upon the theoretical framework of political adaptation to provide a fresh analytical perspective on Singapore's regional activity. I show how further refining the political adaptation framework beyond its existing dimensions to include active, passive and reactive adaptation sheds light on how Singapore adapts its foreign policy to maximize its role in regional and inter-regional institutions. The article examines three empirical case studies at different levels of Singapore's external engagement: (1) ASEAN at the closest regional level, (2) APEC at the wider regional level, and (3) ASEM at the inter-regional level.

**4.4. Juhwa Park**, Research Fellow at the Korea Institute for National Unification (KINU);  
**Kap-sik Kim**, Director, Unification Policy Studies Division, Korea Institute for National Unification (KINU).

#### ETHNIC IDENTIFICATION MATTERS

We aim to verify how identifications (South Korean identification and ethnic identification) directly and indirectly influence the attitude toward Korean unification through the perception of North Korea (hostile vs. cooperative). Based on national wide survey data (N=1,000), we investigated the structural relationships among the variables using a structural equation model. The research results reveal that (1) ethnic identification and South Korean identification and cooperative perception and confrontational perception toward North Korea are distinguishable



concepts respectively; (2) ethnic identification has a direct effect on positive attitude toward unification and also has an indirect effect on one's attitude through cooperative North Korea perception; and (3) South Korean identification has a direct but negative influence on positive attitude toward unification but does not have a significant influence on perception toward North Korea. The implications of the research are discussed.

- 4.5. Tae-Kyung Kim**, Research Professor, University of North Korean Studies, Seoul, and Researcher with the Institute of Korean Politics, Seoul National University.

#### THE MAKING OF THE "READER-PEOPLE" IN THE 1950–1960S NORTH KOREAN SOCIALIST LITERATURE

This article focuses on the making of the "reader-people" in the post-Korean War North Korean literature, which constitutes the "trinity" of socialist literature: party censorship, party-directed "red" writers, and the people as readers. During the 1950-1960s, the reader-people was defined and organized as a prerequisite of new socialist literature, which emerged through the adaptation process of the Soviet socialist realism to the North Korean context. The making of the reader-people can be understood as the adaptation of the Soviet category of "people-mindedness" (*narodnost'*), which accompanied both discourses and practices concerning the readers or people. First, the discourses on the concept of readers as well as on the "talents" for the literary productions show how the category of people-mindedness was received. Second, the practices such as promoting people's cultural activities and cultivating popular art forms contributed to the organization of the reader-people as the agency of socialist literature. By the illustration of the making of the reader-people in both theoretical and organizational aspects, this study explains that the indigenization efforts of socialist realism in North Korea were found not only in the ideological framework on literary productions, but also in the organization of the literary community.

- 4.6. Benjamin Katzeff Silberstein**, Templeton Fellow, Foreign Policy Research Institute, focusing primarily on the Korean Peninsula and East Asian region.

#### ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT WITH NORTH KOREA: MOVING BEYOND KAESONG

At the present time, negotiations between the United States and North Korea remain stalled, as the summit in Hanoi ended with no agreement

signed between the parties. For proponents of economic engagement between North and South Korea, this is bleak news. The two Koreas are eager to move on to concrete action and, not least, economic exchange. At the moment, discussions mainly center around four areas related to economic matters: infrastructure, forestry, tourism and, not least, reopening the Kaesong Industrial Complex (KIC), closed by the South Korean Park Geun-hye administration in 2016 after North Korea's rocket test in early February that year (Yonhap News 2018b, 2018c, 2018d, 2018e). Out of these, KIC is the largest in scale and most concrete flagship project of inter-Korean cooperation. The KIC is an industrial park sitting at North Korea's southern border, where—when it operated—South Korean firms employed North Korean labor in their factories. As a special economic zone, it is an area where the laws and regulations of regular North Korean territory do not apply in full. Instead, a set of separate regulations, designed to allow for different conditions of employment and capital ownership conditions, apply. It is both symbolically and practically important. In the first sense, marrying South Korean capital with North Korean labor is a form of unification in its own right. In the second, too, it is economically rational. North Korea has an abundance of cheap labor, and South Korea has lots of capital to invest. The Pyongyang Declaration, signed by South Korean president Moon Jae-in and North Korean leader Kim Jong-un on September 19, 2018, states that “the two sides” will “pursue substantial measures to further advance exchanges and cooperation based on the spirit of mutual benefit and shared prosperity” (Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea 2018, para. 2.2). With this promise in mind, reopening Kaesong is a logical goal, at least in theory.

**4.7. Mel Gurtov**, Professor Emeritus, Political Science in the Hatfield School of Government at Portland State University, Oregon.

#### COMMENTS ON THE “OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS ON CHINA POLICY”

The open letter on US-China policy below has been signed by over 130 China specialists. I am one of them. The letter is an attempt to move US policy with Beijing onto a more constructive path in dealing, both cooperatively and competitively, at a crucial juncture in the US-China relationship. Tensions and disputes have once again come to predominate, and the optimism that once tended to prevail about the ability of the two governments to overcome obstacles is now largely gone.

Quite a few China specialists who would normally associate themselves with engaging China have now joined with the Trump administration in urging a hardline on trade, military and other issues. The open letter is a timely rejoinder to that trend. The letter has its critics, among them John Pomfret, long time commentator on Asian affairs, who writes that it is past time to “bury” the notion that holds China innocent when it comes to assessing responsibility for tensions in US-China relations (Pomfret 2019). He reads the letter as essentially saying “treat China as an enemy and it will become one,” and he reverts to Cold War analysis by implying that the letter’s authors naïvely ignore China’s “Marxist-Leninist system.” But both those charges are unfair: while the letter is on the light side in criticizing China’s behavior, its essential point is that neither Xi Jinping’s domestic repression nor his assertive foreign policy makes China (as President Donald Trump and his National Security Council believe) a threat to US national security, whereas continued mismanagement of relations with China will indeed, and needlessly, create a major enemy.

**4.8. Walter C. Clemens, Jr.**, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, Boston University, and Associate, Harvard University Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies.

#### CHINA AND WORLD ORDER: MUTUAL GAIN OR EXPLOITATION?

Will the rise of China be “harmonious”—cooperative for mutual gain with other actors—or imperious, bullying others to get Beijing’s way? There is evidence to support each interpretation, but the signs are that an assertive realpolitik is China’s leitmotif. Frankopan’s *New Silk Roads* lays out the wide scope of China’s ambitions and hints at some of their genuinely internationalist dimensions, but it also documents the case for viewing China’s role as a wolf in sheep’s clothing—at least as rapacious as European and other imperialists in previous centuries. The latter view is supported by Burnay’s *Chinese Perspectives on the International Rule of Law* and the anthology *Building a Normative Order in the South China Sea*. Still other studies show that China’s cyber networks are establishing foundations for Chinese dominion over foreign resources and potential dependencies that, in time, can be pressured to do more than kowtow.

5. **Business Review**, Vol. 14, January-June, 2019. ISSN: 1990-6587.  
Editor: Dr. Wali Ullah, Organization: Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Pakistan.

5.1. **Abbas Ali Gillani**, Institute of Business Administration, University Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

PROVIDING PROTECTION FOR BETTER OUTCOMES:  
THE NEED FOR BOUNDARY WALLS AT  
SCHOOLS IN PAKISTAN

This paper explores the importance of a boundary wall at school as a measure of protection and safety, by testing the correlation between a school having a boundary wall and its total enrolment. By using panel data estimation with year and district fixed effects we find that across all levels of schooling, having a boundary wall was correlated with higher total enrolment. Enrolment at primary, middle and high school was 4.0 per cent, 2.3 per cent and 3.0 per cent higher. Gender-wise breakup of the results shows similar correlation for both boys and girls at primary level. However, at middle and high school level, the correlation between boundary wall and total enrolment was only significant for girls.

5.2. **Hilal Anwar Butt**, Institute of Business Administration, University Road, Karachi, Pakistan;  
**Mohsin Sadaqat**, National University of Science and Technology, Islamabad. Pakistan.

THE REVERSAL STRATEGY: A TEST CASE  
FOR AN EMERGING MARKET

The reversal strategy in the Pakistan Stock Market has shown significant profits for the time period January 1993-September 2017. The available asset pricing models are unable to link these returns with the risk premium. This paper explores an alternative channel of predicting risk premium. It suggests that reversal profits can be considered as compensation for providing liquidity to the market during times of high volatility. Results reveal that reversal is stronger for illiquid and volatile stocks. Furthermore, firms that show reversal, are cash constrained, have lower return on asset (ROA) and equity (ROE), lesser operating profitability (OP), investment (INV) and net income (NI).

- 5.3. Shahzad Ahmad**, State Bank of Pakistan and Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Pakistan;  
**Adnan Haider**, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi-Pakistan.

AN EVALUATION OF THE FORECAST PERFORMANCE  
OF DSGE AND VAR MODELS: THE CASE OF A  
DEVELOPING COUNTRY

This paper estimates a DSGE model and three versions of VAR models (VARX, BVARX and BVAR) to analyze forecasting performance of these models in context of Pakistan. VAR models and a medium-scale DSGE model are estimated using quarterly data (1980Q4-2017Q2). Expanding window recursive out-of-sample forecasts for GDP growth, call money rate, CPI inflation and percent change in exchange rate are generated and compared over the period 2009Q1-2017Q2. Forecasting performance is analyzed by the comparison of bias and root mean squared errors (RMSE). Analysis of forecasting performance over 1-8 quarters forecast horizon reveals that BVAR model provides relatively better forecast in case of GDP growth, interest rate and inflation while BVARX provides more accurate forecast in case of exchange rate. In case of GDP growth, inflation and exchange rate, forecasting performance of DSGE model considerably improves as forecasting horizon expands. For longer forecast horizons, divergence between DSGE and Bayesian VAR forecasts tends to disappear. This implies that DSGE model is more relevant for medium term forecasting rather than short term forecasting. Structural interpretation of DSGE forecast errors reveals that there has been unutilized growth potential in economic activity. This slack in economic activity might be attributable to unnecessarily high interest rate and overvalued exchange rate.

- 5.4. Hamid Ullah and Anjum Ihsan**, Islamia College, Peshawar-Pakistan.

EARNINGS RESPONSE COEFFICIENT AS A  
DETERMINANT OF DIVIDEND POLICY: TESTING FREE  
CASH FLOW THEORY ON NON-FINANCIAL DIVIDEND  
PAYING FIRMS IN THE PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE

This study tests Jensen's free cash flow theory which states that managers' overinvest retained earnings in negative NPV projects. A data set of 238 firms listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange for the period 1999 to 2016 is used. The results of the panel regression model show a significant positive association of the earnings response coefficient and dividend payout ratio, which supports the free cash flow theory in listed Pakistani firms. Moreover, the imposition of the capital gains tax and the financial crisis has further

strengthened the positive relationship between ERC and dividend payout ratio.

- 5.5. Wajid Hussain Rizvi**, Institute of Business Administration, University Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

#### EMOTIONAL INTENSITY: AN ADDITIONAL DIMENSION TO UNDERSTAND EMOTIONAL CONFIDENCE AND PURCHASE INTENTIONS

This paper explores the role of emotional intensity as a determinant of emotional confidence and purchase intentions. It analyzes the difference between low and high emotional confidence and emotional intensity groups in terms of their purchase intentions in the car buying context. Only valence and combined valence-intensity structural models were used to assess respective influences on emotional confidence. The results reveal that the combined impact of valence and intensity has a greater positive and significant influence on emotional confidence. Furthermore, groups with higher emotional confidence and higher emotional intensity show higher purchase intentions. This study contributes to a better understanding of buying behaviour in the car buying context by unveiling the role of emotional intensity on emotional confidence.

- 5.6. Quddisia Sadaf**, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan;  
**Mudassar Aziz**, Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto University of Science and Technology (SZABIST), Karachi, Pakistan;  
**Gulnaz Anjum**, Institute of Business Administration, University Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

#### ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE IN PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS SATISFACTION AND WORK ENGAGEMENT

This paper explores the role of organizational culture in the satisfaction of basic psychological needs and yielding work engagement among public and private sector managers. Results reveal that organizational culture confers employees with a sense of relatedness which promotes work engagement. Additionally, the study suggests that female managers have a higher need for relatedness, the satisfaction of all basic psychological needs is significantly higher among private sector employees and work satisfaction increases with increasing job level. This study can be used for the development of organizational culture to improve relatedness among employees with respect to gender and the type of the organization.

6. **Central Asia, Issue No. 84, Summer 20019. ISSN: 1729-9802, Editor: Prof. Dr. Shabir Ahmad Khan, Area Study Centre, University of Peshawar. Organization: Journal of Area Study Centre, University of Peshawar, Peshawar. Email: [asc@uop.edu.pk](mailto:asc@uop.edu.pk) Website: [www.asc-centralasia.edu.pk](http://www.asc-centralasia.edu.pk)**

6.1. **Shabir Ahmad Khan**, Professor & Director, Area Study Centre (Russia, China & Central Asia), University of Peshawar, Peshawar, Pakistan;  
**Muhammad Khan**, Professor, Department of Politics and International Relations, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### PAKISTAN-RUSSIA COLLABORATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR AFGHANISTAN AND CENTRAL ASIA

Pakistan and Russia are in close collaboration for the last decade or so due to the changed regional and global geo-political scenarios. However understanding and respecting each other's interests as well as convergence of Pak-Russian interests in Afghanistan and Central Asia is the main driving force behind this development which guarantee a permanent need for each other. Both Pakistan and Russia emphasised on a negotiated settlement for Afghanistan imbroglio addressing concerns of regional states. The Russia-Central Asia-South Asia integration via Afghanistan and Pakistan is in the minds of Russia and Pakistan. Russia controls the northern corridor to the contiguous areas of Afghanistan and Central Asia while Pakistan provides an outlet in the south. The close cooperation between Pakistan and Russia has also encouraged Central Asian Republics for greater interaction with Pakistan. Sino-Russian close cooperation on Central Asia and Pak-China close liaison on Afghanistan also solidifies Pak-Russia collaboration. Thus Russia, China, Pakistan axis will be a symbol of peace and prosperity for Afghanistan and Central Asia. In post US/NATO Afghanistan, maintaining regional peace and stability will be a shared responsibility of regional states.

6.2. **Tatheer Zahra Sherazi**, Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Politics & International Relations, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan;

**Amna Mehmood**, Professor, Department of Politics & International Relations, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### CHINA'S RISE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR ASEAN REGION: A CASE STUDY OF SOUTH CHINA SEA

During the last four decades, China has achieved a status of a powerful state with a huge soft power, integration in the international economy, growing middle class along with increasing participation in international

institutions and stock exchanges. Not only it has participated into international institutions but has also set new economic regimes like Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and Belt & Road Initiative (BRI). China's growing thrust for developments, energy and resources, has enabled it for huge claims within South China Sea. Its recent steps of creating artificial islands in South China Sea and future air bases on them along with other developments are quite notable and have been perceived as China's shift from a soft power to hard power. South China Sea is extremely significant Sea with its geostrategic importance being the second busiest trade routes. Approximately 60 percent of Japanese and Taiwanese energy resources raw material is supplied through the South China Sea. At the same time, the Sea is highly rich in energy resources and different analyses have been made to give an estimate of gas and oil reserves in South China Sea. Due to geostrategic significance of the Sea neighbouring countries have asserted their claims on its various Islands however; mainly conflict is over islands of Sparty and Paracel. The ongoing territorial conflict and resulting tension is creating troubles for the regional peace by making regional as well as global powers to be concerned over China's activities. The study will be investigated under the Sea Power theory of Mahan that how the balance of power is taking shift within region in wake of rise of China, and how it will breed implications for region.

**6.3. Imrana Begum**, Assistant Professor, Humanities Department, NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi, Pakistan.

#### DYNAMICS OF SINO-AFGHAN RELATIONS IN THE POST-WITHDRAWAL OF COMBAT TROOPS

China shares shortest but significant border with Afghanistan to the south-western flank of the Chinese autonomous province of Xinjiang. This border has been creating high-security risks for China owing to the Uyghur separatist activities. To secure this edgy border China has to rely on Afghanistan and Pakistan. After the withdrawal of combat troops, Afghanistan became liable for its own security. In order to make Afghanistan secure and stable the Afghan government called the non-state actors to initiate peace talks. For the first time, China was involved along with the US and Pakistan in the peace process. The Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG) became dysfunctional within a year but China did not avert efforts for peace in Afghanistan. It setup a Trilateral Coordination Group (TCG) as Beijing was determined to continue



mediation efforts between the Afghan state and non-state actors by taking Pakistan on board. After initiating huge economic projects i.e. CPEC and OBOR, China's concerns looms high due to militancy which can cause main hurdle in achieving economic and development goals in the region. Since reducing role in Afghanistan the United States also needs to take China on board owing to its acceptability among various segments of Afghan society. China has an image of benign power that pursues towards constructive collaboration rather than competition.

**6.4. Muhammad Amjad Raza**, M.Phil, Research Scholar,  
**Ghulam Mustafa**, Assistant Professor and Head of Department,  
Department of Political Science & International Relations, Government  
College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

#### INDO-AFGHAN RELATIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN

Afghanistan is located at the convergence of Central, Middle and South Asian regions, one of the most world prime geographical locations. Its strategic location and abundant mineral resources have always attracted international community including India. Hence, Indian objectives to develop relations with Afghanistan are manifold and decades old. Indian foreign policy is devised by many factors like its bitter relations with Pakistan and its desire of access route to Central Asian Republics by limiting Pakistan's reach that has serious implications for Pakistan. In view of its past experience, Pakistan perceives Indian extended desire to engage in Afghanistan as a deliberate strategy of using the later as a battleground to show its power and use influence against Pakistan. Terrorist incidents in Balochistan provide evidence and links with Indian RAW activities organized in Afghan areas. So, Indian intention to invest in Afghanistan for infrastructure rebuilding is not as simple as it is often claimed. India has covert objectives of troubling Pakistan. In hostile lunacy, India increased, dramatically, its involvement in Afghanistan when the Taliban era came to an end. India's interference in Afghanistan is a clear reflection of its desire to execute Afghan land against Pakistan. India sees Afghan war an opportunity to encounter Pakistan's influence in the region. This research paper will analyze Indian involvement in Afghanistan and its implications for Pakistan. The study is designed to unveil the hidden objectives of fast growing Indo-Afghan relations and evaluates Indian strategies in regional context.

- 6.5. Jamal Abdul Nasir**, Associate Professor, Department of Statistics, Government College University, Lahore;  
**Sohail Akthar**, Chairperson & Associate Professor in the Department of Statistics, Government College University, Lahore.

#### DEMOGRAPHIC BONUS IN AFGHANISTAN

Among Central Asian countries, Afghanistan reserves an important position because it has been under the war conflict and political instability during the past five decades and a limited research is available on different dimensions of population and economic development. Being involved in war conflict situation, Afghanistan age structure is changing. This paper empirically explores the demographic bonus timings and durations for Afghanistan. The study results revealed that Afghanistan demographic bonus may remained for 45 years long starting from year 2000 and seem to be shut between year 2040 and 2045. For the proper encashment of demographic bonus, the key challenge for the Government of Afghanistan is to create the policy environment on labour, savings and human capital. Which policies need to be incorporated to extend the demographic bonus is an added dimension to be considered in Afghanistan.

- 6.6. Asif Salim**, Visiting Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Peshawar, Peshawar, Pakistan;  
**Parveen Khan**, Assistant Professor, Institute of Educational Research, University of Peshawar, Peshawar, Pakistan.

#### CONTEXTUALIZING MILITARY OPERATIONS IN PAK- AFGHAN BORDERLAND & DISTRICT SWAT TO CONTAIN FOMENTING INSURGENCIES

Pakistan's engagement in the global war on terrorism and its role as a frontline ally of the USA compelled strategic elites of the state to develop strategies to curb the militant groups that migrated to Pakistan and took shelter in the borderland areas after the U.S. military offensive Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) on Afghanistan. The aim of OEF was to hunt down the Al-Qaeda and other affiliated conglomerates enjoying patronage under the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. The real challenge before the law enforcement agencies of Pakistan was to get support from the public for military operations against these Islamist militant groups, which were the constant source of threat to the security of the state. The majority of the people in Pakistan were generally not in favour of full-fledged military operations because they saw the militants as holy warriors fighting against

the infidels and believed that if Pakistan launched any brand of operation in erstwhile FATA it would be under the diktat of the Americans. This is the reason why, from 2001 to 2004, Pakistan's security forces opened the door for negotiations and did not participate in hard-strikes against the militant outfits. But after the formal formation of Threek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in 2007 and its nexus with Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi (TNSM) in Swat started a series of brutal suicide and targeted attacks on the population, it was necessary for the military to begin operations. This timely study of important military operations initiated against the insurgents in the Pak-Afghan borderland will broaden the horizon of security managers about their strategic and tactical flaws in the ground offensive and thorough analysis will help to provide a better understanding for future military offensives in any part of the country. This paper focuses on important military operations with a cost and benefit analysis of those conducted after 2001 in the adjacent areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and district Swat.

**6.7. Suleman Amin**, Ph.D Scholar and **Zilakat Khan Malik**, Professor, Department of Economics, University of Peshawar, Peshawar, Pakistan.

#### PAKISTAN WATER CRISIS AND BEHAVIORAL APPROACH OF DENIZENS TOWARDS ITS CONSERVATION ON THE BANK OF RIVER KABUL

Approximately two-third of the Earth's surface is covered with the life-sustaining liquid, water. Studies depict that by the middle of the century, more than half of the humanity will reside in water-stressed areas, which also include Pakistan. Pakistan is among the list of those countries, which are confronting chronic water issue. Pakistan is water stressed country and the situation is going to be more critical in future. The degradation and over exploitation of water resources by human is not a new phenomenon. Water as common pool resource is commonly available for people either free or they pay small amount of money which do not attract the attention of the users to use carefully. The behaviour of people is the key problem in over exploitation of resources of water. People either use the water resources carelessly, which do not attract their attention to conserve water for the reason of facing water problems in future. The study shows that Behavioural change is an effective way of tackling the water shortage and ensuring the efficient management of water resources. Behaviours of people for conservation of water were highly depend upon education level,

age, past history of respondents water shortage problem, awareness, attitude of family, friends and surrounding of respondents.

- 6.8. Hamida Bibi**, Ph.D. Research Scholar,  
**Fakhr-ul-Islam**, Professor & Director, Pakistan Study Center, University of Peshawar, Peshawar, Pakistan.

**CAUSES OF MEAGER PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN  
PARLIAMENTARIANS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA  
ASSEMBLY; AND THE WAY OUT**

This paper aims to explore the causes of meager participation of women in Khyber Pakhtukhwa (KP) assembly. The study was conducted on the obstacle that was faced by these women parliamentarians in the KP assembly during the last three governments (2002-2008, 2008-2013, and 2013-2018) in the light of expert opinion of female political representatives, political activists and experts. Women as a constituent candidate, their role in the parliament and the problems they faced have been discussed. The paper is based on qualitative method. Total 20 MPAs, MNAs, and female rights activists were interviewed for qualitative analysis. The interviews were unstructured, allowing flexibility, liberty of conversation and flow of information. It was found that there are still many difficulties faced by these women parliamentarian in the KP assembly. The study concludes that ideological, economic and patriarchal mind-set are the main factors that hinders women participation in the assembly's business. The findings of the study can be used effectively to increase women participation by bringing awareness at local level and making appropriate policies at national level.

7. **City University Research Journal**, Vol. 09, No. 01, January 2019. ISSN: 2409-0441. Editor: Dr. Muhammad Zahid, Assistant Professor, Management Sciences, City University of Science & Information Technology, Peshawar, Pakistan. Organization: City University of Science & Information Technology (CUSIT) Peshawar, Pakistan, Website: <http://www.cusit.edu.pk>

7.1. **Maria Khalid and Amir Gulzar**, Foundation University, Rawalpindi Campus, Pakistan.

WHEN DOES PSYCHOLOGICAL ENTITLEMENT LEAD TO  
INCIVILITY? THE ROLE OF ABUSIVE SUPERVISION  
PERCEPTIONS AND RUMINATION

The present study investigates the influence of psychological entitlement on instigated incivility of employees accompanied by mediating impact of abusive supervision perceptions. The buffering role of rumination on the linkage between abusive supervision perceptions and instigated incivility is also analyzed. Using a time lag approach, data were collected from 276 employees from service industry in three phases. The results demonstrate that psychological entitlement augments the uncivil behavior of employees. The mediating effect of abusive supervision perceptions on the association between psychological entitlement and instigated incivility is also established. Moreover, the results reveal that rumination intensifies the positive influence of abusive supervision on instigated incivility of employees. **The findings of the research will guide organizational management in understanding how to cope with entitlement tendency of employees.** The extant research expands the scope through which the impact of psychological entitlement on employee behavioral reactions can be studied.

7.2. **Baqir Husnain, Syed Zulfiqar Ali Shah and Tasneem Fatima**, Faculty of Management Science, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

EFFECT OF NEUROTICISM, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS ON  
INVESTMENT DECISIONS: MEDIATION ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL SELF-EFFICACY

This research adds value in comprehension of investor's personality and its effects on investment decisions. Data was collected through questionnaires from 506 individual investors of Pakistan Stock Exchange. Mediation analysis was performed using Hayes (2013) Process macro in SPSS. This study examined the relationship between Neuroticism,

Conscientiousness and Investment decisions. The results of the study supported a positive relationship between neuroticism, conscientiousness and long-term investment decisions. The results from bootstrapping also supported the mediating effect financial self-efficacy between neuroticism, conscientiousness and long-term investment decision. The study in the environment of Pakistan has used personality psychology theory and the theory of planned behaviour to discover investor psychology based upon the concept that personality is positively correlated with financial behaviors. It carries an ample value for all parties in the financial and investment sector. Practitioners should know that highly conscientious people are normally confident about their analytical skills and possess a high level of financial self-efficacy and financial self-efficacy of neurotic investor acts as facilitators for making long term investment decisions.

- 7.3. Kauser Hayat**, Ph.D Scholar and **Dr. Shahid Jan**, Associate Professor  
Islamia College Peshawar;  
**Aamir Nadeem**, Associate Professor, City University, Peshawar.

THE IMPACT OF GREEN MARKETING MIX ON GREEN  
BUYING BEHAVIOR: A CASE OF KHYBER  
PAKHTUNKHWA EVIDENCE FROM THE CUSTOMERS

The purpose of the study is to examine the factors affecting green buying behavior. The research study explored the subject of green consumerism in background of employees of public sector universities Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The researcher mainly focused on noticing the determinants effecting green buying behavior of consumers. The current research study was grounded quantitative method to check the framed hypotheses. Purposive sampling technique is used to distribute adapted questionnaire amongst designated sample size. Principle component analysis (PCA) were used to assess the unifactoriality of the known variables. The results of the tests presented that all the items are correlated with one another, additionally it also give sufficient validation of the dimension validity. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Technique were applied to check the relational hypotheses. The domino effect of the study shows that green product, green price and green promotion have significant impact on green buying behavior, while there is no significant impact green place on green buying behavior with insignificant P-value.

- 7.4. Muhammad Zeeshan**, PhD Scholar; **Muhammad Naeem**, Professor and **Zilakat Khan Malik**, Professor, Department of Economics, University of Peshawar.

THE EFFECT OF TRADE AND FINANCIAL  
LIBERALIZATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH OF  
PAKISTAN (1973-2017)

The present study is based on the objective to see the effect of trade and financial liberalization on economic growth of Pakistan. Specifically two proxies for each trade and financial openness was taken for Pakistan that are common in this area of research. Augmented Dickey-Fuller and Philip-Perron tests for stationary executed and all variable are found stationary at first difference. Autoregressive Distributive Lag model was applied because of its certain advantages followed by bound test of co-integration which concluded with no co-integration or long run dynamic relationship of GDP the dependent variable with selected predictors with two proxies each for trade and financial liberalization. Trade liberalization measures were export to GDP ratio and ratio of export plus imports to GDP while net Foreign Direct Investment as percentage of GDP and foreign assets central bank were taken as measures for financial liberalization. The results showed that both measures of trade liberalization found significant and more elastic and net FDI found insignificant and foreign assets with central bank was found statistically significant but less elastic. Model was found stable successfully validating the necessary stability checks like CUSUM and CUSUMSQ heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation and normality tests. The study is important and significant understanding the behavior of liberalization measures in determining GDP in Pakistan but its an opening debate for many other measures for future research where literature is enriched and suggest as many factor of liberalization determining economic performance.

- 7.5. Muzammel Shah**, PhD and **Qaiser Aman**, Assistant Professor, Qurtaba University of Science & IT, Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan.

THE IMPACT OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
PRACTICES ON LEADERSHIP STYLES: THE MEDIATING  
ROLE OF EMPLOYEE TRUST

The objective of this research was to explore the relationship of human resource management, practices and leadership styles with mediating effect of employee trust. Literary gap was identified here the relationship of HRM practices and leadership styles was not previously explored and

empirically tested data was collected from a sample of 589 managerial level employees of 132 private sector companies listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange. The two-stage methodology of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) in AMOS was employed to test the proposed relationships. The findings revealed a significant positive association between HRM practices and leadership styles. Employee trust only partially mediated the relationship of HRM practices and leadership styles. HRM and leadership have the potential to counterbalance each other and will ensure that the organization has an adequate supply of management and leadership competence at every level of the organization.

- 7.6. Muhammad Zahid**, Assistant Professor, City University of Science and Information Technology, Peshawar, Pakistan;  
**Haseeb Ur Rehman**, Assistant Professor, Institute of Management Sciences, University of Science and Technology, Bannu, KP, Pakistan;  
**Muhammad Anees Khan**, Assistant Professor, Capital University of Science and Technology, Islamabad.

#### ESG IN FOCUS: THE MALAYSIAN EVIDENCE

The aims of the current study were to investigate the regulatory factors recommended by the Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance (MCCG) 2012 for the improvement of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices. The study employed ESG index based on GRI framework for data collection from 878 Malaysian public listed companies for three years from 2011 to 2013. The results showed that there is a significant slight improvement in the level of ESG practices in Malaysian public listed companies over time. In addition, the study revealed that MCCG 2012 and its recommendation for increasing the quota of women directors on the board and top management commitment have a significant role in improving the level of ESG practices in Malaysian public listed companies. The overall results suggested that regulatory reforms matter for implementing ESG practices. The findings of the study have important insight for the regulatory bodies of Malaysia in order to improve the level of ESG practices in the corporate sector and step ahead towards sustainable industrialization.



- 7.7. Adeel Rahim**, PhD, IM Studies, University of Peshawar;  
**Mumtaz Hussain Shah**, Assistant Professor, IM Studies, University of Peshawar;  
**Alamzeb Aamir**, Assistant Professor, FATA University, FR Kohat.

### IMPACT OF CONSERVATISM BIAS EFFECT ON INVESTMENT DECISIONS OF PAKISTANI STOCK INVESTOR

In this study researcher has analyzed the impact of conservatism bias effect on investment decisions of Pakistani Stock Exchange (PSX) investors. Investors take many irrational investment decisions beat the market dynamics but sometimes bear heavy loss in trading at PSX due to intervention of investor biases but they could not address it properly. This study made an attempt to address investor biases by taking conservatism bias along with its sub variables as an independent variable investment decision as dependent variable and determine the impact of both variables on investor decisions of Pakistani stock investor. He applied stratified random sampling technique to collect data from the sample profile of PSX investors i.e. Karachi Stock Exchange; Lahore Stock Exchange and Islamabad Stock Exchange. The study is quantitative in nature and for this primary data was collected through Questionnaire survey technique through stock exchanges working under PSX. Prospect theory in behaviour finance is backing this study and has served the base for researcher. Researcher used descriptive statistics, rank correlation and its analysis, association method and applied logistic regression model. The findings of the study suggest that conservatism bias has positive impacts on investment decisions of PSX individual investors.

- 7.8. Liaqat Ali**, Ph.D Scholar, Qurtuba University of Science and IT, Peshawar;  
**Saima Batool**, Associate Professor, Qurtuba University of Science and IT, Peshawar;  
**Saqib Adnan**, MS ,Scholar, IBMS, Agriculture University, Peshawar.

### MANAGERIAL PERSPECTIVE REGARDING SIGNALING EFFECTS OF DIVIDEND POLICY: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE

The present study was conducted to evaluate the managerial perception for the signaling effect of dividend payout. Research study was conducted in non-financial firms of Pakistan Stock Exchange. **A sample of 217 was**

estimated which were used for the data collection with the help of questionnaire. Study has used mixed methodology approach to get more accurate and precise findings about the signaling effect of dividend payout in Pakistan Stock Exchange. Study has used interview schedule from qualitative and closed ended questionnaire from quantitative methods after evaluating the previous studies conducted in the different parts of the world. Regression model was used for the answer of research questions posted. The results of regression model states that Current earnings, past dividend, liquidity, taxation, managerial perception, and investor perception and share prices have significant effects on the dividend payout. The findings of interview schedule show that the investors are always interested in getting dividend all the time but to avoid the taxes, they prefer capital gain. It also concluded that previous dividend ratio cannot or sometimes it has minimal role in the estimation of dividend ratio for the present year. Consistent payment of dividend can be taken as the best managerial performance and will transmit a 'good signal' to the market.

**7.9. Zain Ullah**, PhD Scholar, Qurtuba University Peshawar; Lecturer, City University, Peshawar Pakistan.

#### INDIVIDUAL INVESTMENT BEHAVIOR AND TRADE RETURNS: MODERATING ROLE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY

The main aim of present research is to investigate the existence of behavioral biases i.e. disposition effect, herding and overconfidence in investment decision of investors and its subsequent impact on the trade returns of individual investors with moderating role of financial literacy. The efficient market hypotheses and other traditional finance theories assume the stock market investors as rational while the behavioral finance paradigm refutes this notion and asserts that all investors are not rational in their investment decision and are prone to behavioral biases. Further, the literature reveals that financial literacy reduces the impact of behavioral biases on investment decision and enhances the rationality of investors. These notions are based on the heuristics and prospect theory. In this regard, literature has been reviewed where mixed results have been seen on the impact of behavioral biases on investment decision and trade returns of investors while there is very low work on the moderating role of financial literacy between these behavioral biases and trade returns of investors. Methodology consists of objectivist ontological stance and

positivist epistemological approach, quantitative research design, deductive approach and explanatory and exploratory type of research. The data has been collected with 5-point Likert scale which has been adopted from various scholars of field. The population includes investors of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) while includes 600 individual investors from various brokerage firms in Peshawar. The results reveal that investors incorporate the disposition effect, herding and overconfidence in their investment decision has strong -1 on the investment returns of investors. Further, financial literacy plays a strong moderating role g disposition effect, herding, overconfidence and trade returns of the investors. It is recommended on the basis of results that for smooth and efficient operation of stock market the government should enhance the financial literacy of investors.

- 7.10. Uzma Noor**, PhD Scholar , Faculty of Management Sciences, Riphah International University, Islamabad;  
**Abdul Qayyum**, Associate Professor, Faculty of Management Sciences, Riphah International University, Islamabad.

#### RE-VISITING ONLINE ADVERTISING ENGAGEMENT AS A STATE OF PRESENCE

The aim of the study was to investigate the mediating role of online advertising engagement between perceived personalization and behavioural intention. The moderating effect of online users' mode was also tested on the relationship of perceived personalization and online advertising engagement. Survey design was adopted to validate the research model. Data from 409 complete responses were included in the analysis. Analysis was done by using SPSS 21 and Amos 23. Results revealed online advertising engagement as an important intervening factor between perceived personalization and mentions. Findings of the study also confirmed that playful mode of online users strengthen the relationship between perceived personalization and online advertising engagement. The result of moderation and mediation has practical implications for the advertisers. Furthermore, theory of presence is also used on rare basis in the context of online advertising, hence this study adds to the generalization of the theory.

- 7.11. Nabegha Mahmood Muzaffar**, PhD Scholar, National Defence University, Islamabad;  
**Ali Qureshi**, Professor, National Defence University, Islamabad;  
**Noor-ul-Hadi**, Assistant Professor, Foundation University, Islamabad.

INDUSTRY CLUSTER RESOURCES IMPACTING DUAL  
INNOVATIONS IN PAKISTAN'S IT SECTOR: MEDIATING  
EFFECT OF KNOWLEDGE & LEARNING PROCESSES

This research investigates as to how industry cluster resources orchestrate knowledge and learning processes which consequently through their mediating influence attain exploratory and exploitative innovations or organizational ambidexterity. Using survey research design, 655 questionnaires were analyzed from 348 firms in Pakistani IT sector using convenience sampling. Findings revealed that when based on strong theoretical recommendations, SEC/perspective (socialization and externalization); knowledge management perspective (knowledge transfer and application) and learning organization perspectives (intuition from 41 framework) are combined as knowledge and learning processes, the construct validities and reliabilities of the same as higher order construct were confirmed and found satisfactory through exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses. For hypotheses testing, Process Macro bootstrapping method was employed. Simple mediator model firmed partial mediating influence of knowledge and learning processes on the pathway between industry cluster resources and organizational ambidexterity. Furthermore, findings of parallel multiple mediator model confirmed the individual mediating effects of knowledge management processes, knowledge creation/SEC processes, and intuition between antecedent and outcome variables. Overall, findings suggested that industry cluster resources increase the attainment of organizational ambidexterity, via combined effect of knowledge and learning processes by 2685 points. Future research may be carried out on various other combinations of variables from three perspectives in other industries, cultures and scenarios. Managers, leaders and policy makers should facilitate processes based on knowledge and learning perspectives for their employees instead of incorporating processes from either of the three perspectives.

- 7.12. Said Wali**, Ph.D Scholar, Qurtuba University, Peshawar, Lecturer, City University of Science & I.T. Peshawar;  
**Shams ur Rehman**, Institute of Business and Management Studies, Peshawar, Pakistan.

#### BEHAVIOURAL FACTORS INFLUENCING INDIVIDUAL INVESTOR'S TRADE PERFORMANCE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PESHAWAR AND ISLAMABAD

The behavioral factors have an influence on the individual investor decision making in the stock market, therefore, the investor does not make rational decision as assumed by the standard finance theories. The current study was conducted to determine the dominant behavioral factors that affects the individual investor financial decision making in the stock market in the context of Pakistan and to compare the investment behavior of Peshawar and Islamabad investors in the stock market. The data was collected from the individual investors from both the cities through adapted questionnaires, the sample size was 618, out of which 302 from Islamabad and 316 responses were from Peshawar. The collected data were analyzed by using Smart PLS. The findings of the study showed that Anchoring bias has a negative impact on individual investor investment return, while overconfidence, gamblers fallacy, regret aversion, loss aversion, herding and mental accounting have a positive impact on investor investment return. Moreover, the multi group analysis (MGA) was used to find the difference in investment behavior of two regions, which showed that there is a difference exist in investment behavior of Peshawar and Islamabad regarding anchoring, gamblers fallacy, mental accounting and regret aversion, while no difference was reported regarding herding, loss aversion and overconfidence

- 7.13. Maroof Khan**, MS Scholar and **Zahoor Ul Haq**, Professor, Abdul Wali Khan University, Merdan. Pakistan;  
**Javed Iqbal**, Assistant Professor, AWKU, Merdan. Pakistan.

#### EFFECTS OF ADVERTISING ON DEMAND FOR NON-CARBONATED DRINKS IN DISTRICT MARDAN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Linear Approximate Almost Ideal Demand System (LAI AIDS) model has been used to investigate the effect of advertising on the quantity demanded of non-carbonated drinks (NCDs) in Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In this study, non-carbonated drinks are categorized into three groups—fruit juices, mineral water and milk packs. Primary data

were collected from 272 respondents in Mardan city. Chi-square statistics and F-statistics are computed to see the relationship between different variables estimated results from the LA/AIDS model for the three categories of NCDs reveal that brand advertising has statistically significant impact on demand for NCDs. Results also show that all demographic variables like household size, household age, numbers of children and dummy for literacy are found significant for the two groups, fruit juice and milk pack of NCDs. While these demographic variables are found insignificant for the third group, mineral water. All uncompensated, price, cross price and expenditure elasticities are significant and have the expected signs  $1 \leq \epsilon$  and for all three groups is price inelastic. All expenditure elasticities are positive showing that all the drinks in this study are normal goods with respect to their expenditure.

**7.14. Wajid Alim**, PhD Scholar, **Sammar Abbas**, Assistant Professor, **Zeeshan Zaib Khattak**, Assistant Professor, Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat Pakistan.

#### EXPROPRIATION THROUGH EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION AND CASH HOLDINGS: A CASE OF NON-FINANCIAL CONCENTRATED FIRMS IN PAKISTAN

Tunnelling, the most severe practice in non-financial firms, harm a firm's performance, bring lose to minority shareholders and discourage potential investors. Agency conflict between minority and majority shareholders causes tunnelling activities to take place. This study is aimed at examining the influence of CEO compensation and cash holding on tunnelling in the non-financial firms in Pakistan. Several statistical techniques and models (regression, Hausman model, fixed effect model etc.) have been applied to examine the subject phenomenon. Finding of the study shows that both cash holdings and CEO compensation have significant positive impact on tunnelling and thus cause minority shareholders' expropriation. Firms usually pay good compensation and hold more cash to safeguard the benefits of controlling shareholders. Finding also confirms gradual increase in tunnelling over a period. Study provide detailed examination of tunnelling phenomenon to reshape the regulatory policies regarding concentrated firms and hence to flourish the new ventures.

**7.15. Adnan Ahmad, Huma and Muhammad Ilyas**, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan. Pakistan.

DOES AUDIT QUALITY IMPROVE QUALITY OF  
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION IN PAKISTAN'S  
CAPITAL MARKET?

This study investigates the association of audit quality and the quality of financial information proxied by earnings management for non-financial firms listed at Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSE) from 2000-2016. This study is based on the argument that audit quality, proxied by big 4 auditors, improves the quality of financial information by restricting managers' discretion in reporting accounting information or limiting their ability to expropriate shareholders' wealth (reducing earnings management). The study finds evidence that big 4 auditors constrain earnings management of their client firms. A probable reason could be that these audit firms have more resources, knowledge and experience regarding their client firms. The study has implications for corporations whose aim is to satisfy the needs of shareholders. The results of this study will help corporations in enhancing the perception of shareholders about the reliability of financial information. If shareholders are able to get accurate information, their ability to make investment decisions becomes more effective on the basis of high quality financial information.

**8. *Conflict and Cooperation in South Asia: Role of Major Powers.***

**Editor: Sarah Siddiq Aneel, Organization: Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI), 2019. ISBN: 978-969-8721-76-3.**

**Email: [ipri.editor@gmail.com](mailto:ipri.editor@gmail.com), [editor@ipripak.org](mailto:editor@ipripak.org)**

**8.1. Dr. Ahmed Ijaz Malik, School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.**

**THE US AND SOUTH ASIA: FROM UNIPOLARITY  
TO MULTIPOLARITY**

The patterns of global polarity have remained significant for political analysts to understand and explain emerging trends in International Relations. Since the end of World War II up to the disintegration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), bipolarity had been theoretically developed as a concept to explain the nature of the international order and the dynamics of the Cold War. The discipline of IR developed significantly during these years. However, there remained a dearth of the organization regarding the end of the Cold War, future of bipolarity, and the nature of polarity in the post-Cold War order. The theorizations remained significantly influenced by conceptualizations of bipolarity during the Cold War and appeared to argue in favour of the evolution of a unipolar order; and a scepticism towards multipolar order since multipolarity was one of the factors that contributed to World Wars I and II. However broadly, analysis of these particular global transformations necessitates research and enquiry primarily into the idea of 'polarity'. While there are influential arguments claiming that post-Cold War order appears to have emerged as unipolar and is likely to transform into a multipolar order; post-Cold War multipolarity appears different in comparison to the multipolarity of the pre-Cold War years. Therefore, the modern pattern of multipolarity needs explanation and may also be usefully employed in order to explain the current strategic as well as geoeconomic compulsions and options, especially for the major global powers as well as the South Asian states. The categorization of Russia and China as poles in the current international order has had significant implication for South Asia.



- 8.2. Dr. Najamudin Ayoola**, Centre for International Peace and Stability, National University of Sciences & Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan.

RUSSIA AND SOUTH ASIA:  
PUTIN'S 'LOOK EAST POLICY'

Putin's 'Look East Policy' was formally announced in 2010. While there are multiple explanations prompting Russia to refocus on the East, the domineering role of President Putin in the country's foreign policy formulation cannot be underestimated. For better understanding of this policy, the paper identifies six theoretical explanations augmented through contextual analysis of Russia's foreign policy in the post-Cold War and post-9/11 scenario. The paper argues that understanding Putin's 'Look East Policy' requires comprehension and assessment of what is outlined in Russia's official documents and what is actually implemented. In the context of South Asia, the paper raises the question of whether Pakistan should be wary of Russia's new resurgent interest in Afghanistan and particularly queries the former's eastward policy vis-a-vis South Asia. It argues that given US pre-eminence in the region, Moscow has carefully adopted the 'wait and see approach' to see how the US' romance with the region will end. Hence, the paper submits that Russia's 'Look East Policy', particularly in South Asia, will be selective and country-specific. Moscow will not compromise its relations with one country for another; it will be driven by need, necessity and priority. In the context of major regional actors, striking a balance between New Delhi and Islamabad will be problematic for Moscow just as it has been for Washington.

- 8.3. Dr. Wang Shida**, Institute of South & Southeast Asian & Oceanic Studies, China Institute of Contemporary International Relations, Beijing China.

CURRENT SITUATION AND FUTURE OF ECONOMIC  
COOPERATION BETWEEN CHINA AND SOUTH ASIA

In recent years, China's cooperation with many countries, including those in South Asia on political, economic and international as well as regional issues has expanded. South Asia's status in China's 'neighbourhood' diplomacy continues to rise, becoming an indispensable part of its construction of a harmonious and stable neighbourhood.

- 8.4. Dr. Joshua T. White**, Edwin O. Reischauer Center for East Asia Studies, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C., USA.

#### TRUMP'S SOUTH ASIA POLICY: LOOKING BACK AND LOOKING AHEAD

On 21 August 2017, President Trump announced his administration's 'South Asia Strategy'. On its face, it appeared to represent a significant shift from the regional policies pursued by President Obama over the previous eight years. Although it was vague in some respects, President Trump's 'South Asia Strategy' articulated several clear and coherent themes. First, it purported to shift the United States policy on Afghanistan from a time-based commitment to a conditions-based commitment which US commanders would be given expanded operational authorities and a mandate to 'fight to win' the conflict. Second, it put forward a more overtly critical line regarding Pakistan, arguing that '[we] can no longer be silent about Pakistan's safe havens for terrorist organizations, the Taliban, and other groups that pose a threat to the region and beyond.' This language prefigured a policy increasing pressure on and suspending funding to Pakistan to take specific actions against the Taliban and associated group. And third, the new approach looked forward to strengthen in India's role in Afghanistan consistent with the administration conception of a wider 'India-Pacific' policy that stretched from the west coast of the US to the west coast of India.

- 8.5. Dr. M. Shehryar Khan**, Social Studies Department, Iqra University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### EMERGING TRENDS IN THE SECURITY ARCHITECTURE OF SOUTH ASIA: ROLE OF PAKISTAN

The security architecture of South Asia is undergoing some visible trends. The region is home to ongoing rivalry between two nuclear states: Pakistan and India. The rivalry has also shifted to the western border of Pakistan in Afghanistan where the United States is trying for peaceful exit in wake of a resurgent Taliban. China is helping Pakistan by investing billions of dollars through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Russia and Iran have made contact with the Taliban, while Pakistan has initiated active diplomacy to find a regional solution to the Afghan problem. Pakistan and Sri Lanka both have defeated terrorism inside their territories, but there is spillover of ethnic and religious groups across boundaries. Given these trends, the paper seeks to analyze the South

Asia's security architecture and determine Pakistan's role in the unfolding situation.

- 8.6. Harrison Akins**, Ward H. Baker Jr. Center for Public Policy, University of Tennessee, USA.

#### TESTING RATIONALITY IN FOREIGN POLICY: DONALD TRUMP AND THE US-PAKISTAN RELATIONSHIP

In January 2018, US President Donald Trump, taking to his communication outlet of choice, tweeted: The United States has foolishly given Pakistan more than 33 billion dollars in aid over the last 15 years, and they have given us nothing but lies & deceit, thinking of our leaders as fools. They give safe havens to the terrorists we hunt in Afghanistan, with little help. No more!

- 8.7. Dr. Liu Zongyi**, Institute for International Strategic Studies & Centre for Asia Pacific Studies, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS), China.

#### GEOPOLITICS OF SOUTH ASIA AND INTERESTS OF CHINA

In 1904, Halford John Mackinder submitted his famous paper *The Geographical Pivot of History* to the Royal Geographical Society. From then on, the Euro-Asian continent has been the pivot of world politics and deeply rooted in the mind of Western strategists. From the perspective of global hegemony, such as the British Empire and the United States (US), global geopolitics is a struggle for controlling or dominating the 'pivot area' or the 'heartland'. **With the me**, great power competition, political and economic power shift, and with it, the 'pivot area' or the 'heartland' shifts. American scholar Robert D. Kaplan argues that the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) is the Geographical Pivot of 21st Century.' In recent years, some Western scholars and officials believe that the 'Geographical Pivot of History' as shifted to the Asia-Pacific region. These arguments provide a theoretical basis for the US 'Pivot to Asia' or 'Rebalance to Asia-Pacific' and "Indo Pacific" strategy. In American Geostrategic Design, South Asia and IOR are very important Component.

- 8.8. Leonid Savin**, Founder and Chief Editor Journal of Eurasian Affairs  
Moscow, Russia.

#### RUSSIA'S INTERESTS IN SOUTH ASIA: FROM OLD GEOPOLITICAL TO NEW STRATEGIC ALIGNMENTS

The key concepts in geopolitics are Land Power, Sea Power and Man Power. The first two categories relate to geographical determinism and people are more likely to adjust and adapt to environmental conditions, trying to extract from this rational use—mountains, deserts, rivers and seas can serve both as natural boundaries and as a source of well-being. Man Power refers to the field of pure politics—the human will can determine how to develop territory, whether to use military force, what to do for development and strengthening the national economy, as well as what ideological factors can serve—religions and other forms of collective identity, such as nationalism.

- 8.9. Dr. Huma Baqai & Sabiha Mehreen**, Faculty of Business Administration,  
Social Sciences and Liberal Arts, Institute of Business Administration,  
Karachi, Pakistan.

#### INVESTING IN PEACE: ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE IN SOUTH ASIA

The paper is an attempt to review regional integration in South Asia as an instrument of investment in peace, growth and development. The emergence of China as the second largest economy of the world has also resulted in it emerging as an economic growth trigger for the region. This coincides with 21st Century economic regionalism and a more South-oriented world. The theory applied is Neo-Functionalism which explains European integration and may be used to explain the potential modern South Asian integration process with China as a precursor. The paper also dwells upon intraregional integration citing the Eurasian model of connectivity as an example, and how it can be a role model for developing countries. The final emphasis remains on improved relations between India and Pakistan as a prerequisite to economic integration in South Asia.

- 8.10. Dr. Naem Ahmed**, Department of International Relations, University of  
Karachi.

#### MOVING FROM CONFLICT MANAGEMENT TO CONFLICT RESOLUTION: WAY OUT FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Realistic analysis of India-Pakistan relations reveals that these relations encompass 72 years of mutual distrust, compulsive hostility, conflict and

short-lived hopes. Although in the last 50 years, particularly after the 1971 debacle, both countries have managed to avoid any major war between them, either through bilateral means or with the help of a third party extra-regional power, however, they have failed to resolve their long-lasting disputes, which have diminished prospects of establishing good neighbourly relations between them.

**8.11. Dr. Sarwat Rauf**, Department of International Relations, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### SINO-US GEOPOLITICAL COMPETITION: IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN

This paper endeavours to find the effects of the geopolitical competition of two great powers on Pakistan's internal and external policies. A geopolitical transformation, shaped by the moves of China and the United States (US), has made Pakistan a central actor of ongoing competition. The continuing power struggle has introduced a new type of diplomacy in the South Asian region. China is trying to connect to the Indian Ocean through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Certainly, the successful application of CPEC will make China the centre of global trade. Therefore, the US is trying to curtail Chinese efforts to become a parallel power and the impact of this competition is being felt around the world. This paper focuses on the rise of China and ongoing geopolitical competition with the US and its implications for Pakistan. The central argument is that growing friction between China and the US would spur regional tensions and it would affect internal and external policies of Pakistan. In these circumstances, Pakistan must adopt a balanced approach to deal with the two powers.

9. ***Economic Challenges Facing Pakistan in the Regional and Global Environment 2017-2019***. Editors: **Azam Chaudhry and Theresa Thompson Chaudhry**. ISBN: 978-969-7502-07-3; First Edition: December 2019; Organisation: Lahore School of Economics. Website: [www.lahoreschoolofeconomics.edu.pk](http://www.lahoreschoolofeconomics.edu.pk)
- 9.1. **Azam Chaudhry**, Professor and Dean, Faculty of Economics, Lahore School of Economics;  
**Gul Andaman**, PhD Scholar, University Putra, Malaysia.

#### BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CONSTRAINED GROWTH IN PAKISTAN

This paper examines whether economic growth in Pakistan is constrained by the balance of payments. By taking into account the growth of remittances, the export demand function and the import demand function, our model shows that the balance-of-payments (BOP) constrained growth rate in Pakistan is equal to 4.41% per annum. The evidence further indicates that as Pakistan's economic growth rate increases above this BOP equilibrium growth rate of 4.41%, the import bill increases significantly which in turn leads to a balance of payments crisis. Eventually, in order to control the unsustainable current account deficit, policymakers are forced to reduce aggregate demand which in turn leads to a contraction in imports until the growth rate falls back to the equilibrium growth rate. The results of the model also explain how instead of relying on exchange rate depreciations, the long-term solution to this problem is for Pakistan to transition towards higher value-added exports.

- 9.2. **Rashid Amjad**, Professor of Economics, Lahore School of Economics, former Vice-Chancellor, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) and Chief Economist, Pakistan Planning Commission;  
**Almazia Shahzad**, Research Fellow, Lahore School of Economics and former Assistant Director, State Bank of Pakistan.

#### BREAKING OUT OF PAKISTAN'S STOP-GO ECONOMIC CYCLES: DO THE "TWIN" FISCAL AND CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICITS HOLD THE KEY? 1999-2019.

Pakistan's overall economic growth patterns since 1950 have been cyclical with periods of low economic growth in the 1950s and 1970s interspersed with periods of high economic growth in the 1960s and 1980s. Since 1990, however, these stop-go economic cycles have been recurring more frequently and the duration of expansionary spurts have

decreased while those of low economic or stagnant growth increased in years. The reasons for this post-1990 slowdown have been a subject of considerable debate and discussion especially since Pakistan has been during at least half of this period under a dozen IMF programs of varying durations with only two being successfully completed and the rest being abandoned during their duration.

**9.3. Muhammad Ashfaq Ahmed, Federal Bureau of Revenue, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad;**

**Inayat Ullah Mangla, Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan.**

#### PAKISTAN: FISCAL CRISIS MANAGEMENT 2019-24: THE REVENUE PERSPECTIVE

The paper is a political economy perspective on Pakistan's fiscal crisis management during 2019-24 period. It is empirically brought out that though revenues have moved up significantly under all major taxes over the past five years, yet the fiscal deficit poses serious challenges to the economic managers. The fiscal conundrum is confounded by the fact that the robustness of revenue numbers was mustered through excessive use of policy handles rather than through capacitation of the tax system on solid foundations. Theoretically speaking, it is argued that this paradox is the product of elitist capture of the revenue system. The paper inventively plugs in the theory of political settlements to contend that Pakistan's fiscal woes are cast in the structural formation of the polity, and that the structural faultlines necessarily stem from insufficient political settlementization i.e. fragmentation of the base between the federation and the federating units, insufficiency of the fiscal base on account of absence of wealth tax, inheritance tax, capital gains tax, and gift tax from the statute book, brute secrecy in the economic domain, and erosion of the state's fiscal base through reckless vanity agreementization with the outside world. The paper develops the argument that the ongoing exemptization with an annual tax-tag in the vicinity of Rs. 550 billion-almost 20 percent of the total national tax take- would continue to operate as headwind on the revenue effort of the government. Likewise, the tax amnestization initiative of 2018 which generously proffered to whiten even the future earnings would have tax implications closer to Rs. 275 billion per annum over the next two years. Similarly, the simmering offshore problem and the continuing money whitening ploys in-built into the law would continue to exert pressure on the fisc. In summation, the wanton ways with which the exchequer has been managed over the past few

decades is no more sustainable, and that in order for the tax system to generate both healthy and sufficient revenues, substantial investments are required to be made into the system as necessary inputs before expected outputs can be derived, which would require a gestation period of a couple years, at the least, and that too after sufficient political settlement has been arrived at a broader level in key areas of the extractive function.

- 9.4. Jamshed Y. Uppal**, Associate Professor of Finance, Busch School of Business, Catholic University of America, Washington D.C., USA;  
**Mahmood Khalid**, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### PAKISTAN'S RECURRING FISCAL CRISIS- INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIES FOR FISCAL CONSOLIDATION

The paper explores how Pakistan's perennial fiscal deficits are rooted in its politico-economic institutions. We examine literature from political economics on how institutions and budgetary processes affect the fiscal policy and relate these to the country's fiscal policy experience. The paper explores how greater discipline can be brought to public expenditure through enhanced institutional checks and balances. We examine political institutions and budgetary processes that may affect the fiscal policy in the context of Pakistan. An important dimension in this relationship is the governance environment. The paper concludes that instilling fiscal discipline would remain intractable unless approached in its entirety in a comprehensive strategy. Long-term solutions must be found in the development of political institutions and improved governance. The real challenge may lie in summoning the political will and raising public awareness to implement the required measures.

- 9.5. Nida Jamil**, Assistant Professor and PhD Scholar,  
**Rabia Arif**, Assistant Professor and PhD Scholar, Lahore School of Economics, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### INCREASING EXPORTS THROUGH TARIFF REDUCTIONS ON INTERMEDIATE GOODS

To counter the severe trade deficit problem that Pakistan faces, we explain how to move up the value chain of exports by reducing tariff rates on the intermediate inputs used by local manufacturers. The availability of cheaper intermediate inputs through tariff reductions can substantially reduce input constraints. We begin by identifying trends in the tariff rates



imposed on intermediate inputs and their imports over time by Pakistan and its counterparts. Using an instrumental variable approach, we measure the gains that can be achieved by importing more of these intermediate inputs in terms of export performance indicators. We emphasize that input tariff reductions could help Pakistan expand exports. We also identify specific sectors in which intermediate input tariff reductions could have significant gains for Pakistan in terms of export growth. We recommend the need to reduce intermediate input tariffs in these sectors only, rather than general tariff reductions across all sectors.

**9.6. Muhammad Muzammil Zia**, PhD Scholar and Head of Policy, Center of Excellence for the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), Pakistan; **Cui Yong**, Professor and Vice Dean, Belt and Road College, Jiangsu University, China.

#### WHAT'S SO SPECIAL IN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (SEZs) UNDER THE CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)?

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) around the world are normally established with the aim of achieving various policy objectives: to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), to generate employment, and to be experimental with economic reforms through zone-exclusive trade policies. Pakistan has already signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) for an upward of nine SEZs throughout the country in collaboration with China under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) program. The purpose of this study is an assessment of the socio-economic impacts of various SEZs in diverse regions with a comparative analysis. We focus on those SEZs in particular that are similar to Pakistan in regard to the economic profiles of the respective states. Further, we in particular observe the literature on the FDI phenomenon in this perspective to assess the extent to which the SEZs have helped improve the socio-economic outcomes in the vicinity of the local communities surrounding such zones. Hence, these brought about broad-based economic development there. In the present study, SEZs that have proved to be poor with regard to export volume, amelioration of the domestic labor force's technical skills and overall inefficiency (such as those in Africa) are stacked up against those that have performed with high levels of productivity and viable economic gains such as those found within China, Bangladesh and the ASEAN member states. This was in order to decipher the common features of SEZs that enable them to be more effective in the

long-term. Our analysis indicates that overall, African SEZs have not led to significant job creation or poverty reduction because of failures in the implementation of proper regulations. However, Asian SEZs on the other hand, have shown many socio-economic benefits. We thus conclude that we can co-opt African experiences with SEZs in order to improve the Asian framework for the same zone-type setup as Pakistan. This will certainly help us in attaining maximum socioeconomic benefits from its own CPEC-oriented SEZs and hence, allow for the development of a basic framework that Pakistani SEZs should adhere to in order to avoid the meagre gains seen in areas such as Africa.

**9.7. Matthew McCartney**, Associate Professor, University of Oxford.

THE CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC):  
CONSIDERING CONTEMPORARY PAKISTAN THROUGH  
OLD-FASHIONED ECONOMICS AND  
HISTORICAL CASE STUDIES

As part of the massive One Belt One Road (OBOR) project or 'New Silk Road' the governments of China and Pakistan have announced that a significant 'corridor' will be constructed in Pakistan. This paper looks in detail at the \$46 billion China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) package of transport, energy and manufacturing projects and asks how we can analyse the impact of a transformative expansion of infrastructure. This paper draws lessons from various old-fashioned economics including Rostow, Hirschman and others and the historical case studies of transformative infrastructure expansion in the nineteenth century United States, Mexico, Germany and India to explore the conditions under which CPEC could promote sustainable long-run economic growth in Pakistan.

**9.8. Khalil Hamdani**, Visiting Professor, Graduate Institute of Development Studies, Lahore School of Economics; former Director, Investment Division, United Nations.

MAXIMIZING THE IMPACT OF CHINESE  
INVESTMENT IN PAKISTAN

Chinese investment is enhancing energy security, stimulating economic activity and establishing Pakistan as a regional services hub for multimodal trade. As with any foreign investment, there can be crowding out of local industry, social disruption and environmental damage. An enlarged external exposure is placing pressures on the balance of payments. However, the overall impact will likely be positive, as improved

infrastructure will catalyse key productive sectors, and exports. Vibrant economic activity, in turn, will attract investment from other countries. The ensuing cross-border flows will improve the external accounts and enhance integration in the global economy. Proactive industrial policies, partnerships and effective economic management can potentially sustain a growth momentum that would set Pakistan on a path to becoming an upper middle-income country by 2030.

- 9.9. Mahmood Ahmad**, Visiting Research Fellow , Water, Informatics and Technology Center (WIT), Advisor, Burki Institute of Public Policy, Lahore;  
**Sana Khalid**, Program Implementation Advisor, Agriculture Delivery Unit (ADU), Agriculture Department of Punjab, Lahore.

#### AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS UNDER CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)

CPEC is largely conceived as a transport and energy project and less so as a possible engine of growth with better regional connectivity. It is critical to establish a clear narrative or vision as to what our economy will be in future—a trading or manufacturing nation or following the old approach of import substitution. Experts are of the view that in the short to medium term it would be more feasible to harvest the low hanging trees and for this reason the long term CPEC plan 2017-30 has cited agriculture as a priority sector. Punjab is now aggressively identifying areas/actions which can provide the much-needed boost for the sector and it sees the CPEC as one growth vent. Under this backdrop, the paper will briefly discuss how we can develop a competitive agriculture and agro-industry in priority regions. To establish competitiveness, trade policies are important. The paper will first look at the present and prospective trade regime and future potential especially in the light of better connectivity of the CPEC. Pakistan's trade is dominated by agriculture and agro-based products and will continue to be so for some time to come. The paper will also highlight the fact that the identified clusters of agricultural value chains in four corridor zones, especially the central zone (Indus Basin) classified under CPEC project that carries good comparative advantages in producing a diversified crop mix that has not been fully exploited. But in order to translate this comparative advantage into competitive advantage, there is not only a need to develop clusters of commercially viable farming, processing and service firms located in specific geographical areas but also in adopting good global production and trade practices. The paper

critically evaluates the policies and investment priorities perused in developing CPEC in general and agriculture and agro-industry in particular.

**9.10. Abdul Salam**, Professor of Economics, Abdul Qadir Memorial Chair, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

#### CONSEQUENCES OF VARYING EXCHANGE RATES FOR AGRICULTURE IN THE PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

In the wake of a growing debt burden and deteriorating balance of payment situation, the value of the Pak Rupee has declined sharply. A heated debate on the likely consequences of falling currency value for various sectors and aspects of the economy has ensued. As the use of modern and purchased farm inputs, which are imported in the main, has trended upward in the country, any changes in the foreign exchange rate, *inter alia*, will impact the cost of production of farm products. Following a Policy Analysis Matrix Framework, we have estimated the shares of tradable and non-tradable inputs in crop the budgets of wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane in the Punjab-the main surplus producing province in the country. As per these estimates, tradable inputs constituted 43-55% of the cost of cultivation of these crops during 2014-15. Thus, any change in the value of the currency will immediately impact 43-55% of the cost of production of major crops. The currency realignments will further affect transportation, processing and marketing costs, with implications for competitiveness in export markets.

**9.11. Talat Naseer Pasha**, Professor/Vice Chancellor, University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### PROMOTING GROWTH IN THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR: ISSUES AND POLICY REFORMS

Pakistan's economy is heavily reliant upon agricultural production, which accounts for about 20% of the country's GDP. Within agriculture, the livestock sector has the largest share, contributing about 58.6% to the value added of agriculture and about 11.4% to the national GDP. Moreover, the livestock's value exceeds the combined value of all the major and minor crops. The share of livestock products in the generation of foreign exchange is about 13%. More significantly, livestock is an integral part (30-40%) of the livelihood of about 30-35 million rural farmers. Presently, the gross value addition of livestock stands at PKR 1,333 billion whereas the livestock share in exports is 5%. Pakistan ranks 4th in the

total livestock population livestock of the world, 2nd in the population of buffaloes, 4th in population of goats, 5th in the number of equidae (horses, donkeys and mules), 12th and 8th in poultry production. The healthy growth of the livestock sector has a significant impact on the mitigation of poverty and the improvement in the livelihoods of the rural population. Despite a huge potential, the livestock sector has been facing a number of impediments. Reliance on traditional marketing systems results in the suboptimal performance of the sector. The sector's optimal performance is also constrained, due largely to the non-availability of a robust and efficient marketing strategy and mechanisms. Additionally, there is little value addition in the value chains of livestock characterized by a lack of grading of livestock and livestock products, inadequate infrastructure for processing and the poor handling of livestock products. Further, processing costs are high, and farmers generally have inadequate knowledge and skills about small scale processing. There is a need to develop farmer friendly policies and discourage the import of milk and meat products to encourage local production in line with international best practices and the enforcement of a regulatory framework, as well as technical support to farming communities.

**9.12. Mahmood Ahmad**, Visiting Research Fellow, Water, Informatics and Technology Center (WIT), Advisor, Burki Institute of Public Policy, Lahore, Pakistan;

**Mahira Khan**, Research Associate, Center of Water Information & Technology, Pakistan.

#### SURVEY ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PERSPECTIVES ON INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES

Surveys in water resource management reveal that Pakistan has a large set of well-prepared strategies and policy documents which, however, carry poor record of the implementation of key reforms in addressing water issues and challenges. The newly crafted National Water Policy (NWP) attempted to provide the much-needed framework for addressing the country's water woes. However, it falls short in addressing the deeply embedded policy failures and both institutional and market failure issues in the water sector. A recently completed consultative dialogue examined the NWP from the perspective of a provincial lens, focusing on institutional mechanisms, technical challenges, and practices, contextualized in local socio-economic and environmental realities. The authors took part in this

unique exercise; this consultative process brought out water management issues shared by all provinces--some unique to each province--requiring both local and innovative solutions. Under this backdrop, the paper highlights the need to adopt demand management policies instead of a continuous focus on supply-side options. Demand management policies are far more cost efficient in mobilizing and saving extra units of water--especially in agriculture which uses the bulk of available water (95%), wastes the most, and pays the least. Addressing these issues necessitates, among other responses, policy options, improving the productive ('more crop per drop') and allocative ('more value per drop') efficiency of water use in agriculture. There is also a need to better understand the myriad ways in which water, salt balances and dynamics are interlinked and impacted by management decisions. Improving allocative efficiency would require significant policy work in terms of sugarcane and other water-intensive crops. The central problem being the under pricing of water--a huge wedge between the private and social price of water requiring incremental movements towards full cost pricing.

**9.13. Jamshed Y. Uppal**, Associate Professor of Finance ,Catholic University of America, Washington DC;

**Inayat U. Mangla**, Professor Emeritus, Western Michigan University, Michigan. Professor of Finance, Lahore School of Economics.

#### ROLE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES IN ECONOMIC GROWTH: POLICY IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN

In the last two decades, the financial services sector in Pakistan has seen remarkable growth and structural development. However, it is debatable whether the financial markets and institutions have contributed meaningfully towards promoting growth in the real economy. This paper provides a brief background of the theoretical and empirical literature on the linkage between the financial services sector and economic growth. It evaluates the development of Pakistan's financial markets and institutions in comparison to a cohort of developing countries. The country's governance and regulatory environment in light of these theories and the empirical evidence is compared with other countries. The weaknesses in the linkages between finance and economic growth are identified within the framework of the theoretical models and relevant empirical evidence. The final section discusses the challenges Pakistan faces in making its financial services sector become an effective driver of economic growth.

- 9.14. Syed Kumail Abbas Rizvi**, Professor of Finance, Lahore School of Economics, Lahore, Pakistan;  
**Bushra Naqvi**, Assistant Professor, SDSB, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan;  
**Fatima Tanveer**, Research Associate, Centre of Research in Economics and Business (CREB), Lahore School of Economics, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### IS PAKISTAN READY TO EMBRACE FINTECH INNOVATION?

Pakistan is an emerging market for fintech, with increasing facilitation for digital payments, widespread internet and smart phone penetration, consumer preferences for social media and booming online commerce. Also, the State Bank of Pakistan provides sound regulations, which act as a platform for fintech growth. While regulations are necessary, they might also become a threat for an industry still in its infancy. This paper aims to provide a qualitative assessment of economic, demographic and technological factors that are conducive for the penetration and growth of fintech in Pakistan. A second, but no less important, objective of this paper is to look at the regulatory framework governing fintech and its contribution in making the segment an active or dormant player in the financial services industry.

- 9.15. Ayesha Afzal**, Assistant Professor, Lahore School of Economics, Lahore, Pakistan;  
**Aiman Asif**, Research Associate, Center for Research in Economics and Business (CREB), Lahore School of Economics, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### CRYPTOCURRENCIES, BLOCKCHAIN AND REGULATION: A REVIEW

The evolution of money has accompanied the development of civilizations and technological innovations, leading to today's cryptocurrencies. Cryptocurrencies have become a popular mode of payment globally because of their low cost, high-speed transferability and a decentralized tracking network that provides secure transactions and a high degree of anonymity. However, the decentralized system of cryptocurrencies has made global monetary systems more dynamic and therefore more prone to misuse as well as posing a threat to financial stability. Cryptocurrencies are also gaining popularity in Pakistan: its first cryptocurrency, named 'Pakcoin', was launched in 2015. The State Bank of Pakistan does not recognize any digital currency, and the Federal Board of Revenue and Federal Investigation Agency have taken legal action against local and

internationally traded cryptocurrencies. This article reviews these risks and provides various regulatory solutions so that methods can be developed to improve the management of financial innovations and create a safer environment in which financial innovation can continue. Furthermore, developing countries such as Pakistan can take advantage of distributed ledger technology (used in cryptocurrencies) in applications including: microfinance to help the unbanked, in data identification systems and in land registries to help enforce property rights.

- 9.16. Nasir Iqbal**, Associate Professor, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics(PIDE), Islamabad, Pakistan;  
**Saima Nawaz**, Assistant Professor, COMSATS University, Islamabad, Pakistan

#### TARGETING EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF NATIONAL CASH TRANSFERS PROGRAM: LESSONS FROM BISP, PAKISTAN

This paper intends to review the design and implementation of BISP with reference to other renowned social safety nets in the world. Specifically, it reviews the selection and targeting methods of BISP. In this context, the paper reviews the impact of BISP cash transfers on poverty, health, education and livelihood using the available literature. This analysis provides the basis for future design and targeting methods to graduate the ultra poor. The analysis mainly relies on the published literature on BISP and other cash transfers program implemented at different parts of the world.

- 9.17. Daud Ahmad**, Formerly at World Bank.

#### PAKISTAN ENERGY SECTOR OVERVIEW AND CHALLENGES

Energy has been and continues to be a major constraint in Pakistan's economic development for the past couple of decades. The energy sector shortages and the cost to the country's economy have been huge. This paper presents a brief history of the developments of the energy sector since independence in terms of national policies, institutional reforms/changes and current governance structure, physical capacities--production, transmission and distribution, financial arrangements, etc. The energy production modal mix variations the shift to private power production, the resulting financial implications (energy costs, circular debt, subsidies), and major re-haul of the energy sector institutional set-up



(unbundling) of WAPDA, with the support of multilateral organizations is reported. The paper also takes stock of the current situation--the ongoing power shortages despite the addition of significant new generation capacity, continuing circular debt and high cost of energy to the consumers. The potential impact of CPEC energy investments is also discussed. The current Energy Sector Issues challenges are summarized along with a possible framework for addressing those. Recommendations on technical, financial and governance (issues) will be tabled as a way forward.

10. **FWU Journal of Social Sciences**, Vol. 13, No.1, Summer 2019. ISSN: 1995-1272. Editor: **Razia Sultana**. Organization: **FWU Journal of Social Sciences, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan**. Website: [www.sbbwu.edu.pk](http://www.sbbwu.edu.pk) Email: [journal@sbbwu.edu.pk](mailto:journal@sbbwu.edu.pk)

- 10.1. **Muhammad Shafiq**, Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities, COMSATS University Islamabad (CUI), Vehari Campus, Pakistan;  
**Razia Sultana**, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan;  
**Muhammad Munir**, National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan;  
**Muhammad Shoab**, COMSATS University Islamabad, Vehari, Pakistan

PAKISTAN'S DILEMMA OF KASHMIR POLICY, TROUBLE SPOTS: THE POST 2016 PERCEPTIONS AND WORLD RESPONSE

The state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) has been a source of enmity between Pakistan and India since 1947. Though the incident of 9/11 pushed Kashmir issue to backburner, the year 2016 proved as a turning point for the youth of Kashmir when martyrdom of Burhan Wani imparted a new dimension to freedom struggle and gave birth to a novel identity and philosophy of 'wanism'. This article aims to review human rights violations in J&K and Pakistan's dilemma of Kashmir policy in the post-2016 era. The study highlights trouble spots while analyzing policies of PML-N and PTI governments towards Kashmir conflict. It also sheds light on Prime Minister Modi's coercive Kashmir policy and the response of key world countries about human rights violations in J&K, followed by conclusion.

- 10.2. **Johar Ali**, Pro Vice Chancellor and **Noor Sanauddin**, University of Peshawar, Pakistan;

**Hazir Ullah**, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan

POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH SUPERVISION:  
EXPLORING THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF PAKISTANI  
POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

Thesis writing carries a pivotal place in accomplishment of the postgraduate degree. Research supervision for post-graduation has been a subject of social sciences across societies, demanding critical analysis of the student-centered paradigm shift in the higher education. The aim of this paper is to unpack issues of how a postgraduate student could define a postgraduate research supervision based on his/her lived experience.

Furthermore, this also aims to unearth and explore 'good' and 'bad' supervision practices experienced in the context of the Pakistani Higher Education Institutions (HEI) from postgraduate students' perspective. To understand the situation in Pakistan, this study employed qualitative methodology and used a sample of 40 postgraduate students (including 20 MS/M.Phil and 20 PhD) via a purposive sampling technique. The study was restricted to social sciences' students in two public sector universities in Islamabad. Using an interview guide, students' responses were recorded in a series of face to face in-depth interviews. Michel Foucault's theories were used as a theoretical framework to explore the question: How do postgraduate supervisees experience their relationship with their supervisors and how interpersonal and institutional power dynamics implicated in these relationships? The overall conclusion that surfaced from the study's findings is that the existing practices of postgraduate supervision lack mentoring ethics and practices to cater to the needs and expectations of postgraduate students.

**10.3. Ali Jibran**, PhD Researcher, International Islamic University Islamabad;  
**Manzoor Khan Afridi**, International Islamic University Islamabad.

### THE CONNECTION BETWEEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY: PROSPECTS OF DEMOCRACY IN CONTEMPORARY CHINA

The main objective of this paper is to explore prospects of democracy in contemporary China in presence of unprecedented economic growth since late 1970s. Chinese political system has created huge controversy as some scholars are of the view that massive economic development will not usher in liberal democracy because of Chinese Confucius culture. The main finding of this study is that China is most likely to become a democracy and will join the society of other democratic states in near future. This study has been divided in three sections. The first section presents a short analysis of contemporary China's rise. The second section deals with the connection between economic development and democracy. The third section presents an overview of analysis of the scholars who are less hopeful of future of democracy in China. After discussing their point of view, the third section suggests that why such arguments do not hold ground and why prospects of democracy are bright in near future in China.

- 10.4. Seema Arif**, Associate Professor, **Javed Iqbal** and **Usman Khalil**,  
University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

#### FACTORS INFLUENCING STUDENTS' CHOICES OF ACADEMIC CAREER IN PAKISTAN

Choice of career is a very complicated decision for students because it establishes the kind of profession they plan to chase in their future life. Mostly, students make career choice during their secondary schooling. The problem they face is matching their career choices with their interests and academic performance while accommodating their parental wishes at the same time. This study aims to identify the factors which play a major role in the choice of academic careers students are currently pursuing in the university, and how certain personal characteristics and academic support may shape their prospective choices for future profession and career. Case study was the chosen approach and the University of Management and Technology (UMT) the selected case. Correlation research was the methodology used to collect and analyze the data. A survey was conducted with 300 students of UMT randomly selected from three schools and eight undergraduate programs taught in these schools. Self-constructed questionnaire comprising 30 items was used as a tool for survey. Exploratory factor analysis and regression were applied on the data recorded in SPSS 21 to determine the student satisfaction levels with their career choices both in retrospect and prospect. The results indicated that social and peer group factor is stronger than family factor in retrospect of career choices; the economic factor remains neutral, whereas, academic support and self-efficacy build the prospect of continuing the same academic career as a profession. The study identifies the challenges faced by the students in Pakistan of matching their career choices with their abilities extending the research literature regarding the career choices of students in a Pakistani perspective.

- 10.5. Azmat Ullah**, Assistant Professor, Government College University,  
Faisalabad.

#### INTEGRATION OF FATA IN KHYBER PUKHTUNKHWA (KP): IMPACT ON CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)

Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) remained as 'no men's land' since the times of the British rule and was governed under the Frontier Crime Regulation (FCR), a draconian law based on collective responsibility of the tribesman. The non-integration of FATA has kept it

backward and deprived it from the fruits of a civilized life on one hand while on the other hand; it remained open for the intruders from the outside world. For instance, the Taliban and terrorists found a safe haven in FATA after the American attack on Afghanistan because of the absence of direct administrative system there. Their cadres included not only the tribal madrassa students but also the Afghans, Arabs and Uzbeks who have not only hijacked FATA but also posed a potential threat to the rest of the country. In order to counter the menace of the Taliban and terrorists, Pakistan's army launched various operations and proclaimed successes but such claims were usually followed by a fresh wave of terrorist and suicide attacks in the country. For a permanent solution to the problem and for the security of the road project which is being constructed from Xinxiang in the north-west China to Gwadar port in Baluchistan under the newly signed CPEC agreement with China, integration and mainstreaming of FATA with KP is indispensable which automatically will help in closing the nurseries of such unwelcomed Taliban and terrorist outfits.

- 10.6. Sara Ahmad**, Lecturer, Department of Politics and International Relations, Lahore Leads University, Lahore;  
**Fatima Sajjad**, University of Management & Technology, Lahore.

#### MUSHARRAF'S POLICY OF "ENLIGHTENED MODERATION": AN ANALYSIS OF CONFLICTING PERSPECTIVES IN PAKISTAN

In the wake of 9/11, 2001 religious extremism became a major concern of international security agencies. Pakistan, in particular, became a focus of academic discourse on radical religious extremism and militancy. It was during these times that the President of Pakistan Pervez Musharraf presented the idea of "Enlightened Moderation". According to him, the Muslims would have to adopt the modern path and the world should promote justice to get rid of extremism. This study examines President Musharraf's policy of "Enlightened Moderation" and its different interpretations by the national print media. The study finds that despite President Musharraf's efforts to explain this idea at length, it was interpreted in multiple, often conflicting, ways by scholars in Pakistan.

- 10.7. Sara Subhan**, PhD (Scholar) Assistant Professor, **Sadia Saleem**, and **Zahid Mahmood**, University of Management and Technology.

**MENTAL TOUGHNESS IN PAKISTANI CRICKETERS:  
A FACTOR ANALYTICAL APPROACH**

The aim of this study was to develop a culturally relevant scale of mental toughness for Pakistani cricketers with sound psychometric properties. In order to explore the phenomenology of mental toughness 20 national and international male cricketers were interviewed individually and their responses were recorded in verbatim. All the responses were collated, duplicate and vague items were discarded. The remaining items were transformed into a 4-point Likert scale to assess the intensity of each item and altogether 48 items comprised the Cricket Mental Toughness Scale (CMTS). Further, 149 male cricketers with the age range of 16-28 years ( $M=18.79$ ,  $SD=3.06$ ) selected through purposive sampling, were given the CMTS final 48 items list, along with the Cricket Mental Toughness Inventory (CMTI, Gucciardi & Gordon, 2009) for concurrent validity. For discriminant validity, the Sports Interference Scale (Donohue, Silver, Dickens, Covassin, & Lancer, 2007) and a demographic performa were also included. Exploratory factor analysis yielded 4 factors namely "Resilience", "Preparation", "Emotional Stability" and "Self Belief". The scale was found to have highly internally consistent ( $\alpha=.92$ ), and split half reliability  $r=.91$  with moderate levels of concurrent and discriminant validity. Results were further discussed in cross-cultural context by highlighting its implication for Pakistani cricketers.

- 10.8. Noor Ul Hadi**, Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Foundation University Islamabad.

**EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON INTERNAL  
CONTROL SYSTEMS AND MUSHARAKAH GROWTH:  
PERSPECTIVE FROM KP, PAKISTAN**

The poor growth of musharakah-based finance in the context of Pakistani Islamic banking is the main motivation behind this study. The literature identifies several factors for this poor growth. Among these, the direct influence of internal and external factors on the application of musharakah has gained crucial theoretical and empirical support. This study aims to identify the influence of internal control systems (internal factor) via the moderating role of government policies (external factor) on the growth of musharakah-based finance in Pakistani Islamic banking. To begin with, this study uses exploratory factor analysis (EFA) to identify the underlying

structure of items, and PLS-SEM to identify possible effects on data collected from 92 respondents. Results indicate the existence of partial moderation at a 10% level of significance ( $t$ -value=1.876,  $p$ -value=0.061). Since this paper tests the moderating variable, develops a theoretical framework, and uses Smart PLS 3 as methodological contributions improving upon existing literature. The study concludes by identifying future research opportunities and considering other variables with mediating effects.

**10.9. Muhammad Tufail, Fahad Sultan**, Assistant Professors and **Anum**, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan.

#### EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF CHALLENGE-HINDRANCE STRESSORS ON WORK ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR

Considering the current trends in stressors, this study examines the mediating role of job satisfaction between challenge-hindrane stressors and employee job performance. Adopting time-lagged and two sources data collection technique, the responses were recorded with an interval of one months. Data was collected from 872 white-collar job holders from different organizations. Results indicated the direct relation of challenge stressors and indirect relation of hindrance stressors with job satisfaction and employee job performance. Moreover, job satisfaction mediated the stressors-job performance relationship while hindrance stressors the mediation results was found inconsistent. Managerial implication and future recommendation have been suggested at the end.

**10.10. Zara Israr and Zaeema Riaz**, Ahmad University of Karachi, Pakistan.

#### PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH MENTAL HEALTH OF MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC MEDICAL CONDITIONS

The objective of the research was to establish the association between perceived social support and stress, self-esteem, anxiety and depression respectively. For this purpose, mothers of children with chronic medical conditions were recruited as participants from various government hospitals of Karachi. Mothers of children diagnosed with cancer ( $n=50$ ) and thalassemia ( $n=50$ ) were included in the sample. The Parental Stress Scale and Aga Khan University Anxiety and Depression Scale were used to determine the variables of maternal stress and anxiety and depression. Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale was incorporated to determine self-esteem levels. Additionally, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support was included, along with an informed consent and demographic form. The Urdu

version of all measures was used. A significant, negative relationship was obtained between perceived social support and maternal stress ( $r=-.40, <.05$ ) and anxiety and depression ( $r=-.51, <.05$ ). Moreover, a significant positive relationship between perceived social support and self-esteem ( $r=.57, <.05$ ) was also determined.

**10.11. Lubna Gul**, PhD Scholar, Department of Psychology, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar;  
**Syeda Farhana Jahangir**, University of Peshawar.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS-BASED  
 STRESS REDUCTION PROGRAMME (MBSRP) AND SUFI  
 MEDITATION (SM) IN THE TREATMENT OF NEUROTIC  
 ANXIETY AMONG FEMALES

The present study is designed to compare two different types of meditations i.e. Mindfulness meditation (MBSRP) and Sufi meditation (SM) in the treatment of neurotic anxiety among the female population, comprised 200 participants upon whom Hamilton Anxiety Scale was administered. Based on their scores on HAS, two groups of subjects each comprising 50 subjects with high anxiety and 50 with low anxiety scores ( $N=100$ ) were retained in the final study. Each group was further bifurcated resulting into four subgroups wherein 25 ( $n=25$ ) subjects derived from the high anxiety group ( $n=50$ ) were randomly assigned to SM while remaining 25 ( $n=25$ ) subjects having high anxiety randomly assigned to MM group. The same procedure was adopted with low anxiety group. After completing the prescribed meditation Pre- and Post-test measures on HAS for both groups were analyzed statistically through SPSS. The results show that MM group has higher mean on HAS as compared to SM group. The mean difference is 18.88 which is statistically significant at  $p<.001$ . Results accordingly depict SM as more effective in lowering anxiety, apparently because it matches the belief system of the Muslim population, providing a new avenue for future research.

**10.12. Syed Akhtar Ali Shah**, Former Home Secretary, KP;  
**Saima Parveen**, Women University, Swabi;  
**Jehanzeb Khalil**, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan.

GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES IN MAINSTREAMING OF  
 FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS INTO  
 KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

The passage of 25th amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan guaranteed doing away of articles 246 and 247 in the Constitution which



had restricted the application of parliamentary and provincial laws of the land to the tribal areas. The rule of law principle thus extends fully to the areas that stand merged with the KP province. The colonial past has been left behind by replacing the system of FCR with the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. Amidst all hopes new challenges of governance are also likely to develop. In the context, this paper highlights the governance challenges in mainstreaming of Federally Administered Tribal Areas into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with a special focus on challenges of law enforcement, jurisdiction and land revenue. This study is conducted by using historical and analytical approaches with descriptive and explanatory mode of research. Both primary and secondary data is utilized in order to investigate the research problem. Weak states with significant problems of governance (authority), capacity and legitimacy often face persistent challenges in controlling their territories, leading to the emergence of ungoverned areas within their geographical boundaries. Authority, capacity and legitimacy are interdependent and hence their balance is essential for state-building. An imbalance in them weakens instead of strengthening a state. Accordingly, the government should extend jurisdiction, ensure law enforcement and generation of revenue in FATA in order to accomplish the goal of state-building and strengthening governance.

**10.13. Kashif Saeed Khan**, University of Peshawar;

**Syed Munir Ahmad**, Associate Professor, Institute of Education & Research, University of Peshawar.

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF  
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW) AND  
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN THE POST-EARTHQUAKE  
RECOVERY EFFORT IN NORTHERN PAKISTAN

Empowerment is a popular approach concerning women and development. Empowerment considers gender needs from practical and strategic perspectives. The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) emphasizes that for eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women requires that women be appropriately empowered to make decisions relating to their interests. Pakistan ratified CEDAW in 1996. CEDAW's article 14 caters to the empowerment of rural women by ending discriminatory practices and tendencies and strengthening their societal roles and meeting their needs. Concerning the Pakistan earthquake recovery effort, it was claimed that

women were provided with social and economic opportunities so as to empower them in the long-run in terms of inclusion in decision-making processes. This paper explores and discusses adherence to CEDAW's article on women empowerment as part of the recovery effort in general in the Earth Quake Affected Areas (EQAAs). This study adopted a desktop based thematic review of the issues affecting the role of women during the recovery effort by relying on policy documents as well as CEDAW shadow reports and case studies undertaken in the EQAAs. A careful analysis reveals that concerning strengthening the role of women and their empowerment, the recovery effort produced successes and failures. The achievements in terms of socio-economic opportunities concerning women empowerment outweigh the weaknesses. The paper concludes that rural women belonging to the earthquake-affected areas will achieve socio-economic outcomes in terms of social emancipation, which will bring them closer to women residing in urban areas.

**10.14. Imad Khan**, Lecturer, University of Swat, KP, Pakistan;  
**Zahoor-Ul-Haq, Javed Iqbal** and **Zia Ullah**, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan.

#### GROWTH-ENVIRONMENT NEXUS: TESTING THE VALIDITY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL KUZNETS CURVE FOR THE SOUTH ASIAN ECONOMIES

In this study, the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis validity has been tested for the five South Asian Countries (SACs). The EKC hypothesis assumes an inverted-U-shaped association between environmental pollutants and per capita income (PCI). The study uses CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, in addition to other measures, as proxy for environmental degradation and PCI, energy consumption, population density and afforestation as control variables. A positive significant coefficient for PCI and a negative PCI square validate the EKC hypothesis in the SACs. The estimated turning point for the South Asian Economies was found to be US\$ 921.1 per capita. The study concludes that environmental policies should focus on sustainable planning and management of resources. Investment in human capital, encouraging foreign direct investment (FDI) and trade friendly policies can play an important role in keeping environment cleaner while promoting economic growth in these economies.

**10.15. Sonia Shagufta**, Assistant Professor, **Sonia Shams**, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar.

PREVALENCE, DIFFERENCES AND PREDICTORS OF  
ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION AMONG PREGNANT AND  
NON-PREGNANT WOMEN IN PESHAWAR, KHYBER  
PAKHTUNKHWA, PAKISTAN

The present study is focused to investigate the prevalence of anxiety and depression among married pregnant and non-pregnant women and to find out the risk factors that are responsible for the development of these disorders during pregnancy. Total sample was comprised 300 married women (N=300): half of them were pregnant (n=150) and half of them were married non-pregnant (n=150). Data was obtained from public and government sector hospitals in Peshawar. Urdu version of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale was used to assess the symptoms of anxiety and depression. Results revealed that both moderate and severe anxiety were more prevalent among pregnant as compare to non-pregnant women. However, pregnant women exhibited slightly low level of moderate depression than non-pregnant women. To make the comparison between the two groups t-test was used. Further, to assess the risk factors for anxiety and depression during pregnancy, regression analysis was conducted by using the data of pregnant women only. Results indicated that all three variables: socioeconomic status, domestic violence and husband's employment are significantly linked to anxiety and depression during pregnancy.

11. **FWU Journal of Social Sciences**, Vol. 13, No. 2, Fall 2019. ISSN: 1995-1272. Editor: **Razia Sultana**. Organization: **FWU Journal of Social Sciences, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan**. Website: [www.sbbwu.edu.pk](http://www.sbbwu.edu.pk) Email: [journal@sbbwu.edu.pk](mailto:journal@sbbwu.edu.pk)

11.1. **Jamshed Khan**, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad;  
**Razia Sultana**, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar

#### SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION AND AFGHANISTAN: AN OVERVIEW

Shanghai Cooperation Organization became a permanent international organization when a new member Uzbekistan joined it in 2001. This group has eight permanent members—China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan and India. In the initial years the *raison d'être* of the group was to resolve border issues between China and the Central Asian Republics, which emerged after the disintegration of USSR. All the border issues were settled among these states, and thus the scope of the organization has shifted towards security collaboration such as non-traditional security challenges i.e. terrorism, extremism, separatism, organized crimes and narcotic control. It is indeed pertinent to mention here that the leadership of China and Russia were keen in maintaining the internal security as the most imperative challenge. In this connection, emphasis was to address the threat of the so-called "three evils: terrorism, extremism and separatism. This article will analyze the role of SCO in Afghanistan imbroglio since the formation of this organization.

11.2. **Wisal Ahmad**, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, **Shahwali Khan** and **Mohammad Sohail Yunis**, Institute of Management Sciences, Peshawar.

#### THE RELATIONSHIP OF MACROECONOMIC FACTORS WITH CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS IN JAPAN

In this empirical research, we examine the relation of economic growth, foreign trade, energy consumption and industrial growth with carbon dioxide emissions in Japan during the period 1970-2010. We have capitalized on the bounds test within Autoregressive Distributed Lag (Pesaran, Shin, & Smith, 2001). Interestingly, our findings clearly demonstrate the existence of a long-term relation of carbon dioxide emissions with the macroeconomic factors. In addition, the estimated long-term model reveals that foreign trade, energy consumption and

industrial growth positively effects carbon dioxide emissions. We also observe that the economic growth has statistically no significant relation with carbon dioxide emissions. Finally, the paper finds no evidence to support the Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis.

**11.3. Sadia Saleem, Shumaiza Iqbal and Ayesha Jabeen**, University of Management and Technology.

#### ASSESSING IDENTITY IN ADOLESCENCE: A PSYCHOMETRIC STUDY

Identity is one the most critical concepts of the developmental psychology, yet it is quite elusive. This paper explores the structure of identity in a sample of adolescents from a collectivistic culture. The construct of identity was explored from 30 adolescents (15 Boys and 15 Girls) with the age range of 13-18 years through open-ended interviews. A final list of 39 items was piloted on the 20 adolescents. Finally, 400 (50% Boys and 50% Girls) with the age range of 13-18 years ( $M=14.37$ ,  $SD=1.23$ ) adolescents were selected through a stratified sampling and the Identity Scale for Adolescents (ISA), Demographic Performa, the School Children Problem Scale (Saleem & Mahmood, 2011) and the Identity Scale Inventory-V (ISI-V, Berzonsky *et al.*, 2013) were given to them. Exploratory Factor analysis of ISA yielded three factors Positive Self Identity, Negative Self Identity, and Arrogant Self Identity. Confirmatory Factor Analysis confirmed the three factor solution with 17 items. ISA was found to have a high internal consistency, convergent validity, discriminant validity and split half reliability. Results are discussed in terms of cultural and counseling implications of the construct of identity.

**11.4. Imran Naseem, Muhammad Tahir, Asim Afridi and Bilal Bin Saeed**  
COMSATS University Islamabad, Abbottabad Campus, Pakistan.

#### A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH CULTURE IN PAKISTAN

This study addresses evolution of research culture in Pakistan. The study is descriptive in nature. The primary analysis is related to 180 Pakistani universities and 13259 PhDs produced from these universities since 1947 till 2016 along with their different contextual ratios such as geography, gender, public and private sectors, universities and number of produced PhDs, supervisor and number of produced PhDs ratios, era wise growth of number of universities and produced PhDs. The study accounts for benchmark changes in leadership and resources as impacting factors for change in number of universities and produced number of Doctoral Researches (PhDs).

The primary source for data is HEC while respective websites of the universities (if available) are also explored for the missing data. The study documents relatively recent emergence of certain assets in terms of a research culture and anticipates an opportunity to build upon these assets in future. Public universities with more experience are taking lead in almost all domains such as increase in number of universities and PhDs produced, their geographic and gender diversity and supervisor to PhDs ratio etc. and private and relevantly new universities lag behind. If these could also start contributing soon Pakistan could muster the fruit of a rich research culture.

- 11.5. Nazia Nawaz**, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar; **Khalid Usman**, Post-Graduate Medical Institute, Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar.

MODERATING ROLE OF INTERNAL LOCUS OF  
CONTROL ON RELATIONSHIP OF LIFE SATISFACTION  
AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG DIABETES  
TYPE-II PATIENTS

The present study focused on type II diabetes patients in terms of their subjective wellbeing (QoL), life satisfaction (LS) and their sense of control over disease (Internal Locus of Control (ILoC)). For this purpose, 100 (N=100) diagnosed diabetic patients were approached through purposive sampling technique. The results showed a significantly positive correlation among the variables of the study i.e. quality of life, life satisfaction and internal locus of control but the moderating role of internal locus control has been found insignificant on the relationship of perceived wellbeing and life satisfaction. The findings suggests that the three factors are strongly correlated with each other but internal locus of control does not possess any moderating role and quality of life alone has significant impact on life satisfaction of the patients. Thus, by improving the perceived quality of life, the life satisfaction among the patients can be achieved.

- 11.6. Dr. Rabia Ishrat**, Assistant Professor, **Dr. Wali Rahman**, Department of Business Administration, Sarhad University of Science & IT, Peshawar.

EFFECT OF ATTITUDE AND INDIVIDUAL PERCEPTION  
ON KNOWLEDGE SHARING IN PESHAWAR UNIVERSITY:  
AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

This paper attempts to develop a model that would be looking at the effects of some knowledge-sharing factors such individuals' perception, and attitude on knowledge sharing in University of Peshawar. Data from 244 randomly selected respondents from the target population have been

collected through a questionnaire. Confirmatory factor analysis has been employed to check the validity and reliability of the adopted questionnaire along with the individual. Structural Equation Modeling technique has been employed. To test hypotheses of the study, regression model has been employed. Findings indicate that individual perception and attitude of the employees are all significant and positive predictors of knowledge sharing in the target population. Notwithstanding, individuals' perception has been proved to be the most influential factor within the overall model. Study of the extant literature reveals that research on this sub-area of knowledge management, in general and in universities, in particular, appears very sparse. To fill in that research gap this study has been undertaken. The study has some common limitations. With all the limitations, the results of the study have both practical and theoretical implications. The study recommends some future directions for further studies in the domain of knowledge management.

**11.7. Dr. Sana Shahid**, Assistant Professor, Department of Media and Communication Studies, Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi.

#### IMPACT OF "WHATSAPP CHAUPAL" ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS OF KARACHI—A CASE STUDY

This study finds out the effects of using WhatsApp as a teaching method to improve writing, speaking, listening, reading and critical skills of postgraduate students of Karachi, Pakistan. An experimental research approach was employed in which 'within-subject experimental design' was selected. n=25 female students enrolled in the first semester of master's in mass communication from media studies department of a private university were selected through purposive sampling. Participants were first taught for two hours in the classroom followed by a one-hour face-to-face learning session entitled traditional *Chaupal*. The same students were taught during the second semester in the classroom for two hours along with an additional hour of learning session was given to them through the WhatsApp group with the name of Digital *Chaupal*. Data was collected through a test to evaluate their writing, reading, listening, speaking and critical skills after both sessions. Findings show that the students performed better after using WhatsApp as a teaching method. Teaching through WhatsApp becomes the best-preferred teaching aid, which can be supplemented by classroom learning for better results.

**11.8. Sajida Zareen, Zilakat Khan and Amjad Amin, University of Peshawar.**

**EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DETERMINANTS OF THE PREFERENCES FOR PUBLIC SECTOR JOBS IN DISTRICT PESHAWAR**

People prefer public sector jobs as compared to private sector, which is a reason for high and rising unemployment duration. Many developing countries have experienced an appreciable rise in unemployment among educated youth, mostly those possessing university degrees. This unemployment arises as a result of job preferences, since the educated individuals prefer to remain unemployed rather than opt for a job in the private sector. This paper attempts to study the determinants of preferences for public sector job of the educated youth in district Peshawar. Primary data is collected from 210 respondents in district Peshawar. Data is analyzed using multiple regression analysis to estimate the relationship between job preferences and the factors affecting it. Age negatively affects preferences for public sector job while wage differences, gender, education and job insecurity effects positively job preferences for public sector jobs. It is concluded that more fringe benefits are given in public sector job and less in private sector jobs. To control unemployment, it is suggested that government must bring a balance between the public and private sector jobs. In private sector jobs working hours are large and wage per hour are less. There should be a proper job structure set by the government for private sector, so that the workers are not exploited for personal interests.

**11.9. Rafiullah Khan, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.**

**THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION OF THE BUNER FIELD FORCE, 1898: OBSERVATIONS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGIST**

In the imperial aura of the late 19th and early 20th century, archaeologists were not indifferent to socio-political developments in India. It is obvious, amongst others, from Sir Aurel Stein's works. This study particularly focuses on his Detailed Report of an Archaeological Tour with the Buner Field Force (1898). Stein, on the invitation of Major H. A. Deane, the first Political Agent of Malakand Agency, constituted in 1895, joined the punitive expedition of the Buner Field Force for an archaeological reconnaissance of the valley. The expedition aimed at punishing the tribes for participating in the 1897 uprisings at Malakand. Primarily concerned with archaeological survey, Stein also made observations on war and



resistance. This study extracts these non-archaeological data from Stein's report with a special focus on routes and movements of the force and responses of the locals. All this has, finally, been assessed in the light of recent scholarly debates.

12. ***FWU Journal of Social Sciences***, Vol. 13, No. 3, Winter 2019. ISSN: 1995-1272. Editor: Razia Sultana. Organization: FWU Journal of Social Sciences, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan. Website: [www.sbbwu.edu.pk](http://www.sbbwu.edu.pk) Email: [journal@sbbwu.edu.pk](mailto:journal@sbbwu.edu.pk)

12.1. **Dr. Muhammad Siddique**, Assistant Professor of HRM, Institute of Management Sciences Peshawar, Pakistan;  
**Noor Said** and **Muqaddas Butt**, University of Education, Lahore, Pakistan.

PERSPECTIVES OF STUDENTS' AND FACULTY ON  
STUDENT EVALUATION OF TEACHING AT INSTITUTE  
OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES PESHAWAR

This paper sets out to determine the perceptions of students and faculty regarding students' evaluation of teachers' teaching and seeks their suggestions for improvement in the Student Evaluation of Teaching (SET) process. The purpose of this research is to investigate the differences between faculty and student perceptions about SET. Using quantitative and qualitative approaches, the data was collected from faculty members and students from undergraduate and master programs at Institute of Management Sciences, Peshawar, Pakistan. Data was collected through an online questionnaire on 14 different aspects related to SET process. The sample includes 36 full time faculty members and 239 students from BBA, MBA and MS-Management programs. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics using t-test techniques are used for data analysis. Results indicated significant variations among students and faculty in terms of various aspects of SET process. Overall, faculty members appear to be considering students as mostly non-serious about SET process. Findings suggested that Students are more concerned about the lack of SET suggestions in policy implementation and decision-making. The findings showed variation among all stakeholders suggesting more emphasis needs to be done in terms of awareness and implementation of the SET process in institutions.

- 12.2. Dr. Sonia Shagufta**, Assistant Professor and **Sobia Sahibzada**, Department of Psychology, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar;  
**Daniel Boduszek**, University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom.

PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS IN RELATION TO SUICIDE  
 IDEATION IN MALE AND FEMALE UNDERGRADUATE  
 STUDENTS: A STRUCTURAL EQUATION  
 MODELING APPROACH

Previous studies suggested a link between psychopathy and suicide attempt and current suicide ideation among inmate population (Conner, Meldrum, Wieczorek, Duberstein, & Welte, 2004; Douglas, Lilienfeld, Skeem, Poythress, Edens, & Patrick, 2008; Pennington, Cramer, Miller, & Anastasi, 2015). However, this link is less likely focused among students. Present study uses cross-sectional method for data collection. Structural equation models of Levenson's Self Report Psychopathy-Revised Urdu Version (LSRPS-RUV, 2018) in relation to suicide ideation were presented and tested to find out a direct relationship between the three dimensions of the scale and suicidal ideation. For this purpose, five latent variables were identified: egocentricity, callous, antisocial factor, and suicidal ideation. Current results revealed that antisocial factor of LSRPS-RUV were significantly positively linked to the current suicidal ideation in total sample. To analyse the gender differences for this relationship, further SEM was estimated for both male and female students separately. Callous factor was significantly negatively related to suicide ideation while antisocial factor was significantly positively related to suicide ideation only in male students. However, no relationship has been found among three factors of LSRPS-RUV and current suicide ideation in female students.

- 12.3. Ms. Almas Ashraf**, Assistant Professor, **Muhammad Fareed** and **Ms. Shazia Mushtaque**, Department of Humanities, NED University of Engineering and Technology.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN EDUCATION:  
 PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS FROM  
 PAKISTANI SCHOOL, COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

Pakistan is a multilingual country with more than 72 living languages. Language choice for medium of instruction (MOI), especially in a linguistically diversified country like Pakistan, is not an easy task. MOI plays a significant role in classroom practices and, therefore, any decision regarding the MOI must be taken into consideration with the opinion of the

directly involved stakeholders, i. e. teachers and students. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to take teachers and students perceptions about MOI. Data were collected from 139 students and 36 teachers from three public sector institutions one school, one college and one university through semi-structured questionnaires. The tool was checked for self- and expert-validity before piloting. The data were analysed using thematic analysis. The findings reveal that teachers and students prefer Urdu language as MOI and for classroom interaction. However, the participants acknowledge the international status and significance of English language. Teacher respondents also state that students' weak English language skills are a major barrier in implementing English as MOI.

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Pakistan. E-mail: Editor.grassrots@usind.edu.pk.**

- 13.1. Sadia Mehmood**, Assistant Professor, **Kashif Ghani Syed**, M.Phil  
Scholar, Department of Mass Communication, University of Karachi.

**UNTAMED SUBJECTIVITY UPON BLASPHEMY:  
COMPARATIVE SUBJECTIVITY OF THE NATIONAL AND  
INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH AND NATIONAL URDU PRINT  
MEDIA UPON REPORTING A BLASPHEMY  
CASE IN PAKISTAN.**

Objectivity of news have always been a debate, even the trusted source of information, the newspapers are not 'clean' so to say. Contrary to the codes of neat journalism, news reports are often found reflecting ideological, economic, regional, religious and pre-determined viewpoints. In the current study, the researcher has purposely picked the blasphemy case of Aasiya Bibi from year 2010 involving Salman Taseer (late), then the Governor of Punjab and Mumtaz Qadri (late) the member of elite police force who shot Mr. Taseer and was later hanged in 2016. The researcher analyzed level of subjectivity in the news stories and editorial of two international and three national newspapers, *The Guardian*, *The New York Time* and *The Dawn*, *Daily Jang* and the *Daily Express* respectively. Through the scientific method of analyzing the content it is observed that in such cases, even the pioneers of print medium and the self-proclaimed champions of the codes of journalism are found overwhelmingly subjective.

- 13.2. Saba Sahar**, Ph.D Scholar, **Dr. Naghma Mangrio**, Professor,  
Department of International Relations, University of Sindh

**CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR:  
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

Pak-China relations have been exemplary in the contemporary international politics. Both States have been maintaining strong ties in terms of diplomatic and military cooperation. However, the close economic cooperation has added a new dimension in the Pak-China all weather partnership. Over the years, China and Pakistan strategic cooperation has evolved at unprecedented level. In the year 2013, the Chinese President

Xi Jinping proposed the construction of One Belt One Road (OBOR) that aims to connect China with West Asia, Central Asia, South Asia and Middle East. It is a bitter fact that, since 9/11 Pakistan has suffered in socio-political and especially in economic dimension. The regional security environment and rise of extremism and terrorism has resulted into the hampering economic development. Therefore, the CPEC project will prove to be game changer and when completed it will have deep impact on economic development of Pakistan in future. The CPEC provides an opportunity for Pakistan to stabilize its society and reshape its positive image at international level from fragile State to emerging economy in the South Asian region. The rise of China in economic sphere has been jealously seen by other developed countries while for Pakistan it has been a blessing factor. Thus, Pak- China strategic partnership entered into the new phase of economic cooperation that will certainly change the dynamics of the regional politics. This paper aims to discuss the multiple dimensions of CPEC; its importance for Pakistan and China along with its internal and external challenges. Moreover, economic and security perspectives will be focused in detail. To fully understand the role of CPEC as driving force of economic prosperity, this paper discusses its potential as a game changer for both China and Pakistan.

**13.3. Rozina Jumani**, M.Phil Scholar, **Dr. Ahmad Saeed**, Research Supervisor at HIESS.

### ECD EDUCATORS' OUTLOOK ON EARLY YEARS' CURRICULUM AND PEDAGOGY FOSTERING CHILDRENS HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT

The main purpose of the study was to explore educators' views on children's early years' curriculum and pedagogy implemented in Pakistan. This research study is grounded in qualitative design i.e. case study. The case included examining educators, the early years' and school managers' critical reflections on children's learning and development during the early years' education. This research study is first of its kind in the context of Pakistan as the early years teachers' views about their teaching practices have rarely incorporated in recent studies. The main finding of this study was that curriculum and pedagogies used in early years' program has never been concentrated earlier as potential research themes. Though many research studies have been conducted on the implementation of ECE programs, but not any specific study concentrated on matching curriculum goals with its implementation to facilitate children's

holistic development. It was learnt that national curriculum framework 2007 is not followed in most ECE classes. The main reason was found that many practitioners i.e. educators and managers have not seen or read it. Consequently, national philosophy is compromised while nurturing children holistically. It is therefore recommended for teachers and educators to study the national and now provincial curriculum framework because it has set a benchmark as what to achieve and suggested how to achieve the goals.

**13.4. Dr. Irfan Ahmed Shaikh**, Assistant Professor; **Bashir Ahmed Jatoi**, Lecturer; **Dr. Abdul Rahman Nizamani**, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

POST-INDEPENDENCE COLONIAL IMPACTS ON THE  
POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN:  
THE BUREAUCRACY

The ethos of every post-colonial country was shaped by the way in which it secured its independence, therefore, in analyzing the political development of Pakistan from its creation one must consider the related development of India prior to Partition, exploring the nature of colonial rule and its far reaching impacts on the political development of Pakistan after independence. While India has seen innumerable kingdoms rise and fall and many waves of invasions, the British encroachment in India from the 18th century onwards, particularly the direct incorporation of India as the jewel of the British Empire in 1857, was unique in that it wrenched the locus of political and economic control away from the Subcontinent to Europe. However, many British residents in India 'went native', by adopting local religion and culture. The British loved India, whether residents such as Rudyard Kipling or the ruling elite in Britain (e.g. Queen Victoria had Indian servants and companions). The British cultivated an elite group of administrators from the powerful indigenous landowners and middle-class professionals (the latter of whom were mainly from Hindu castes), which helped the British to consolidate their vested interests to strengthen their rule in India. The amalgamated British army consisted of Indian and British soldiers under the command of British officers. This paper discusses in detail the impacts of British colonial rule in the Subcontinent with special reference to post-independence Pakistan drawing on archival records and other written materials on the subject.

- 13.5. Dr. Muhammad Memon**, Assistant Professor; **Mashooq Ali Khowaja**, Assistant Professor; **Rajkumar**, Ph.D Scholar; **Rameez Haider Solangi**, M.Phil Scholar, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### INFLUENCE OF ADVERTISING ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR FOR CONSPICUOUS PRODUCTS

This research articulates the influence of advertising on consumer buying behavior for conspicuous products. Aim of conducting this study was to analyze the impact of advertising liking and advertising attitude on consumer buying behavior, mainly to investigate that either the advertisements are effective to convince the people to spend money on conspicuous products or to influence their buying behavior. Findings of this research will be beneficial to overcome the problem of advertisers focusing more on advertisements contents and effectiveness of advertisements. In order to investigate this, data was collected by showing different advertisements to the responders and it was asked for to fill up the questionnaire. According to our findings, there is a significant and positive influence of advertising on consumer buying behavior for conspicuous products which means that it contributes much in influencing consumer buying behavior through both national product advertisements and international products advertisements.

- 13.6. Saima Murtaza Pandhiani**, Lecturer; **Dr. Sumera Umrani**, Associate Professor, Institute of English Language & Literature, University of Sindh.

#### A POST-STRUCTURAL INQUIRY INTO FEMALE ESL LEARNERS' GENDER IDENTITIES AT A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY IN PAKISTAN

The present study investigates how English language learning interacts with the gender identities and roles of female learners at the University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan. Who learns what and how, is influenced by the learners' gendered and sexualized identities (Pavlenko, 2004). Language learners have to navigate power relations within the classroom and their specific communities and develop understanding of their limitations and opportunities within these communities. Institutional practices and gender ideologies inhibit their access to networks which in turn affect their linguistic output and interactional opportunities. Within Interpretive epistemological framework eight female learners of final year (fourth year) Linguistics studying at IELL were interviewed and observed twice during one year to gather data for the present study. From the data it appeared that Pakistani females' access to linguistic resources is



mediated by cultural norms and societal expectations. Throughout their academic journeys the learners' agency remained active due to which they were able to invest in their ESL learning and challenge socially imposed identities on them.

- 13.7. Fakhar Bilal**, Lecturer, Department of History, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad;  
**Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**, Professor & Director, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;  
**Dr. Yasir Ali**, Lecturer, Department of History & Civilization Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

#### PERFORMANCE OF MANSABDARI SYSTEM UNDER THE SUCCESSORS OF EMPEROR JALAL-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD AKBAR

The aim of this paper is to analyze the performance of mansabdari system under the successors of Emperor Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar. The paper is focused on the mansabdari system which was developed and strengthened during the reign of Akbar. It can be argued that the mansabdari was an integrated system of efficient and loyal servants on the disposal of Akbar for the large expansion of his empire. The successors of Akbar tried to capture the spirit of Akbar's age and reign in all respects but without much success. The system remained intact with central authority during Akbar's days. The paper indicates that after the death of Akbar, the mansabdars started defying the authority of governors as well as the successors of Akbar. In this research attempt, the performance of mansabdari system under the successors of Akbar i.e. Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb will be analyzed.

- 13.8. Mansoor Ahmed Soomro**, Assistant Professor; **Dr. Muneeruddin Soomro**, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Sindh University Campus, Dadu;  
**Dr. Ghulam Akbar Mahesar**, Professor, Department of Political Science & Director, Area Study Centre Far East & South East Asia, University of Sindh Jamshoro;  
**Sana Rani**, Researcher, Department of Criminology, University of Karachi, Karachi.

#### A STUDY OF STRESS FACTORS AND THEIR IMPACT ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL

The main emphasis of the study is on the academic performance and the stress management in applied science among the students of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Campus, Sindh University, Dadu. What is the

level of stress on the academic success of the students? How does it affect their lifestyle and health? This is what the research study covers to counteract the general stress among the students. The purpose of the study is to inquire and bring light to measure and check the present stress among students of the university. While doing the research a quantitative method was applied for collecting and analyzing the data. The Questionnaires were distributed among different students for this purpose. Innumerable factors of stress were found in the results and the factors were grouped in four categories which are: Environmental Factors, Academic Factors, and Personal Factors. In environmental factors, the stress was about the happening the fate in the future. The students were found worried about future that what would happen about their fate? How it will happen? What is about to happen? When they came into contact with the new people it raised their stress. Also the class workload was the main reason for the stress among the students regarding academic factors. When the students were experiencing the workload of the class the group of the students came under stress. The last factor was a personal factor which was mainly due to the financial problem among the students. The stress of all categories can be managed through stress management courses and doing different extra-curricular activities which will help to divert the attention of the students on different occasions. This study has drawn significant conclusions and suggests further measures for practitioners which could help other to manage stress. The limitations are also mentioned so that those who are conducting research for the similar cases can extract better results and ways of curbing stress. A survey questionnaire was designed to collect the response from students, the five-point Likert scale was used from strongly agree to strongly disagree. SPSS-21 version was used to interpret the results through different quantitative techniques like descriptive, regression and correlation

**13.9. Shahzeb Shaikh**, PhD Scholar; **Afshan Iqbal**, PhD Scholar; **Dr. Asghar Dashti**, Assistant Professor, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology (FUUAST), Baba-i-Urdu Road, Karachi.

#### IMPACT OF MILITARY WARS/CONFLICTS ON PAKISTAN-INDIA RELATIONS

South Asia and Indian subcontinent have historically been regions of geo-strategic importance. They have been the most sought-after territories for every major world player in each era. As a result of independence from

the British in 1947, Pakistan and India emerged as two sovereign states, however, at loggerheads with each other since their very inception. The two countries have fought four deadly wars (1947-48, 1965 & 1971), including one (Kargil) after attaining the status of nuclear powers. One commonality in all these wars has been the unresolved Kashmir Issue, which remains the sorest point in the Pak-India ties to-date. These wars and many others military conflicts have resulted in the breach of peace for the region causing a much-feared nuclear threat, economic losses, disruption of social and cultural ties etc. For greater world peace, Pakistan and India need to resolve their differences/issues through bilateral negotiations, as war is no solution to any problem. For this purpose, political leadership of both the countries will have to intelligently carve out a plan to achieve the objective of peace and tranquility in the region. Both the countries need to realize that neighbours cannot be wished away peace in South Asia is synonymous to peace in the world.

**13.10. Erum Shaikh**, Instructor; **Dr. Imamuddin Khoso**, Professor; **Dr. Fida Chandio**, Associate Professor, Institute of Mathematics & Computer Science, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### EFFECTS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A CONCEPTUAL AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Sustainable development is considered as or can be one of the ways in achievement, progress and benefit for organizations. Organizations use and utilize this source to require a system on which they can rely upon and keeping in mind the end goal to recognize openings and associated risks and to make, realize, control, and upgrade the sustainable goals of corporations which to be both progressively viable (for themselves and the overall population) and increasingly productive in terms of monetary. Based on the content analysis and literature review, this paper review and proposed the conceptual framework on the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and its effect on Organizational Performance of Pakistan's retail banks. It is conceptual type of research which possesses four hypotheses, first Independent Variable is CSR and Four Dependent Variables such as, Organizational Performance (OP), Financial Performance (FP), Employee Commitment (OC) and Organizational Reputation (OR) and these are not proven in this research. This paper suggests that by initiating the practices of corporate social responsibility can improve the performance of the organization and also increase its

financial position, commitment level of the employees and improve the overall reputation of the company. Different literature suggests that this research could be done with primary as well as secondary sources sometimes the researchers have used mixed form of methodologies, this study is based on secondary data using internet which is one of the powerful tools to generate the data. Researchers conclude and give some suggestions for the future research work with the discussion on previous literature review.

- 13.11. Dr. Akhtar Hussain Sandhu**, Professor of History, University of Education, Lahore, Post-Doctoral Fellow, Department of History, Royal Holloway, University of London, UK;  
**Rafi Raza Sanghro**, PhD Scholar, International Relations, University of Northampton, England;  
**Shahbaz Ahmad**, Assistant Professor, Department of History, Government College, Hafizabad;  
**Pirah Zulfiqar**, M.Phil Scholar, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### HARMONY AND PEACE EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN: FOCUS ON PCTB TEXTBOOKS OF HISTORY AND PAKISTAN STUDIES

Textbooks produce specific minds so are believed the best way to promote peace and harmony in a society. Policymakers draw ideological lines for specific goals and educate the coming generations through the contents of the textbooks. Whatever agenda a nation has, peace and social harmony cannot be compromised so syllabi mean to promote nationalism along with integration. Although history and social studies textbooks address coexistence and tolerance but even then many writers share their reservations about some points. K K Aziz (1993) in Pakistan castigated the governments and the textbook authors on 'distortion' of the historical events and deleting important segments of history from the syllabi. Mariam Chughtai shared her reservation regarding the textbooks being published in Pakistan. Romila Thapar in India raised objections against the BJP government's effort of 'religionising the syllabi' and tried her best to introduce non-communal approach based on social harmony in the textbooks while writing history books but her effort remained a mere desire because the 'religiously' extremist political party occupying the main corridor of the national government and having no compatibility with her ideas refused to accept the undisputed historical facts. Dr. Mubarak Ali opined while writing on the textbooks that 'defective textbooks create a

defective mindset. Ideology limits people from acquiring new knowledge in order to understand the fast changing world' (Dawn, April 16, 2016). 'National History' reflects national point of view to produce a generation who represents some specific land, culture, religion, political ideology, art and social ethics. Children are taught to grow with their own culture, religion and social norms. This study finds that syllabus of the subjects of History and Pakistan Studies produced by the Punjab Curriculum and Textbook Board (PCTB) aims at educating the 'national interpretation of history along with respect for other religious groups' to the posterity, therefore, no gaps seem in the textbooks of History and Pakistan Studies. Criticism arises mostly on the old textbooks while the PCTB had revised the textbooks massively and all the historical periods including Indus Valley Civilization, ancient India, Sikh rule, etc. are being taught at the school and college level. The 'history textbook' is not a 'history' rather it offers interpretation of the historical events.

**13.12. Noresh Keerio**, Ph.D Scholar; **Dr. Nizamuddin Channa**, Professor; **Dr. Hakim Ali Mahesar**, Associate Professor, University of Sindh Jamshoro.

#### ROLE OF GENDER VARIANCES IN JOB SATISFACTION OF EMPLOYEE WORKING IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNIVERSITIES

This research aims to investigate the association of gender dissimilarities and job satisfaction among employees working in public sector Universities. Structural equation modelling approach using Smart PLS is employed to test hypotheses on 410 samples of university officers. The findings reveal that the gender differences have positive relationship with employee job satisfaction. Moreover, there are various factors alike organizational commitment, working conditions which are not considered in this research. Furthermore, current research has stressed on the significance of HR practices in public sector universities to manage diversity. The research implications suggest that authorities relating to public sector universities private banking sector of Pakistan needs to pay attention on rewards and recognition activities as employees expect rewards according to their efforts.

- 13.13. Ayaz Afsar**, Professor; **Ameer Sultan**, Lecturer, Department of English, International Islamic University, Islamabad;  
**Mubarak Ali Lashari**, Assistant Professor, Institute of English Language & Literature, University of Sindh.

#### NAWAZ SHARIF'S SPEECHES TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY: A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS

Every year heads of different states make their speeches in the general debate of United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). They address national and international issues and suggest measures to resolve them with the help of international community and the United Nations. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif also made speeches in the UNGA. In 2013, he was newly-elected prime minister and was enthusiastic to resolve issues with India. There was no internal political pressure on him at that time and the government in India was hostile towards Pakistan. But one year in power and embattled with domestic issues and international pressure, the prime minister approached the issues differently in his 2014 speech. The aim of this paper is to compare his two speeches and see what changes occurred in his stance towards India. The main focus of the analysis is: Who is the addressee of these speeches? How confident did Nawaz feel about the solution of the issues that he raised? The Corpus tool Wmatrix has been used to analyze the data. The results show significant differences in his two speeches with regard to his stance towards India.

- 13.14. Mumtaz Ali**, Assistant Professor; **Dr. Ameer Ali Abro**, Associate Professor; **Dr. Niaz Ahmed Bhutto**, Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;  
**Shahzaib Mumtaz**, BBA Student, Iqra University, Main Campus, Karachi.

#### E-COMMERCE AND ITS EFFECTS IN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

E-Commerce in today's world is playing an important role in global business. A quantitative and qualitative research was conducted with professional members, employees working in organization which are dealing with E-Business or online working via internet and their views gave an empirical and dynamic approach to make business efficient and effective. Connectivity with market to find best manufacture for goods and for manufacture to finds its buyer for their finished goods. Flow of information become faster and gathering of data become easier to make activities of business to get optimal results. Numbers of goods are available complications to finds goods are removed by complimentary

goods. Supplies of goods at proper time in order to meet demand by consumer plays win to win game. Improved methods of technology like RFID make work easier and accessible information about goods to management. Manpower in forms of labor is reducing which leads to decrease in the cost of goods. Ordering cost saves time and gives a specified time both producers to make commodity and consumer for delivery of goods. E-Commerce with contrast of components of supply chain in the form of warehouse, logistics, number of listing suppliers, number of listing items on one web in the form of website on one platform give dynamic image to businesses in the race of competitive world. Business transactions done with internet not only reduce time but also make documents or records for longer time able to send data from distant parts of the world. Through websites, we can get complete price information and other relevant information for goods.

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**14.1. Dr. Muhammad Ali Shaikh**, Meritorious Professor; **Dr. Sana Shahid**, Assistant Professor; **Dr. Sumera Memon**, Assistant Professor  
Department of Media and Communication Studies, Sindh Madressatul  
Islam University, Karachi.

**AWARENESS AND ACCESSIBILITY OF RIGHT TO  
INFORMATION ACT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF  
MINORITIES WITHIN PAKISTAN AND INDIA**

Right to Information (RTI) has become one of the major laws to strengthen the democracy of a country. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the awareness and accessibility of RTI for minorities in Pakistan and India. In this regard, a survey questionnaire was distributed to the total of 50 Pakistani Hindus and 50 Indian Muslims under snowball sampling method. The findings were analyzed with the help of independent-samples t-test on SPSS. Findings indicate Pakistani Hindus have only 12% awareness and right to access information as compare to Indian Muslims. For the future studies, there is a need to develop awareness of Right to Information specially in Pakistan in order to improve accountability and transparency in the structure of government.

**14.2. Dr. Imdad Ali Khowaja**, Assistant Professor; **Dr. Urooj Talpur**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;  
**Dr. Kamleshwer Lohana**, Assistant Professor, Mehran University  
Institute of Science, Technology and Development, Jamshoro.

**A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF AGRO-BASED  
INDUSTRY IN MATIARI DISTRICT, SINDH, PAKISTAN:  
A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Pakistan is the agrarian country and its last economic data shows the growth in the agriculture production. More than 60 percent population is living in rural areas of the country and is engaged with agriculture activities. While the agro based industry is linked with agriculture sector and use agriculture raw material for production of final goods. The agro-based industry provides income and employment generation opportunities. Therefore, the agro-based industry is beneficial for the



economic development of the area. For this study, the 384 sample have been selected from the district Matiari and statistical Chi square test result highlights that the agro-based industry is beneficial for the development of the rural area.

- 14.3. Tahal Kumar**, Lecturer, University of Sindh, Laar Campus, Badin;  
**Dr. Imamuddin Khoso**, Professor; **Dr. Noor Muhammad Jamali**,  
Professor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EMPLOYEES'  
PERCEPTION RELATING TO PERFORMANCE  
APPRAISAL PRACTICES IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE  
BANKING SECTOR OF SINDH

Performance appraisal is a key human resource practice and source of a motivation for an employee and its success depends on justice perception of an employee towards performance appraisal system. Pakistani banking sector is playing a vital role in the economic growth of the country. Private Banks are innovative and effective in their approach as compared to the public banks. Past studies have compared the public and private banks and found that new private banks are more effective than public banks in terms of technical and economic efficiency. However, there are meager studies available in the context of justice perception of performance appraisal practices in the public and private banks. Data were collected through five-point Likert scale and analyzed with SPSS 24.0 versions. In the result difference of justice is measured by mean differences and independent sample t-test. However, it is found that employees of private banks perceive greater justice as compared to public banks. This study emphasizes the importance of fairness perception of employees in the context of performance appraisal practices and could be used to better understand the problems associated with appraisal practices in public and private banks.

- 14.4. Zohra Khatoon**, Assistant Professor, Department of Science and Technical Education University of Sindh, Elsa Kazi Campus, Hyderabad;  
**Dr. Parveen Munshi**, Professor, Department of Psychological Testing and Guidance and Research, University of Sindh, Elsa Kazi Campus, Hyderabad & Vice Chancellor, University of Sufism and Modern Sciences, Bhit Shah.

## ATTITUDE TOWARDS SCIENCE: A CASE STUDY OF HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL STUDENTS OF SINDH PROVINCE

This research is conducted, in order to perceive the attitude of higher secondary level students of Sindh towards science. Students (Male=448, Female=648) belonging to higher-secondary level (Class-XI & XII) from Hyderabad division were surveyed. Students were divided in Urban (N=455) and Rural (N=641) groups accordingly. "Test of Science Related Attitudes" known as TOSRA, initially developed by (Fraser, 1978) was adapted and translated in Urdu as well, was used as the attitude measurement instrument. Internal consistency was checked with Cronbach's alpha reliability test. After pilot study, the test was administered. Significant difference of the attitude towards science across the students was noticed based on their gender and their locale. The results show that, with small effect size, male students significantly scored higher on almost all of the attitude sub-scales of TOSRA as compared to female students. Interestingly, students belonging to rural areas significantly scored higher with medium effect size on all the attitude sub-scale towards science as compare to students from urban areas.

**14.5. Muhammad Ishaque Bajoi**, Ph.D Scholar; **Dr. Ambreen Zaib Khaskhelly**, Professor, Department of Economics, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

## PERFORMANCE OF BANKING INDUSTRY AFTER PRIVATIZATION IN PAKISTAN: A CASE STUDY OF MCB LIMITED

This research work aims to investigate the impact of privatization on the performing efficiency of Muslim Commercial Bank Limited and the phenomenon of denationalization after the failure of socialism and communism globally. As the direction of enteritis was predetermined by state which in long term affected the performance of state-owned entities on many fronts even they reached at the verge of collapse and state was compelled to inject capital for their survival. Ultimately, the state took drastic steps and initiated the process of denationalization and privatization to keep the industry intact in the changed scenario. In 1974, during Z. A. Bhutto regime Pakistan's banking industry was nationalized with prime objective to address the issues of backward segments of economy but unfortunately after privatization industry was used for political motives and witnessed poor performance and financial indiscipline

due to frequent interference in the affairs of banks particularly in lending activities and hiring of inefficient human resources. Resultantly banks failed to deliver as per expectation of masses and could not deliver quality customer services on one hand and accumulation of infected portfolio on the other which in turn swallowed the profitability and the capital of banks. It is revealed that bank has tremendously performed in all Key Performing Indicators, it has improved its profitability manifold, deposit base is significantly enhanced and became more liquid and solvent.

**14.6. Dr. Khalil-ur-Rahman Shaikh**, Additional Secretary, Services General Administration Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.

#### CULTURAL LINKAGES BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF SINDH AND JAPAN

Japan and the land of present Pakistan had cultural linkages since ages. Sindh has remained important part of this land. The Indus civilization had trade links with other countries including Sumerian and Babylonian civilizations. This trend continued afterwards, and trade relations were established between people of Sindh and Japan in the 19th century. This interaction led both the countries to have cultural linkages. Presently many Sindhis are residing in Japan who have adopted Japanese culture besides maintaining their own cultural traditions and customs. Sindhi poetry adopted Japanese Haiku and 'Safarnamas' were written in Sindhi language grasping the living and traditions, etc. of Japan. This research paper also discusses that both countries' people have similar style of sitting together and exchange of opinions and happenings of the day which is traditionally called 'Katchehry' in Sindh.

**14.7. Dr. Muhammad Abdullah**, Assistant Professor of English, Northern University, Noshehra;

**Dr. Ghulam Ali Buriro**, Assistant Professor, Institute of English Language & Literature, University of Sindh;

**Rizwan Aftab**, Lecturer, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### WORLD VIEW: A PHILOSOPHICAL AND THEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

The world of today has emerged as a global village with diversity of culture, faith, religion, ideology and belief. The difference of point of view and intolerance are still left to be taken into account by the intellectuals of the world seriously with other multiple universal problems. In the present scenario, there is a need to rationalize the human existence on the face of

Earth in terms of the sole objectives of human life. This study is an attempt to present a world view to the humanity through a philosophical and theological approach. Multiple questions have been raised and then answered with reference to Islamic religious philosophy of human life. It is an attempt to strengthen harmony among the world citizens.

**14.8. Dr. Fazal Ali Shaikh**, Ph.D Scholar; **Nasrullah Odhano**, M.Phil Scholar, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### A COMPARATIVE RESEARCH BETWEEN CONVENTIONAL AND ISLAMIC BANK SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN: LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT

The function of the bank is differentiated into budgetary middle people, facilitator and supporters. Hence, the banks keep themselves as confided body to their trade and business partners. Assets hazard could emerge and to be seen out of such diverse tasks since they are entirely on stake in terms of accessibility. When assets are set out by the non-members supplementary actions are necessary to be taken by the Islamic banks in order to balance assets and liquidity with Sharia standards. The purpose of this exploration is to find the liquidity risk associated to the dissolvability of finance based foundation in order to evaluate assets risk management via parallel evaluation between Islamic and other Pakistani banks. This paper inspects the significance of the magnitude of the bank, networking capital margin on equity, finical sufficiency plus return on Resources and Assets (RoA), along assets stake organization in conventional plus Islamic banks of the Pakistan. The investigation relays on auxiliary knowledge that is over the period of four years. For instance, during 2017-2018, the investigation explored positive, hence, less significant relationship of magnitude of the firm plus networking cash surge to net assets along with liquidity vulnerability in similar models. Moreover, financial competence share in other banks plus margin of assets in Islamic banks is found encouraging and prominent at 10% gradation equivalent.

**14.9. Dr. Suhail Ansari**, Assistant Professor; **Rameez Ali Mahesar**, Teaching Assistant, School of Media Communication Studies, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Shaheed Benazirabad;  
**Hassan Latif Shaikh**, Lecturer, Department of Criminology, University of Sindh Jamshoro.

## WHY CRIMINOLOGISTS STUDY JOURNALISM?

Media is situated within, and fully interwoven with, many other social practices, to the extent where crime and media representations are inseparable. Criminologists must, however, be alert to the ways in which media create perceptions in order to understand that things are not as always as they are presented. Criminologist has to be a well-versed scholar on the subject of media practices to tread fuzzy area between the news and propaganda and to identify the instances of media coverage of crime as the major culprit for the increase in crime through its redefinition; and for the increase in pessimism through projecting only dark things in much darker light as good news is bad news for media. Awareness of media practices helps criminologists to understand the reasons for separate feeds so can be used for different content of several newspapers to realize truth; and to understand the failure of media to publicize moral dilemma because of its failure to offer rational and duly informed societal response. Criminologist is to be media scholar to know that news is not necessarily about events those transcend crimes and there does exist the standoff between moral panic and realism and separation of cause and effect and the addition of newness to news and exceptionalization of crime; and crime representation can be for the marginalization of some groups.

**14.10. Noor-ul-Hiba**, M.Phil Research Scholar; **Dr. Mir Ghulam Hyder Talpur**, Professor; **Muhammad Rafique Daudpoto**, Lecturer, Department of Statistics, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

## EMPIRICAL STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF FORCED MARRIAGES AND UNEDUCATED SPOUSE IN SINDH PROVINCE: A CASE STUDY OF HYDERABAD DISTRICT

The aim of this study is to recognize that how many divorced men and women are agreed that forced marriages and uneducated spouse are the causes of divorce in Hyderabad district. This study is based on primary data, and the data are collected through questionnaires from 400 respondents (200 divorced men and 200 divorced women) by using stratified sampling. Results indicate that both men and women are highly agreed that divorce occurs due to forced marriages and uneducated spouse in Hyderabad district. The hypotheses of this study have been accepted and there is no association between the variables of chi-square test.

**14.11. Dr. Tayyaba Rafique Makhdoom**, Lecturer; **Dr. Muhammad Nawaz**, Associate Professor; **Safia Saifuddin Abbasi**, BBA (Hons.) Student, Sindh University, Laar Campus, Badin.

THE ENIGMA OF STABLE EMPLOYMENT: DOES JOB SECURITY REALLY MAKE DIFFERENCE IN EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE?

Employees are the precious assets of organizations and play a vital role in success or failure of any organization. Job security is one of the main goals of employees in Pakistan. It is also considered one of the important factors for job attitude. As it has been considered and supported by researches that job security creates job satisfaction and job satisfaction has positive relationship with performance. This research explored relationship between job security and job performance of employees in organization. The sample consists of 60 employees from nine organizations of district Badin (private, public & NGOs), convenient sampling technique was used. Close-ended questionnaire was divided in two portions, the first portion comprises on six items about job security that was filled by employees, and the second portion consists of 15 items about job performance and was filled by their bosses afterward. Data was analyzed using SPSS 22.0 in terms of Descriptive Statistics and Pearson Correlation. Non-confirmed employees are performing better as compared to confirmed employees due to fear of loss of job at any time as they believe that performance causes to get a job secured. Results demand for serious consideration about motivation, evaluation, confirmation and probation policies in organizations.

**14.12. Muhammad Tufail Chandio**, Assistant Professor in English, University of Sindh, Laar Campus Badin;  
**Dr. Muhammad Khan Sangi**, Professor, Institute of English Language & Literature, University of Sindh Jamshoro.

NEGOTIATING THE PRE-9/11 MUSLIM IDENTITY IN RELUCTANT FUNDAMENTLIST AND HOME BOY

This paper critically analyses pre-9/11 diasporic identity of Muslims living in the US as immigrants or expatriates depicted in *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (TRF) and *Home Boy* (HB) authored by minority outgroup Muslims (MO). The pre-9/11 identity and image of Muslims has exacerbated from erotic, primitive, barbaric, ignorant, close-minded and semicitizen to maddened, fundamentalist, bloodthirsty and terrorist after the attacks. The study attempts a textual analysis of the novels in the light

of Rosenau's model (2003) of diasporic acculturation process and social identity theory (ST). Given this stereotyping, this study endeavours to dissect the pre-9/11 approach Muslims immigrants adopt to negotiate their religious identity in the hostland: whether they are fanatic and diehard separatist or they are moderate and assimilative into the enlightened values of the West. Opposite to popular assumptions, the protagonists have been found very much assimilative and adoptive to the host culture and also adhere to their homeland culture as well.

**14.13. Dr. Mukesh Kumar Khatwani**, Associate Professor; **Dr. Farida Yasmin Panhwar**, Assistant Professor; **Dr. Ishrat Afshan Abbasi**, Assistant Professor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### UNIVERSITY EMPLOYED WOMEN'S PERSPECTIVE ON SOCIETAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS THEIR EMPLOYMENT

This descriptive quantitative research paper attempts to explore how women employees at one of the public universities in province of Sindh perceive their profession and societal attitudes including those of colleagues, family and neighbours towards these professional women and their profession. The target participants of this study were academic and non-academic women who had minimum 5 years work experience. Through random sampling technique, 100 women (50 from each category) were selected for taking part in survey questionnaire. Findings suggest a positive shift in societal attitude towards professional women in general and working in universities in particular. Interestingly, non-academic respondents perceived societal attitude more positive and supportive than those of academic.

**14.14. Dr. Shazia Shahab Shaikh**, Assistant Professor; **Dr. Zulfiqar Ali Qureshi**, Associate Professor Department of Media & Communication Studies University of Sindh, Jamshoro;  
**Faiza Fateh Muhammad**, Social Organizer (UNICEF-NATCOM) & Researcher, Indus Resource Centre (IRC).

#### COVERAGE OF WOMEN ISSUES IN THE PAKISTAN'S PRESS: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The aim of this research is to thoroughly analyze the part multilingual dailies play in covering women issues in Pakistan. It is rooted from national newspapers, daily the 'Dawn', daily the 'Jang' and daily the 'Kawish' in the year of 2011. The study explores to what extent of the violence against women and education issue of women is dealt by the

sampled dailies. The study employed content analysis a quantitative research methodology during 1st January 2011 to 31st December 2011. The contents of the newspaper were measured in column per centimeter of the space of one year. For this research work, three major dailies of three different languages were selected. In sum up, an elite class English newspaper daily the *Dawn* has published 562 very little issues of women and used 0.6 percent of the total capacity which is of 4353024 col./cm in the year of 2011. However, the Sindhi language newspaper, daily the *Kawish* has used 2430 a little more issue of women and covered 2.3 percent of total capacity of 1678976 col./cm of this daily in 2011. To some extent, the Urdu language newspaper, daily the *Jang* has reported 1297 more number of women issues and used one percent of total capacity of 2423616 col./cm in one year. Hence, the result shows that Pakistani press gives a little bit space to issues of women rights. Although, daily the *Dawn* and daily the *Kawish* have reported more issues of violence against women but daily the *Jang* (an Urdu language newspaper) has covered more education problems of women in its newspaper in the year of 2011.

- 14.15. Shabana Muhammad Anwar**, Lecturer; **Shabana Akhtar**, Lecturer; **Mohammad Irfan**, M.Phil. Scholar, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's University, Quetta; **Pirah Zulfiqar Hakro**, M.Phil Scholar, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### IMPACT OF TRADITIONAL VALUES ON THE EQUALITY OF FEMALES LIVING IN BALOCHISTAN (PAKISTAN)

Societies follow a traditional value. Traditions evolve and are adapted according to the wish of majority of the people. Cultures mostly are under the disposition of the patriarchal system, a system dominated by men, where women are discriminated and subjugated because they hold a vulnerable position in the society. The present study focuses on equality of women present in Quetta Balochistan, affected by the cultural values present. Data was selected from seven Government Girls Degree Colleges of Quetta based on random sampling method. The researcher used SPSS tool to evaluate the data. Results highlighted that cultural values are affecting the females here in Quetta and they are not treated as equals to their male counterparts.

- 14.16. Dr. Imran Ali Sandano**, Assistant Professor; **Dr. Syed Faisal Hyder Shah**, Assistant Professor; **Dr. Irfan Ahmed Shaikh**, Assistant Professor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.



## ENLIGHTENED MESSAGE OF SUFISM TOWARDS PEACEFUL PAKISTAN

In today's world, mankind seems to be skidding towards chaos and violence. Mankind is divided on the lines of faith, race, sect, colour, caste, language and creed. Odium and intolerance have become the orders of the day. This condition pushes to take the refuge of religion but the religious radicalism, intolerance and discrimination are also in the fold. In this situation, Sufi message comes to give shelter for peace, love and humanity. The enlightened Sufi message is not for one nation, race or community but it is for the whole of humanity. Pakistan has faced terrified situations due to dangerous trends of religious extremism, radicalism and social intolerance. In order to understand this problem, the concept of Sufism has been applied. This has been used as an approach / methodology to evade from hated and violent tendency to reorient Pakistan back on the track to peace and prosperity. Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces of Pakistan have been taken as case study to give the empirical evidence. This study demonstrates that the enlightened message of Sufism has enough potential to bring back peaceful environment.

**14.17. Hassan Bin Zubair**, PhD Scholar Department of English, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad;  
**Mashooq Ali Khowaja**, Assistant Professor; **Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**, Professor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;  
**Dr. Uzma Murad Panhwar**, Assistant Professor, Department of Educational Management and Supervision, University of Sindh, Elsa Kazi Campus, Hyderabad.

## THE RELUCTANT FUNDAMENTALIST EXPLORING THE IDEOLOGICAL BASIS AND BICULTURAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN PAKISTANI DIASPORIC ANGLOPHONE FICTION

This paper explores the religious ideological basis, cultural ambivalence and a bicultural identity issues in Mohsin Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*. This Pakistani Anglophone novel carries different diasporic sensibilities. Issues related to culture, religion and its association with ideological grounds are very prominent. Elements of immigrant feelings and loss of identity are very vibrant. The writer shares migrant experience and the influence of a new culture of the host country, United States. While migrants from some of the Asian states, mainly those

characterized by most recent immigrant waves, have really worse socio-economic situation than average immigrants; Pakistani people are among minorities. This research is qualitative in nature. Theories presented by Arjun Appadurai, Homi K Bhabha, and James Clifford about culture and diaspora support this research. This research is helpful to know about the concerns associated with the liminal space and issues related to identity loss, strong affiliation and recognition on the basis of religion and living with a bicultural identity.

**14.18. Dr. Shamshad Akhtar**, Professor, Department of Geography, University of Karachi;

**Muhammad Rafique Dhanani**, Professor, Department of Geography, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### WATER SHARING CONFLICTS AND MANAGEMENT IN THE INDUS RIVER BASIN

Sharing water resources within country and amongst transborder countries often create conflict because of increasing demand of fresh water for their domestic, industrial and agricultural sectors due to growing population and increasing economic activities. As a result, every country is interested to build more water storages like dams and barrages to safeguard their water requirements in the lean periods or to protect their areas during flood period. Therefore, a transboundary conflict amongst riparian countries on water sharing is obvious facts, which are resolved either through bilateral dialogue or by involving international arbitrators. Similarly, a conflict of water sharing within a country has also been serious issue particularly during drought and lean period resulting political conflicts and obstacles in construction of dams and reservoirs. Pakistan is country of 207 million populations, the sixth of the most populated country of the world has been facing transboundary water sharing conflict with India while within a country inter provinces mistrust over water distribution has created reservation over the construction of new water storages. Pakistan has two agreements which provide legal framework for water distribution and management. Indus Water Treaty is an international agreement signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan and other is national agreement amongst the provinces called Indus water accord signed in 1991 by provinces. Despite several reservations and hostile territorial conflicts between India and Pakistan the Indus water treaty has been successfully functioning in managing water distribution of Indus River and its eastern tributaries originate from Indian occupied Kashmir. Similarly, Indus water accord 1991 provides a mechanism to resolve water sharing conflicts amongst provinces.

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15.1. **Muhammad Waseem Qutab**, PhD Student, IR Department, Quaid-i-  
Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

NSG MEMBERSHIP FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN:  
DEBATING 'CRITICAL' ASPECTS

The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is seized with membership applications of India and Pakistan. It is the first time in the history of the NSG that two non-State Parties to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), and nuclear armed neighbours, are simultaneously vying to become NSG members. Owing to the complexity of the issue, the NSG has chosen a cautious path to discuss 'technical, legal and political' aspects of their membership in the broader context of non-NPT states before considering specific applications. This article begins by tracing the evolution of the NSG and the expansion in its membership to determine if non-NPT status and NSG membership are in anyway reconcilable. Its main section, then examines several underlying issues within these 'critical' aspects. It concludes that the issue of NSG membership for India and Pakistan provides a rare opportunity that cannot only help universalise global non-proliferation norms but may also contribute to stability in South Asia.

15.2. **Benjamin Clarke**, Research Student, Australian National University.

PAKISTAN AND THE QUADRILATERAL SECURITY  
DIALOGUE: CURRENT AND FUTURE PERCEPTIONS

The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad or QSD), a proposed multilateral platform consisting of the United States, India, Japan and Australia intended to underpin a future Asia-Pacific order, has the potential to significantly impact Pakistan's international standing. As an important regional actor, Pakistan's responses to such a platform will be influential. This article discusses possible ways Pakistan is likely to perceive the Quad and its consequences. It analyses the nature of the Quad, Pakistan's foreign policy and current geopolitical trends to provide a framework for discussion. It then outlines two potential forms the Quad may take, aggressive and cooperative, and explores Pakistan's likely

perceptions and responses. It finds that in case of an aggressive Quad, Pakistan will resist pressure and seek external support which may trigger greater strategic competition, whereas it may be willing to adopt a balanced foreign policy in the case of a cooperative Quad. These findings demonstrate the importance of considering such long-term implications at a time when other concerns are driving international engagement with Pakistan.

**15.3. Muhammad Nawaz Khan**, Research Officer, Islamabad Policy Research Institute, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### PAKISTAN-RUSSIA RELATIONS REDUX: FROM ESTRANGEMENT TO PRAGMATISM

Pakistan-Russia relations have a complex history of divergences, contradictions and ambiguities that heightened during the Cold War and subsequent era of Afghan Jihad. However, the gradual rapprochement that paved the way for institutionalised engagement started after Pakistan joined the war against terrorism. Based on secondary review of academic and online sources, this article explores how relations between the two countries evolved from estrangement to institutional engagement, with a special focus on why this relationship is significant for both. Economic, energy, defence, counterterrorism and socio-cultural domains are the important variables that are discussed. Given existing geopolitical compulsions like Moscow's quest for playing a decisive role in Afghanistan's security calculus; Pakistan's pursuit for coming out of the United States' straitjacket and finding alternative regional partners offer the reasons, challenges and outlook in shaping prospective ties. It is argued that Pakistan-Russia ties are likely to improve in the future especially in terms of economic, defence and counterterrorism cooperation.

**15.4. Sufian Ullah**, Research Fellow, Center for International Strategic Studies (CISS), Pakistan.

#### ANALYSING INDIA'S NAVAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Under the premiership of Narendra Modi, India has witnessed a renewed focus on maritime interests, especially in its broader foreign policy. As the country envisions a key role for itself in extended oceanic waters, its Navy is undergoing a comprehensive modernisation plan that could enable it to dominate maritime activities at least in the Indian Ocean. While it pursues acquiring blue water naval capabilities, India's maritime posture has been

gradually shifting from mere self-defence to pre-eminence. Through such enhanced capabilities, the Navy presumably seeks to pursue a set of different objectives that include performing missions of deterrence, creating an Indian-led maritime environment, and ensuring preparedness to engage in possible military conflicts. This article is an attempt to understand India's evolving maritime thinking and how 'Indo-Pacific' as a new regional construct is designed to complement the country's-naval ambitions.

**15.5. Dr. Imran Syed**, Head of the Centre for Policy Studies (CPS), COMSATS University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### TO INTERVENE OR NOT TO INTERVENE: ETHICS OF HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION IN MYANMAR

The Rohingya, sometimes referred to as the 'most persecuted people in the world', in 2017, once again, faced violence in Myanmar and many have been forced into displacement across international borders. More recently, in August 2018, they were in the spotlight as they observed the 'anniversary' of the spate of mass displacements. The violence faced by this group is of extreme proportions and has persisted over many decades. This article examines the issue of the Rohingya of Myanmar from the lens of global ethics and International Relations. The solution to this humanitarian crisis does not seem to be coming from inside the borders of the country. From outside, there exists the possibility of international intervention on humanitarian grounds. The article explores a possible framework for such an intervention by examining interests of the intervening states and those of the people of the intervened state.

**15.6. Syed Sabir Muhammad**, Visiting Faculty, National Defence University (NDU), Islamabad, Pakistan;  
**Muhammad Ali Baig**, Scholar, National Defence University (NDU), Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### EXCEPTIONALISM IN US FOREIGN POLICY: A CASE STUDY OF ISIS

Exceptionalism has been the principal narrative of the United States' foreign policy decision-making. It is the set of beliefs and principles that envisages the country's uniqueness and superiority over the rest. It has two strands: one being its status as an exemplar state; and the other being God's chosen people--the latter being the dominant one. The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) threatened life, liberty, pursuit of

happiness and freedom--far away from the shores of the US. However, with 'doing God's work' underpinning its foreign policy dictates--the US mobilised its military forces and spearheaded the campaign to help its Middle Eastern allies in getting rid of ISIS. The article aims to understand the basic tenets of US exceptionalism and the intervening variables which led the country to fight against the ISIS.

**15.7. Major General Syed Najeem Ahmad**, PhD, International Relations, National Defence University (NDU), Islamabad, Pakistan.

**'WHOLE-OF-NATION' APPROACH AND ITS IMPACTS:  
CASE OF THE 2009 SWAT CRISIS IN PAKISTAN**

In May 2009, Pakistan faced a serious security dilemma when Taliban militants gained varying degrees of control in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provincial districts of Dir, Swat, Shangla, Malakand and Buner. The Government acted decisively to re-establish its writ. From May to October 2009, control of almost 6,500 square kilometers of area was regained from the Taliban. Following this kinetic phase, prolonged stabilisation efforts led to the return of normalcy. The tactful creation of political conditions by the country's leadership, despite historically problematic civil-military relations, provided the key to success. Built on trust, the 'whole-of-nation' approach comprising the civil government, military, civil administration, political parties and the people created unity of effort and command which proved successful.

16. *Islamic Studies*, Vol. 58, No. 3, Autumn 2019. ISSN No. 0578-8072. Organization: Islamic Research Institute (IRI), Editor: Muhammad Zia-ul-Huq, Professor of Shariah and Islamic Law, Director General, IRI, International Islamic University, Islamabad. Email: [iri.publications@iiu.edu.pk](mailto:iri.publications@iiu.edu.pk), [islamicstudies.iri@iiu.edu.pk](mailto:islamicstudies.iri@iiu.edu.pk)

16.1. **Jamal Malik**, Professor of Islamic Studies and Chair of Religious Studies and Muslim Religious and Cultural History, Faculty of Humanities, University of Erfurt, Germany.

#### A SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF GERMAN APPROACHES TO SIRAH

This paper attempts to address the question why German critical and polemical sirah writings garnered little reaction at the time they were written in the 1970s, and only began to receive greater interest at the beginning of the 21st century. What has changed since the 1970s? In answering such question, a brief and selected overview of German contributions to the literature on the life of the Prophet (peace be upon him) is presented. This will be traced from the early German biographers, critics, and sceptics, and deniers and revisionists who have gained quite some ground in the backdrop of a new political culture evolving in the wake of growing Islamophobia and populism. The conclusions will set out some of the issues that may be important for further Sirah studies both in the light of questions pertaining to the historiography of religion in general and Sirah writing in particular.

16.2. **Muhammad Akram**, Assistant Professor, Department of Comparative Religion, Faculty of Usuluddin, (Islamic Studies), International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE STUDY OF RELIGION AND ITS METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

This paper discusses internationalization of the study of religion after the mid-20th century and some methodological implications of this development. It is shown that when the International Association for the History of Religions (IAHR) as established in 1950 under the auspicious of UNESCO to collaborate between scholars from different parts of the world, some non-Western scholars raised questions about the exact nature and objectives of the study of religion. The then protagonists of IAHR quickly responded to these questions by proclaiming "the basic minimum conditions" for academic study of religion, which did not leave

much space for diversity of cultural perspectives in the field. Then the paper shows, through a brief historical survey of relevant materials, how the increased interaction between scholars from different cultures of the world thenceforth exposed the Eurocentric tenor of this discipline, and by implication its assumed methodological universality also came under question. It is concluded that, in spite of the widespread recognition of methodological contingencies afforded by different cultural perspectives and regional contexts, scholars are still divided on how various knowledge traditions of the world can be accommodated in the discipline without succumbing to explicit biases or apologetics.

**16.3. Brian Wright**, Post-Doctoral Fellow, American Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt.

#### ISLAMIC LAW FOR THE COLONISTS: MUFTIS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY BRITISH INDIA

This paper is an exploration of the role of the Muslim law officer, or Mufti, in the legal system of British India. Using 400 cases of homicide adjudicated in the courts of Bengal and the Northwestern Provinces from January 1853 to December 1854, the paper argues that Muftis utilized the Islamic concept of *siyasah* to adapt Islamic jurisprudence regarding the establishment of intent and the categorization of punishment. This was done to both accommodate overlapping British understandings of the law and ensure that criminals were punished according to shifting conceptions of justice during the 19th century.

**16.4. Muhammad Junaid Ghauri**, Lecturer, Department of Media and Communication Studies, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan;  
**Salma Uंबर**, Assistant Professor, Department of Mass Communication, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan

#### A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL ISLAM AND FOREIGN ISLAM IN THE AUSTRALIAN PRESS

Recent studies conducted in the UK, US, and Europe have highlighted the major differences regarding coverage of internal (i.e., National) Islam and external (i.e., Foreign) Islam, with foreign Islam covered and viewed as the greater threat. This paper explores the prominent themes of National Islam and Foreign Islam in the editorials of Australian newspapers in the period from January 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017. Employing Teun A. van



Dijk's (b. 1943) ideological square and lexicalization approaches within the critical discourse analysis paradigm, this study examined editorials from two leading newspapers: "The Australian" and "The Age." The findings show that both newspapers focused and highlighted conflict, violence, and collectivism regarding Islam and Muslims while covering Foreign Islam, with "The Australian" highlighting the under-representation of women as well. On the other hand, when discussing National Islam, "The Age" focused on victimization and prejudice towards Muslims in Australia and emphasized the need for understanding, harmony, and cohesion. On the contrary, "The Australian" associated National Islam with the same themes associated with Foreign Islam i.e., violence, collectivism, conflict, and women under-representation.

**16.5. Navin g. Haider**, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi, Pakistan.

#### ISLAMIC RESURGENCE AND FAZLUR RAHMAN'S CASE FOR DEMOCRACY

The period between the 1970s and 1980s witnessed the resurgence of fundamentalist Islam in a large part of the Muslim world, manifesting as calls in favor of a system of government based on an elitist rule in the name of Islam. The prominent Islamic thinker Fazlur Rahman (d. 1988) was considered by many of his close associates as part of this wave. The present article is an attempt to prove that this assertion is incorrect by highlighting Fazlur Rahman's arguments in favour of the people's right to rule during a time when both the 'ulama' and the global Muslim public at large believed the opposite. Fazlur Rahman's strong faith in democracy could not let him sit idle, and he wrote in favour of the rule of the people and the role of the Ummah in the business of the state through its elected representatives.

17. *Islamic Studies*, Vol. 58, No. 4, Winter 2019. ISSN No. 0578-8072.  
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- 17.1. **Muhammad Touseef**, Ecole Partique des Hautes Etudes, Paris France;  
**Alexandre Papas**, Senior research Fellow, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris France.

#### THE HISTORY OF SUFISM IN MULTAN: NEW DATA FROM THE URDU TADHKIRAH TRADITION

The medieval history of Sufism in Multan is relatively well known. A figure such as the famous Suhrawardi Shaykh Baha' al-Din Zakariyya from the 13th century embodies this prestigious period. Our article shows that the Sufi brotherhoods have continued to flourish until today, far beyond what traditional historiography describes. Using unexplored sources—mostly modern Urdu hagiographies devoted to the sacred history of Multan—we reconstruct the biography and the bibliography of many Sufi shaykhs as well as the lineages, especially Qadiri and Chishti, from which they come; we identify several mausoleums and lodges across the city; eventually, we reveal the existence of marginal mystics who marked the religious memory of this heritage city of the Pakistani Punjab.

- 17.2. **Muhammad Mazhar Iqbal**, Professor, Faculty of Management and Social Science, Capital University of Science and Technology (CUST), Islamabad, Pakistan;  
**Anwar Shah**, Associate Professor, School of Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### ECONOMIC RATIONALE OF THE PROHIBITION OF INTEREST: A NEW ASPECT

Conventional economist, in particular neo-classical, assumes that self-interest is the guiding principle of economic behaviour and there exist no fallacies of composition. That is, whatever is in the interest of an individual is also in the interest of a society. Keynesian school of thought, on the other hand, though admits fallacies of composition such as “paradox of thrift” and “liquidity trap,” but they believe that such anomalies can be resolved by appropriate government intervention. History has, however, shown that government intervention, on average, worsens the issues of an economy instead of resolving it. One such issue which could not be

resolved through government intervention is of “interest.” In this paper, we investigate that why interest requires divine intervention for its prohibition. After explaining the economic rationale of prohibition of interest from Islamic perspective, we show through numerical illustration that how interest-based investment project, on one side, allows individual lenders to shift risk to borrowers and on the other side, generates a negative externality in the shape of financial and bankruptcy risk, which is an addition to the investment risk for the stakeholders of interest based investment. This might be one of the reasons that all divine religion including Islam give more weight to the societal or other stakeholders’ interests than the interest of lenders only and prohibit interest based lending completely. We conclude that Islam not only admits the existence of fallacies of composition, as do Keynesian school of thought, but also takes steps to resolve such fallacies through divine rules.

**17.3. Imtiyaz Yusuf**, Deputy Dean ,Students Development and Community Engagement; Coordinator Islam and Buddhism Program, International Institute of Islamic thought and Civilization (ISTAC-IUM) International University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

**THE NABI-RASUL IN ARABIAN/SEMITIC RELIGIOUS  
TRADITION QUR’ANIC MONOTHEISM, PROPHET  
MUHAMMAD AND THE APING OF  
MUSLIM WORLD VIEW**

As the carriers of the message and practice of monotheism defined differently in Judaism, Christianity and Islam, the Nabi and Rasul translated as Prophets occupy a central position in the Arabian/Semitic history of religion and its geographic space. This paper is based on the theory of history of religions. It views Arabia--the expanded geographic land space between Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabian Peninsula, which is the homeground of the religious contest between monotheism and polytheism--as a religious territory and not as a map. The contest between monotheism and polytheism in Arabia lies at the heart of religious, social and economic disorder, chaos and injustice, which obstructs the sustenance of equality, justice, and fraternity based on monotheism. The paper focuses on the religious role of Muhammad (peace be upon him) as a post-Judea-Christian prophet in Arabia by expounding on the meaning of revelation in Islam as being a scripture and the role of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) as a human exemplar. The last part of this paper explores the humanness of Prophet

Muhammad (peace be upon him) and the divineness of an unseen, imageless Allah--two religious dimensions of the Qur'anic world view, which shape the daily life of a Muslim as an individual, his/her piety, and social engagement--representing life and thought.

**17.4. Shahbaz Ahmad Cheema**, Professor, University Law College, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### ISLAMISATION OF RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS BY THE FEDERAL SHARIAT COURT OF PAKISTAN: A CRITIQUE

In Pakistan's constitutional dispensation, the Federal Shariat Court (FSC) is empowered to ascertain the invalidity of laws from the perspective of Islamic injunctions. The paper problematises the constitutional authority of the FSC by exploring the process of Islamisation of the suit for restitution of conjugal rights (RCR) The RCR was grafted during British colonial era onto Muslim personal law (Anglo-Muhammadan Law) as applied in Indian subcontinent. This has recently been held by the FSC to be in consonance with injunctions of Islam. In this background, the paper raises some questions as to the jurisdiction of the court and how that jurisdiction / authority is exercised. It posits that the "default legal system" is placed at a privileged position and its Islamic validity is presumed to be well established, unless it is questioned on the basis of definitive verses of the Qur'an and unequivocal sayings of Prophet Muhammad (peace be on him). It is the outcome of this judicial approach that the FSC has sanctified from Islamic perspective an instrument (i.e., RCR) that is peculiar to the Christian ideal of monogamous and indissoluble marriage, without having any plausible foundation in Islamic legal sources.

**17.5. Qadeer Alam**, Assistant Inspector General Prisons, Inspectorate of Prisons, Government of Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### THE QISAS AND DIYAT LAW IN PAKISTAN: PROSECUTION OF OFFENCE OF MURDER

The penal laws adopted and practiced by Muslims in the modern period are an appraisal of their adherence to the Qur'anic principles of justice and contemporary human rights law. In 1990, Pakistan incorporated amendments in Pakistan Penal Code to make the penal laws of the country in consonance with the Qur'an and the Sunnah-a constitutional obligation. However, Pakistan's existing law of homicide does not completely comply with the Qur'anic principles of justice and human rights.

The paper argues that the Qisas and Diyat Law of Pakistan has further complicated the prosecution of offence of murder on the following grounds: (a) power of legal heirs to waive off or compound the offence of intentional murder (qatl-i 'amd) at any stage of the trial; (b) controversy over the interpretation of some sections of the law related to qatl-i 'amd not liable to qisas; (c) jurisdiction of the court to award punishment of ta'zir in cases of fasad fi 'l-ard wherein qisas is waived or compounded.

18. *Journal of Current Affairs*, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2019. ISSN: 2519-0563.  
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18.1. **Ms Fizza Mumtaz**, Research Officer, Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), Pakistan.

#### ADDRESSING CHALLENGES OF MULTICULTURALISM THROUGH PEACE EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan, a multicultural country, is likely to become a global economic hub after completion of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. Therefore, it is imperative that the country's new generation has an inclusive approach towards cultural diversity and respect for individuality. Recent events of extremism against fellow students at educational institutions make it even more vital to inculcate peace education within the curricula to address issues like intolerance and racism. Primary education is believed to have a lasting and enduring impact on the overall personality of a student. Therefore, this study undertakes content analysis of primary level general knowledge / social studies federal and Punjab textbooks. It calls for more focus on peace and multiculturalism by including areas like disarmament and human rights education, ecological literacy, education for development, and conflict resolution in primary level textbooks. The study also suggests pedagogical modifications by teachers with greater attention on creative and critical thinking.

18.2. **Usama Nizamani**, Junior Consultant, Islamabad Policy Research Institute, Pakistan.

#### INTERNET GOVERNANCE AND PAKISTAN'S DIGITAL ECONOMY

The digital landscape in Pakistan is regulated through different legislations and public policies involving myriad stakeholders (private corporations, government / nongovernmental organisations, think tanks and academia). This paper attempts to identify pivotal areas that need immediate and long-term intervention to stimulate and move Pakistan towards becoming a digital economy. It similarly highlights the impediments which need to be addressed to boost digital development in the country.

- 18.3. Umar Farooq Khan**, Assistant Research Officer, Islamabad Policy Research Institute, Pakistan.

DISCOURSE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS POST-9/11  
AND ROGUE STATES NARRATIVE

Narrative construction plays an important role in the creation of national security policies. The rogue state narrative has been an important part of the conceptualisation and presentation of the security policies of the West. This became more pronounced after the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, which presented certain 'rogue' actors as a threat to the security of the international community. A relevant case study in this regard is the possession of nuclear weapons which has been deemed a risk in the hands of such proscribed 'rogue states.' This paper will analyse this assertion through the prism of Kant's seminal work on Democratic Peace Theory which asserts that democracies seldom go to war due to their inherent peaceful tendencies of democracies. Furthermore, the study will look at criticisms of the theory from different theoretical paradigms of international relations.

- 18.4. Khurram Abbas**, Research Officer, Islamabad Policy Research Institute, Pakistan.

KURDISTAN'S ATTEMPTED SECESSION FROM IRAQ:  
MAJOR POWERS' RESPONSES AND  
REGIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Through legal and political means, the Kurdish referendum has created a *de facto* state in the north of Iraq. This development will have short and long-term impacts on security of the Middle East in general, and Iraq in particular. The paper explores various dimensions of the secession attempt by the Kurdistan Regional Government. It concludes that the independence of Kurds from Iraq is likely to destabilise the Middle East; and encourage other ethnic communities to attempt secession. On the other hand, various extra-regional actors may also try to capitalise on the vacuum to advance their interests in the region.

19. **Journal of Education & Social Sciences, Vol. 7, Issue 1, 2019.**  
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19.1. **Shabroz, Martin Thomas and Shams Hamid**, PhD Scholar, Iqra University.

IMPACT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP STYLE  
ON ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: A QUANTITATIVE  
STUDY AT HIGHER EDUCATION LEVEL  
IN KARACHI, PAKISTAN

Although the education sector has been a fast-growing sector in Pakistan, it has been facing us challenges including the lack of effective leadership styles and teachers' organizational commitment. The purpose of this quantitative study is to investigate the impact of principals' transformational leadership on teachers' organizational commitment at higher education level in Karachi, Pakistan. Multifactor leadership Questionnaire (MLQ Form 5X) developed by Bass and Avolio and Organizational Commitment OCS) developed by Meyer and Allen were used as research instruments to collect the data for the study. The survey method and stratified random sampling technique were used to collect the data from n=310 college teachers from public sector colleges and the data were analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling technique using Smart PLS. The results of the study revealed that principals' transformational leadership style has a positive and significant impact on teachers' organizational commitment. It is recommended for the principals of colleges that they demonstrate transformational leadership behaviors to enhance the organization commitment among teachers for the betterment of the organization.

19.2. **Hina Khan**, Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of Karachi.

NON-PROFIT ENDEAVORS FOR EDUCATION IN PRE-  
PARTITION PAKISTAN: A HISTORICAL APPRAISAL OF  
CIVIL SOCIETY'S ROLE AS A HARBINGER  
OF SOCIAL CHANGE

Civil society is often considered a western construct with little meaning and application in the eastern societies. To many western writers, the



western civil societies emerging in 18th and 19th centuries were harbingers of social development in Europe and America by promoting social welfare and education services in those regions. On the contrary, the masses in the eastern societies were thought to be illiterate and backward until the advent of the European colonial governments. However, history bears the evidence that education has been one primary goal of voluntary human associations in Indian Sub continent the ancient times. In this region, the dissemination of religious and secular education was always considered a sacred duty performed or patronized by the state as well as the society. The Gurukulas, pathshalas and madrassahs established in the ancient and medieval periods by various communities in the Subcontinent have been agents of social change here. The trend became definitely obvious during the British period with a systematic education policy of the state and a vigorous nonprofit activity of the civil society. In this context, this paper is an attempt to bring forward various efforts of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the promotion of education in the areas which now comprise Pakistan during the various periods before the partition of 1947. It also tends to explore the impact of those efforts and the extent to which they could bring a social change those areas and questions the western claims of bringing the light of knowledge to the 'heathen peoples' of South Asia. The paper has been completed with the help of various primary and secondary sources as well as interviews with some civil society activists who had some memories of the pre-partition days. It was actually started in 2003 but due to other engagements could not be completed on time. The author is particularly thankful to the wonderful educationists and civil society activists such as late Ms. Gool Minwala, Ibrahim Joyo, Qutubuddin Aziz and Maulana Shah Turab-ul-Haq Qadri for sharing their pre-partition experiences and Insight with her. May their souls rest in peace!

**19.3. Shafaque Fatima**, PhD Scholar, Department of Education, Iqra University, Karachi;

**Saqib Sharif**, Assistant Professor, Department of Finance, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN URBAN AND RURAL PAKISTAN

Pakistan's unemployment rate among individuals with higher education has increased rapidly recent years. However, very little research is conducted so far on this phenomenon in Pakistan. This paper investigates

the effect of higher education attainment on unemployment rate in urban and rural areas of Pakistan. Data of 10 years is taken from Labor Force Survey (LFS) for four provinces. Regression analysis is conducted to examine the data. The evidence suggests a strong positive relationship between population with higher levels of education and their unemployment rate. That is, with the increase in higher education population their is greater increase in their unemployment rate and the results are more pronounced for rural areas compared to urban. Female unemployment incidence was found less than male counterparts. The paper also documents that higher education unemployment rate contributes more towards total unemployment at different levels of education. The unique feature of this study is that this empirical work examines the effect higher education and unemployment with spatial differences that is still not fully explored in Pakistan well as in international context. Further, research is required to investigate the effect of different disciplines and quality of higher education on unemployment rate.

**19.4. Shahnaz Pirani**, Beaconhouse School System;  
**Nasreen Hussain**, Institute of Business Management.

#### TECHNOLOGY IS A TOOL FOR LEARNING: VOICES OF TEACHERS AND PARENTS OF YOUNG CHILDREN

Education in early years is becoming challenging to inculcate the best practices with specific support and demand to meet the global initiatives (Beckley, 2011). In this regard, teaching through technology plays a significant role if it is connected with relevant learning experiences (Willis, Weiser, & Kirkwood, 2014). The students are exposed to a technologically rich environment through positive and consistent patterns in their learning experiences; it helps them in their cognitive development. Within the context of Pakistan, one thing commonly observed is the misuse of technology and lack of guidance provided by their parents to the young children. This study helps to understand the perspectives of parents and teachers regarding the application of technology-based teaching and their observation to this approach. Interviews and observations through qualitative research method helped to understand how people comprehend their experiences in relation to the use of technology with early year children and what meanings they derive from their personal experiences (Merriam, 1998). The outcomes of this research informed that parents and teachers highly recommended technology use in classrooms as the source to develop 21st century skills; technology allows children o

get the accessibility of multiple resources; become multi-tasked, develop the level of communication skills through which they can connect themselves to the world; readiness to learn new concepts; motivates in reading through visual learning; helps in understanding complex concepts and retain information for a longer time. Role of schools in promoting technology-based teaching in early year classroom highlighted as minimizing gap of resource allocation through providing sufficient technology-based resources to the students through which many learning opportunities will be given to the students to become effective learner and developing ways of assessment for effective learning. Some of the challenges informed by the participants with the use of technology are eyesight issue due to access use and students' lack of interest towards book reading.

**19.5. Khalid Mehmood Iraqi**, Chairman, Department of Public Administration, University of Karachi;

**Fahim Akhter**, Assistant Professor, DHA Suffa University, Karachi.

#### EXTREMISM AND INTOLERANCE: PSYCHO-SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND WAYFORWARD

Pakistan has been under security threats since her inception, however, the challenges it is facing today is unique in nature. Intolerance in society has given birth to social conflict, uprising of extremism, militancy and terrorism. The causes of psychological and emotional imbalance may be social injustice or psychological warfare. Institutions fighting to counter the threat are prime victims facing heavy casualty both in terms of men and material. At the initial level of this qualitative research, etiology of increasing intolerance, conflict and violence are examined with evidence from behavior of the inhabitants whereas in later part, the corollary is discussed with suggested way forward. Data is collected through interviewing target folks, literature review and evidence from society. An endeavour is made to discuss the facts which generally the citizens of Pakistan overlook or avoid. The research is primarily addressed to the students of Social Sciences and Administrative Sciences, who could play a vital role to reduce conflict and intolerance in the society. It will also be a social service to the nation, while working as a reference for future study on the subject as an effort is made to identify the weak links of the society.

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**20.1. Akhtar Ahmed Khalili, Hina H. Kazmi and Khalid M. Iraqi, University of Karachi, Pakistan.**

**CRITICAL ASSESSMENT OF ENGLISH EXAMINATION  
PAPER OF B.COM DEGREE PROGRAM WITH RESPECT  
TO BLOOM'S TAXONOMY**

English is used in many parts of the world as a second or third language. The learners develop the skills of English in order to enhance opportunities for employment, higher quality education, and a good life style. The purpose of this paper is to analytically review and point out the strengths and weaknesses of B.Com final term examination paper of English with special emphasis to Reading Comprehension through the framework of educational objective provided by Bloom's Taxonomy. Moreover, it provides assistance to the competitive authorities in improving their methodology of teaching of English Reading Comprehension and preparing the final term examination paper as per the framework of Bloom's Taxonomy. The sample of the study comprises of reading comprehension exercises presented to students of Undergraduate Standard examination of Bachelors of Commerce in affiliated colleges of the University of Karachi. The questions consist of reading comprehension of the final examination from the year 2010-2016. The methodology used for the analysis is 'Content Analyses'. Furthermore, all the questions present in reading comprehensions were analyzed separately in order to test their level and underlying educational objectives according to Bloom's taxonomy. With the investigation of these comprehensions, it is revealed that how the skills of students are measured with the examination practice. Moreover, results revealed that there are various lacking and also examiners are highly focused on the remembering skills of students which are not enough for the students of this era. Therefore, after the results in this, the suggestions are also discussed.

- 20.2. Nauman Ahmed Abdullah**, Lecturer, Virtual University of Pakistan;  
**Tuiba Ikram**, M Phil Scholar, University of Gujrat, Lahore.

### A CASE STUDY ON QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN THE TRUST SCHOOL, LAHORE

Over the last few decades, quality of education has been given special attention in the academic world. After many reforms and efforts, Pakistan still lags in providing quality education. However, some private school systems are making good efforts in providing quality education and that too at affordable fees. The Trust School is one of this kind and in a short span of time it has achieved a significant position among quality driven schools. The purpose of this research was to study the quality of education provided by The Trust School in detail. For that, the researchers took case study design to take into account all the aspects of the "Trust school". Using exploratory case study design, the researchers used triangulation of the data sources including principals/heads, teachers and class teachers, students of class 9th and 10th, and previous board examination results of "Trust School" students to understand the phenomenon of quality of education. Semi-structured interviews, close-ended questionnaires, and observation checklists were developed by the researchers after a comprehensive review of the literature; all these were validated through expert opinion evidence. Thematic description approach analysis on qualitative data and descriptive statistical techniques on quantitative data revealed different factors that played a role providing quality of education. The results of this research have implications for understanding why and how to provide quality education and the dissemination of this case study can serve as a model for other schools to replicate it for providing and maintaining quality of education.

- 20.3. Noman Islam, Ghazala Shafi Sheikh and Ridah Fatima**, IQRA  
University Karachi.

### A STUDY OF DIFFICULTIES OF STUDENTS IN LEARNING PROGRAMMING

Programming has been a challenging subject for computer science students. A programmer must have strong analytical and reasoning skills to program effectively. In order to inculcate such skills, instructor must prepare their lectures accordingly and employ several novel techniques to develop analytical and problem solving skills into the students. Despite the strong need, there have not been any studies to identify the major challenges faced by programming students. Such a study can help instructor in development of

appropriate materials and planning of lectures accordingly. To fulfil this gap, this work performs a survey of 57 students who just completed their first programming course. Students were asked to fill a questionnaire. The questionnaire was analyzed further to determine what are the most challenging concepts for students to learn and when do the students feel most comfortable learning. The correlations among students response were determined and k-mode clustering was also performed. Based on analysis, several recommendations were drawn. These recommendations can help instructor to develop their learning material. The paper concludes that flipped/ inverted classroom model is the most appropriate model for teaching programming course.

- 20.4. Farwa Abbas**, Senior Lecturer, Bahria University, Karachi;  
**Syed Tehseen Jawaid**, Assistant Professor / Research Economist,  
Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi, Karachi.

#### ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN COLLABORATIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT: EVIDENCE FROM A DEVELOPING COUNTRY

Research is getting enormously important to compete with rival institutes for ranking, financial funding, students enrolment. However, there still exist numerous gaps in our understanding of creating a knowledge generating environment that will produce superior quality research. With the initiation of web 2.0 technology, a model of social networking sites has become increasingly famous. With ever increasing popularity, these social media have been used by researchers and academicians as well to enrich the learning outcome and academic performance. However, OSNS have been a debatable topic in academia with its impact on the academic performance of the students. In this study, the impact of OSNS is investigated on the research performance of students in Pakistan. The survey questionnaire technique is used to gather Data from a sample of 212 research students. And to testify the hypothesis, factor analysis and regression analysis technique are used. The results showed a contradiction in the perception and behavior of the research students. Perceived usefulness of OSNS, information quality and media sharing via OSNS have proved to have a positive impact on the researcher's performance whereas collaboration has a negative impact; perceived behavior and facilitation support have an insignificant impact on researcher's performance. It is suggested to be researcher and supervisor both to consider the implication of OSNS in research work for better research output.

- 20.5. Ghulam Sarwar**, Assistant Professor, Noon Business School, University of Sargodha, Pakistan;  
**Maqbool H. Sial**, Professor, School of Business and Economics, University of Management and Technology, Lahore;  
**Misbah Sher Muhammad**, Department of Economics, The University of Lahore, Sargodha, Pakistan

#### DETERMINANTS OF HOUSEHOLD INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN

The purpose of this study is to examine the factors affecting investment in education at household level in Pakistan. The study utilizes household-level data from Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements survey. The findings show that household income, educational awareness, age and gender of household head, number of school going children, area and province of residence are the key determinants of household investment in education in Pakistan. There exists an inverted U-shaped relationship between investment in education and household total income confirming Engle's law for education expenditure in Pakistan. More importantly, household-level educational awareness has important implications for intergenerational educational mobility hence the income inequality.

21. *Journal of European Studies*, Vol. 35, No. 1, January 2019. ISSN: 0258-9680. Editor: Prof. Dr. Tasneem Sultana. Organization: Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi, Karachi. Website: [ojs.asce-ku.com.pk](http://ojs.asce-ku.com.pk) Email: [jes.asce@gmail.com](mailto:jes.asce@gmail.com)

21.1. Dr. Hina Khan, Assistant Professor, Department of General History, University of Karachi.

#### RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA: THE EURASIAN ORIENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT

The famous 'Eurasian Heartland' roughly including the present-day Russia, the three South Caucasian and the five Central Asian states viz. Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizstan and Tajikistan has been a highly contested region in world politics due to geo-political, cultural and economic reasons. In the post-Cold War era, it became the center of euphoric expectations for the regional as well as world powers - expectations that ranged from energy to geo-strategic balances and imbalances, and to the Fukuyama brand of 'triumph of liberal democracy' in the region. Shattering of those dreams reduced the region's profile in international politics. However, recently it has again emerged with a potential of politico-economic development. From the formation of the Eurasian Economic Union (2015) to the continuing political and economic instability in the region, all in the backdrop of rise of China as an emerging world power, the rising Russian profile in Central Asia is again being discussed in policy-making circles. In this context, this paper offers an overview of the Eurasian concept(s) with particular reference to the Russo-Central Asian politics and policies that are likely to cause a profound impact on regional and international dynamics in the future. Its chief argument is that due to Moscow's growing interest, the historical Eurasian Heartland is likely to play a more decisive role in the coming decades.

21.2. **Muhammad Abrar Zahoor**, Assistant Professor, Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of Sargodha, Sargodha.

#### THE RESUSCITATION OF ORTHODOX CHRISTIANITY AND TSARIST SYMBOLISM IN POST-SOVIET RUSSIA: AN ANALYSIS

It has been a generation since the end of Bolshevik rule in Russia. In the last 25 years, we have seen a fervent urgency to reconnect contemporary Russian society with its pre-Bolshevik past. This perseverance has been



manifested by the appearances of monuments that hark back to the days of monarchic Russia. The Russian Orthodox Church has been at the forefront in all this rejuvenation. Under increasing state patronage, it has undertaken efforts to reshape the national trajectory. In addition, Tsarist regalia abounds state architecture. This symbolism carries deep signification. It communicates motifs that are essential to understand Moscow's diplomatic posturing. The conservatism enshrined within these expressions challenges the liberal consensus that has been the order of the day since the end of the Cold War. Furthermore, this article asserts that Russian nationalism is inextricably linked with Orthodox Christianity. There is no place for pagan allegory in Russian identity.

**21.3. Dr. Tasneem Sultana**, Professor, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi;

**Ms. Sahar Afshan**, Lecturer, Humanities and Social Sciences at the Bahria University, Karachi campus, Karachi;

**Dr. Zobi Fatima**, Freelance Researcher.

#### PAK-RUSSIA RELATIONS IN THE EMERGING GEO-STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT

There are no perpetual friends or foes in the international diplomatic realm. Instead, the ever-changing global dynamics and regional geopolitical realities not only forge new alignments but also wash away older animosities. A case in point is the revival in the Pak-Russia relations and its impact on the regional status quo namely, the state of affairs between Pakistan and India. Also, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) now falls well within this context. The present study focuses on the growing ties between Islamabad and Moscow, and the risks and opportunities that may precipitate subsequently. The qualitative and quantitative data is dealt analytically to determine how Pakistan can get the most out of this momentous development.

**21.4. Muhammad Abrar Zahoor**, Assistant Professor, Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of Sargodha, Sargodha.

#### THE EMERGENCE OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IN EUROPE: A HISTORICAL RECAPTURE

The modern conception of individual rights took many centuries to emerge in its current state. The Europeans trace the origin of representative traditions of democratic political system and many aspects of their culture to ancient Greek and Roman civilizations, collectively referred to as the

'Western Heritage'. The idea germinated during the intellectual, cultural, and religious reform movements, and this growth took speed during the 18th and 19th centuries. The movements of Renaissance, Reformation and Humanism played a key role in the emancipation of people. This paper recaptures the history of the origin and development of individual rights within European context.

**21.5. Dr. Shaista Shaheen Zafar**, Assistant Professor, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi;

**Ms. Maryam Bibi**, Doctoral Scholar, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi.

#### THE BRITISH NATIONAL HEALTHCARE SERVICE AND PUBLIC HEALTHCARE DELIVERY IN PAKISTAN: A COMPARISON

This article describes the establishment and evolution of the British National Health Service (NHS). It delineates its structure and operating mechanism along with the pressures it has had to face in the last seven decades since its conception. It then compares the details with the healthcare sector in Pakistan. It holds that public spending on health and medicine in Pakistan does not encompass the rapidly changing demographics and urbanization. Additionally, the NHS could provide a way forward for any meaningful and substantive state intervention in this regard. The article concludes with some policy suggestions that in the opinion of the authors if implemented may offset the growing challenges in the public health sector.

**21.6. Prof. Dr. Arshad Syed Karim**, Dean, Faculty of Management Sciences and Director, Quality Enhancement Cell, Sir Syed University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi;

**Prof. Dr. Abdul Rahman Zaki**, Ex-Chairman, Karachi University Business School, University of Karachi;

**Ms. Hina Mubeen**, Assistant Professor, Management Sciences Department, DHA Suffa University, Karachi.

#### MANAGING WORKFORCE DIVERSITY IN MULTICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS: SOME OBSERVATIONS

In today's global economy, attaining organizational goals has become a big challenge due to increasing workforce diversity. Thus, it has become vital to analyze workplace diversity as an integral part of any organization and make it an essential instrument for achieving financial targets and

overall organizational success. Technical competence and cognitive abilities of a manager merely suffice the need of managing such workplace. In order to manage an organization with diversified workforce, it is incumbent upon managers to possess effective soft skills like communication, listening, leadership, emotional intelligence, diversity awareness, intercultural competence etc.

**21.7. Mr. Muhammad Issa**, Lecturer, Government Boys Degree College, Bufferzone, Karachi.

#### SOCIO-POLITICAL CONVULSIONS IN EUROPE AND THEIR IMPACT ON SWISS POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

It is almost impossible for any state to remain indifferent to the events happening in the world. Arguably, the last 200 years have been the most eventful in world history. Socio-political earthquakes like the French revolution and subsequent diplomatic realignments have had monumental repercussions. Curiously enough, the state of Switzerland despite being almost at the center of all that tumult kept itself relatively stable. This paper is a qualitative study that analyzes how the Swiss mode of political management warded off crises in its immediate neighbourhood.

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Website: [www.asce-uok.edu.pk](http://www.asce-uok.edu.pk) Email: [jes.asce@gmail.com](mailto:jes.asce@gmail.com)

22.1. **Prof. Dr. Nasreen Aslam Shah**, Dean Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Meritorious Professor, Department of Social Work; Director, Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies, University of Karachi and Acting Director, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi; **Dr. Khalid M. Iraqi**, Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Karachi; **Sadia Barrech**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S (EU) MULTI-ANNUAL  
INDICATIVE PROGRAM (MIP) AROUND THE WORLD  
AND IN PAKISTAN

This paper explores the features of the Multi-Annual Indicative Program (MIP) of the European Union (EU), a unique program as it works on thematic areas for under-developed and developing countries within the frame of mutual cooperation among partner countries. The implementation of MIP was evaluated as it relates to program practices in Pakistan. Financial assistance was provided to enhance economic development, good governance, and greater accountability to the general public, to strengthen democratic institutions, peace & security and of course, address cross cutting issues involving human rights and environmental issues. It is assessed that the level of progress observed sluggish on almost every count, except economy growth. In assessing the shortcomings of MIP's implementation in Pakistan, results reveal that good governance, humanitarian development, and democratization as important as economic development, as part of a holistic plan. Pakistan has to find ways to enforce policies which have cross cutting implications, in order to achieve greater result in terms of both social and economic development.

**22.2. Dr. Uzma Shujaat**, Professor, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi, Karachi.

### ANALYSIS OF GENDER DYNAMICS OF ARMED CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE

Women suffer disproportionately from violent conflicts including wars. Not only they suffer during these conflicts but their suffering and trauma continues to long much after the conflict or war is over. The actors at conflict at times target women as a strategy of war besides the suffering and hardships which are meted out to them as the by-products of war and conflict situations. Physical violence appears to be a universal and widespread characteristic of warfare. It is considered as a norm of war in which women suffer severe forms of violence during and after the conflict as an instrument of war. This violence continues even in the refugee camps where women are targeted to physical violence with respect to recent history. Rwanda and Sudan are the examples where women were humiliated and subjected to rape in the refugee camps as against in the war zone itself. Physical violence occurs frequently in all phases of armed conflict and sometimes carried out by armed forces, combatant and civilians alike as in the case of Afghanistan, Bosnia and Rwanda. The finding reveals that besides gender-based violence, widowhood is one of the brutal consequences that many women suffer and face in situation of conflict and crisis. Rwanda, Iraq and Afghanistan are identified as countries of widows where approximately 80% of women population comprises of widows. This widowhood instantly changes the social and economic roles for the females. The impact varies widely between different societies. Afghanistan is an appropriate example where widows were deprived of their rights to earn a living or even run their household due to the misunderstood and misinterpreted religious values along with social norms in which women are not allowed to work or go out without accompanying male member of the family.

**22.3. Dr. Tasneem Sultana**, Professor, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi, Karachi.

### THE MEANING AND EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRACY: THE DEMOCRATIC DEFICIT IN PAKISTAN

Democracy has become the most widely accepted political system of our age. In ancient times, societies were ruled by individuals who possessed wealth, physical strength or some sort of power. While these rulers were autocratic, for the sake of acceptance by the people they too took on

board the powerful members of society and consulting them on important issues. Gradually, these powerful elite evolved into councils, estates and parliaments. The idea of consensus-seeking broadened and over the centuries the masses too became part of the system. Thus democracy was born.

**22.4. Dr. Syed Munir Wasti**, Retired Professor, Department of English, University of Karachi, Karachi.

#### THE EMERGENCE OF THE GEORGIAN SCHOOL OF POETRY IN ENGLAND

The article introduces a group of mainly young English poets who rescued English poetry from its decline at the end of the Victorian period and imparted a new sound and music to it in the first few decades of the 20th century. During the period of publication (1911-1922) of the literary journal called *Georgian Poetry*, which was edited by Edward Marsh, their contributions appeared with regularity in its pages. In consequence, the journal became a popular and financial success, and its influence as a literary milestone over the years has not disappeared. The best known names among the Georgian poets are Hilaire Belloc, Edmund Blunden, Rupert Brooke, W.H. Davies, Ralph Hodgson, James Elroy Flecker, Walter de la Mare, Harold Monro, Sir J.C. Squire, and Edward Thomas.

**22.5. Dr. Peter Fuchs**, Professor Emeritus, Department of Social Work, Education and Training, University of Neubrandenburg, Germany;  
**Dr. Markus Heidingsfelder**, Assistant Professor, School of Arts and Sciences, Xiamen University, Malaysia.

#### PSYCHES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Our daily lives are dominated by a profusion of organizations. This paper examines the impact of these 'inescapabilities' on our psyche from a sociological perspective. It first constructs a problem to which organizations can be interpreted as a solution, in order to then take a closer look at the construction of that solution. The central thesis is that the modern psyche cannot be understood without reference to this type of social system.

**22.6. Muhammad Ahsan**, Research Associate, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi, Karachi.

REINTERPRETING THE HITLER PHENOMENON:  
A REVIEW OF RUSSELL H.S. STOLFI'S HITLER:  
BEYOND EVIL AND TYRANNY

Historical greatness is amoral. A giant in the pages of history need not to be a paragon of virtue nor must he possess saintly qualities. The sheer impact of his stamp on the course of events alone determines his place in the historical pantheon. He brands the preceding and succeeding eras by his name. For instance, not every Persian ruler dominates the historical narrative as Cyrus the Great. Likewise, if not for the energy of Genghis Khan, Mongols might have been a footnote in history. What would have been the chain of events had Napoleon not embarked on his continental campaigns? These were all cataclysmic moments. The historical 'order' altered permanently after each of the stated episodes.

**22.7. Musherfa Butt**, Ph.D Student, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi, Karachi.

RETHINKING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN A  
CHANGING WORLD: A CASE STUDY OF THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY  
ON CONTEMPORARY ENGLAND

The industrial revolution had marked the beginning of the age of machine. It shaped the world we are living in. The industrial activity brought tremendous changes in almost every sphere of life. The textile industry which was one of the earliest and most prominent industries led to the emergence of the booming fashion industry. It is that fashion industry which is now creating tons of industrial waste and counted as one of the biggest polluters in the United Kingdom. The adverse industrial impacts on environment prompted the environmental activists, fashion entrepreneurs, students, and other citizens to shift to sustainable practices. There is a strong inclination to adopt sustainability in the industrial process. The mounting call for sustainability raises two important questions. Was the Industrial Revolution indeed a 'revolution'? And if that was the case, did it make the world, more specifically, the environment unsustainable? Should the Industrial Revolution be blamed for the environmental crisis in the United Kingdom?

**22.8. Dr. Sarwat Rauf**, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, National University of Modern Languages (NUML), Islamabad.

**RUSSIA'S INCREASING GLOBAL PROFILE:  
REWARDS AND CHALLENGES**

Russia has been restructuring its economy and military to reassert its grand profile in global politics. This article examines Russian efforts in this regard. With the disintegration of the Soviet Union, membership of important international organizations transferred to the Russian Federation. Eventually, Moscow regained diplomatic representation that indicated its capabilities were greater than its vulnerabilities. However, this article focuses on insights about Russia's international status, especially as reflected in international organizations such as the EU, Council of Europe and the World Trade Organization (WTO). The article holds that Kremlin is making efforts to position Russia as an influential player. National security appeared as a driving force to achieve protection against external threats. It is highlighted that Russian modus operandi resembles other traditional great powers that have arisen over the years.



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History & Civilization Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University,  
Multan.**

**23.1. Zeeshan Hashim**, Research Fellow, Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA),  
Westminster, London – UK. Research Scholar, Policy Research Institute  
of Market Economy (PRIME), Islamabad Pakistan.

**THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF IDENTITY GROUPS:  
CONCEPTUALIZATION AND SUGGESTIONS  
FOR PAKISTAN**

Economic progress is a crucial topic. Studying the factors of economic growth and development has been at the heart of economists' research. There is a consensus among economists that these factors capital, labour and technology play the fundamental role in the economic development of a country. These three elements, when capitalized on to the fullest level, enable economic growth. But is it that simple? If this notion is true why is it that some of the countries are developed while others are still struggling to get better income position? Economists attribute economically developed countries success in making an efficient capitalization of these three fundamental elements and letting them thrive unfettered. Whereas this is not the case in poor countries. This argument leads to another crucial question that what are those constraints that hamper the growth of these three factors and what are arrangements that are pivotal to remove these constraints and let capital, labour and technology flourish? A peripheral branch of Economics called "Development Economics" undertakes the task of searching answers to these questions.

**23.2. Muhammad Umar Farooq**, Treasurer, Bahauddin Zakariya University,  
Multan.

**RISE OF FASCIST TENDENCIES IN THE WORLD:  
CAUSES AND IMPLICATIONS**

This research paper examines the issue of the rise of Fascist tendencies across the globe, reflected by the emergence of ultra-nationalist, racist leaders like Donald Trump (US) and Narendra Modi (India). It aims not only at discerning Fascism's economic and psychological causes and socio-economic implications, but also at putting forth concrete suggestions to avoid a future recurrence. This research found out striking similarities between the Fascists of yester years, like Hitler and Mussolini, and

today's Trump and Modi. Ultra-nationalism and xenophobia are common to all. And all rose to power when the middle class in their respective countries was feeling the crunch of an economic recession. Global economic recession of 2008 and middle-class anxiety have thus been identified as the causes of rise of present day Fascists, with patriarchy and sexual suppression forming the psychological basis of propensity in the commonman towards Fascism. Increased protectionism has been identified as the economic implication of Fascism; war, or at least instability in a multi-polar world, being the political implication; and xenophobia in the days of social media revolution being the social manifestation. Recommendations flow from the causes and implications referred to above. Economically, since unabated capitalism has failed to deliver on its promise, the answer is in Mixed Economy envisaging state monopolization of social welfare subjects like education and health. That needs to be augmented with Social Democracy on the political front. And lastly, sexual freedom especially for women, is the key to bringing about the collapse of the Fascist ideology.

**23.3. Muhammad Yasir Ali Khan**, Lecturer and **Muhammad Shafique**, Professor, Department of History & Civilization Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

#### ESTABLISHING ALTERNATE AUTHORITY: GHULAM BIBI BHARWANA'S ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN 2018

Woman participation in politics in Muslim societies is not a new phenomenon. Woman have active role in political affairs during the medieval period of Muslim rule in India. It is arguable that whether they were able to establish an alternative feminist authority or not. Modern period witnesses a limited woman participation in different walks of life. Political discourse in colonial period exhibits ethnic, racial, regional and religious arguments giving no room to gender political discursivity. This paper intends to analyze the myth of woman empowerment which is celebrated through the politicization of woman in Pakistan. The discussion in this research paper is strictly limited to the examination of political career and status of Ghulam Bibi Bharwana. She is being continuously elected for National Assembly from 2002-2018, has also served as state minister for education. Currently is elected as member of National Assembly besides her mother's election on a provincial seat. This paper conducts the study by arguing that woman, although, are participating in

politics, yet, they are still playing within traditional structures of human identity and development.

- 23.4. Kishwar Sultana**, Associate Professor, Department of History, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad;  
**Saba Riaz**, Lecturer, Department of Pakistan Studies, Al-Khair University, Bhimber, Azad Jammu & Kashmir.

#### RELIGIOUS AND JUDICIOUS POLICY OF KING JALALUDDIN AKBAR (1556-1605)

Amongst the Sultans and kings of Indo-Pak subcontinent, the religious policy of Mughal King Jalaluddin Akbar (1556-1605) is most controversial. Some say he was liberal. Others blame him as the founder of new religion, i.e. Din-i-Ilahi. Abul Fazl, his guide and court historian terms Akbar's policies as Islamic. In this article, views of different contemporary and other historians have been given in order to present a fair picture. A glimpse of Ibadat Khana constructed by Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri for conducting the religious debates along with the pattern of debates has also been given. Along with it glimpses of religious policies and Muslim rulers' concern for equal dispensation of justice to all segments of society has also been mentioned in the earlier history of Islam. Supreme Court of Pakistan has also recently appreciated this concern of Muslim rulers for dispensation of justice to the masses. In the NRO case of 2009, this aspect with reference to Akbar has also been mentioned. In this way, this article has not only discussed the religious and judicious policy of Akbar, but also presented various examples of our previous Islamic history since the time 'the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in order to show that dispensation of equal justice is the primary concern of Islam. The readers, students and teachers are expected to like this comparison and presentation.

- 23.5. Hafiz Ghulam Ali**, Ph.D Research Scholar, Institute of Ethics and Social Philosophy, Munich School of Philosophy, Germany.

#### EPISTEMOLOGY OF DISAGREEMENT (ILM-UL-IKHTILAF) IN ISLAM: A COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY OF AHMAD RAZA KHAN BARELWI AND RASHID AHMAD GANGOHI

The extensive range of hermeneutic understanding of Islamic thoughts has flourished the formation and division of complex topology of sectarianism that includes the different understanding of two entities on particular proposition. Though the disagreement between two epistemic

peers ascribed by the differences of social, political and religious association, and the rational disagreement is an integral part of Islamic teachings. The research studies compare the hermeneutic behaviour of two Islamic scholars: Ahamad Raza Khan Bareilwi and Rashid Ahmad, Ganghoi, and apprehend the traditional theory of Murat ul Khilaf. Overall, result indicted the several epistemic rational and irrational disagreement among two epistemic colleagues and found the presence of traditional Islamic theory. However, the comparative analyses indicated the self-interest relation of two variables including the association of particular religious group. Moreover, the research paper does not propose any solution to the disagreement, despite it reflects the general behaviour of disagreement triggered by alter epistemic affiliation.

- 23.6. Muhammad Dilshad Mohabbat**, Assistant Professor, Department of History and Pakistan Studies, Government College University, Faisalabad;  
**Qudsia Batool**, Lecturer, Department of History, Govt. I.D. Janjua College For Women, Lalamusa

#### EPITOME OF PERSUASIVE PREACHING: A QADRI NOSHABI SUFI IN THE PUNJAB

Sufism is an esoteric aspect of Islam. Among the four Sufi orders, Qadri Sufi order is the most popular and distinguished Sufi order due to the impressive and persuasive style of preaching adopted by Qadri Sufis to preach Islam. Sufis belonged to this order had a great contribution in spreading Islam. They also spread Islam through their own examples. Qadri Noshahi branch is one of the many offshoots of Qadri order. This branch was founded by Nosha Ganj Bakhsh in the Punjab. By following the footsteps of Qadri saints and their persuasive style of preaching, Nosha Ganj Bakhsh rendered great contribution in spreading Islam in this region which is acknowledged by western orientalist also. But unfortunately, there is no scholarly work available about his religious services and his religious and preaching contribution is ignored by historians. So the aim of the study is to revisit the life and works of Nosha Ganj Bakhsh and analyze his religious services in the light of Qadri Sufi way and highlight the influential aspects of his personality and persuasive methods of preaching through which he was able to create massive conversions. The study found that Nosha Ganj Bakhsh rendered great religious and reformatory services to spread Islam by adopting all the ways used by other Sufis for preaching Islam such as through teachings,

preaching centres, sermons, exhortations, literary writings, poetry, preachers as well as through influential traits of his simple and pious character.

**23.7. Zahra Akram Hashmi**, Assistant Professor, Govt. Degree College, Ahmadpur East.

**LAND TENURES, AGRARIAN RELATIONS AND  
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITION: BRITISH IMPACT  
ON THE LAND REVENUE STRUCTURE IN  
THE BAHAWALPUR STATE**

The land tenures became a subject to be studied in India under the colonial period. In the princely India context, land tenures were also recognized when the property status was acknowledged under the influence of colonial institutions. According to the newly adopted land tenure system, the mode of rights in land and its classification was substantially a necessary segment not only for the assessment of land revenue demand but also for the registration of land ownership, for the protection of land rights and for the fixation of rent and charges. This paper documents the dramatic transformation in land system under the colonial impact and examines the process by which it came about in the Bahawalpur State. Being an agrarian based region, there was a close relation in the tenures and socio-economic settings. This research traces that how the Agency rule in the State brought changes in the agrarian relations and property status. This paper is mainly based on published and unpublished official reports.

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University of Management and Technology, Department of  
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**24.1. Dr. Gozde Ozelce**, Institute of Asian and African Studies, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany.

**FEMALE SUFI LEADERS IN TURKEY: SIGNALS OF A NEW  
SOCIAL PATTERN EMERGING IN SECULAR SIDE**

Two sufi women take part in activities related to sufism and create an attraction point in the secular side in Turkey. The most striking point is that both women do not wear headscarves although they are Muslim women. This article attempts to show how sufi women Cemalnur Sargut and Hayatnur Artiran have idealized a Muslim woman's identity, the work they are doing to achieve this ideal, their attitude toward republic values, and the effects of these attitudes on their followers. This article was created from my doctoral thesis and based on qualitative research which has been established on the basis of 2-year long participant observation and data obtained from in-depth and focus interviews. 31 women and 20 men were interviewed in depth and focus interviews. The main conclusions of my qualitative research are that the influence of these sufi women is related with process of modernization by accelerating the establishment of the republic in Turkey. It seems that a perception has established concerning that "public apparency" of woman will disappear if the "apparency of body" disappears and the woman will return to its role which had relapsed into silence for centuries. Besides not using the headscarf, religious conversation has been created by these sufi women in the balance of religion, philosophy and science and the fact that they are conducting their works under secular institutions such as foundations and associations have also been observed to have a very important effect on secular side.

**24.2. Ogr. Uyesi Abdolmoghset Banikamal**, Department of International Relations, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Ankara, Turkey;  
**Hadi Gamshadzehifar**, Al-Madinah International University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

**DELUSIVE VERSUS GENUINE HUMAN NEEDS: AN ISLAMIC  
RESPONSE TO GLOBAL, RESOURCE SCARCITY**

This study looks at the issue of human needs from an Islamic perspective. Many political theorists and philosophers have tried to deal with the issue

of human needs but many aspects of this issue still remain unresolved. This paper aims at looking at the issue from an Islamic perspective. In doing so, it examines the issue of human needs comparatively from western and Islamic perspectives. Then the study discusses the nature of human beings and their needs as well as the purpose behind their pursuance. The key objective of the study is to contribute in regulating the pursuance of needs. It argues that all human needs are not necessarily genuine, rather a significant number of them are delusive. To distinguish genuine needs from delusive ones, the study suggests the purpose behind the pursuance of needs as the key criterion. In doing so, the paper comes up with a model labeled Orbit of Needs. This model comprises four circles or orbits. The most central circle is of necessity, followed by comfort, beautification and exhibition. According to the model, all those needs that fall into one of the first three circles in terms of purpose are genuine, while any need which falls into the fourth circle is delusive.

- 24.3. Adibah Abdul Rahim**, Department of Usul-al-Din and Comparative Religion, Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Malaysia;  
**Elmira Akhmetova**, Department of History and Civilization, Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Malaysia.

#### NATIONALISM IN THE LIGHT OF THE TEACHINGS OF BEDIZZAMAN SAID NURSI, AND HIS FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL SOLIDARITY

During the past few decades, the impact of nationalism has been discussed widely by scholars both in the Western and the Muslim world from various perspectives. Some authors claim that nationalism has caused a lot of conflicts and wars among nations. On the other hand, others have argued that nationalism remains a binding force which stabilizes the fragmented territories of nation-states with nationalist sentiments. This paper attempts at analyzing Badiuzzaman Said Nursi's approach towards the issue of nationalism. He did not merely criticize nationalism; he offered a better way through his approach to a sociology of Islam. Nursi explains and advocates for positive forms of social solidarity and cohesion that elevate a group of people to noble action and he provides an Islamic basis for this purpose. Keeping in view various conflicts afflicting the world today, Nursi's ideas of nationalism and social solidarity are seen as relevant and necessary in the present context.

- 24.4. Tariq Hussain**, Department of Economics, University of Lahore, Pakpattan Campus, Pakistan;  
**Muhammad Qasim**, Department of Economics, University of Lahore, Pakpattan, Pakistan; Ph.D. Scholar, National College of Business Administration and Economics (NCBA&E), Lahore, Pakistan.

#### A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TERRORISM AMONG MUSLIM AND NON-MUSLIM COUNTRIES IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Terrorism has become a threatening and fear-provoking phenomenon in the present times. The occurrence of terrorists' activities is carried on without discrimination of Muslim and Non-Muslim countries. The study aims to investigate the trends and severity of terrorism in both Muslim and Non-Muslim countries. A sample of 45 Muslim and 130 Non-Muslim countries will be analyzed. The role of strong economic indicators in reducing the surge of terrorism will be accessed and the relationship of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita with terrorism will also be calculated. Panel Ordinary Least Square (OLS) technique will be used to examine the relationship among these variables and Per Capita GDP. In both types of countries, terrorist activities will be evaluated through number of attacks, killings and injured persons. Besides this, correlation will be applied to examine the association among number of attacks, killings and injured persons. Descriptive statistics evidently indicates huge losses in the form of number of attacks, killings and injured people. From 1980s to 2015, total terrorist attacks, killed and injured persons are 67518, 188775 and 272683, respectively in Muslim countries. In the same way, in non-Muslim countries, from 1980s to 2015, total terrorist attacks, killed and injured persons are 86914, 159386 and 167828, respectively. Number of injuries and killings are comparatively higher in Muslim countries whereas non-Muslim countries have higher number of attacks. Elevated correlation is found among number of attacks, killings and injured persons. However, the correlation among per capita GDP and the other variables found negative. OLS findings as well show negative relationship among per capita GDP and number of attacks, killings and injured persons. With the increase in per capita GDP, terrorism can be minimized or reduced. Improvement in economic activity can also diminish terrorism outcomes particularly in developing countries.



**24.5. Naveed Yazdani and Zamin Abbas**, School of Business and Economics, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.

**CIVILIZATION AS A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK TO  
STUDY AND ANALYZE ORGANIZATION THEORY  
WITH ISLAMIC WAY FORWARD**

This paper posits civilization as a theoretical construct to study and analyze organization theory. Contextualization of organization theory has mostly centered on the constructs of culture and society and civilization is not posited as an organization theory episteme. This paper conceptualizes civilization as its foundational values or core essence or deep cognitive roots. The paper employs civilization as a theoretical construct in the backdrop of ethical, institutional, population ecology and diffusion of knowledge theories of organization theory. It also seeks to posit civilization as an Organization metaphor and knowledge paradigm. It also presents a four-tiered conceptual framework which captures the value hierarchy of each of its four constituent components: civilization, culture, organizational systems and management models. After analyzing traditional organization theory along with its various faces it raises the question of what is way forward for traditional organization theory (TOT) and presents Prophetic Organization Theory (POT) as a strong, viable alternative with supporting arguments of great scholars of East and West with special focus on Islamic, Western and Chinese civilizations.

**24.6. Talat Hussain and Muhammad Nadeem Khalil**, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

**SHARIAH ISSUES IN ISLAMIC CAPITAL MARKETS OF  
PAKISTAN: A CASE STUDY OF SUKUK**

Islamic Capital Markets (ICM) are playing an important role in raising long term funds and thus playing their role in economic growth and development of a country. Sukuk are important Islamic Capital Market instruments through which long term funds are obtained from general public. Sukuk are certificates of equal value representing undivided shares in ownership of tangible assets, usufructs and services, or in the ownership of the assets of particular projects or special investment activities. Sukuk market in Pakistan is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). Despite the continuous growth of Sukuk market in Pakistan, there are various Shari'ah issues which are still prevalent in the Sukuk structures which need our attention in order to make the Sukuk Shari'ah compliant in true spirit of Islam. The

main objective of this paper to discuss and elaborate the various Shari'ah issues prevailing in Islamic Capital Markets of Pakistan, especially related to Sukuk. It is argued that while structuring Sukuk, the various features of conventional bonds are replicated while compromising the various Shari'ah injunctions. The current practices of various financial institutions are discussed and various Shari'ah issues related to different types of Sukuk are identified and the point of view of various scholars on these issues is also discussed. The various Shari'ah issues related to Sukuk which are identified in this article include purchase undertaking in equity based structures, late payment penalty upon default, ownership status in asset based transactions and trading of debt based Sukuk. This paper highlights the need for a balance between growth in the Sukuk market and meeting the Shari'ah requirements while structuring Sukuk.

**24.7. Shermeen Bano and Inam ul Haq**, Department of Sociology, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

#### POLY-SYMBOLIC RELIGIOSITY AND THE DILEMMAS OF AMERICAN SUFISM; AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF ZIKR AT A SUFI SHRINE IN MANHATTAN

This ethnographic endeavor seeks to explore the ritual of Zikr and its association with the shift and dilemmas in American Sufism at a Sufi Shrine in Manhattan, The United States of America. The study highlights the ways in which Islam accommodate socio-cultural change without losing its traditional identity: It has not changed in essence. Also, it throws light on the ways such monotheistic religions create social relevance for their followers in a culture alien to universalizing discourses and identities. The paper argues that esoteric versions of traditional monotheistic religions like Sufism are more suited to postmodern religious consciousness of modern day individuals. The study employs the conceptual lens of postmodern religiosity. Four formal interviews of the Sufi followers (dervishes) alongside field jottings that expanded from January 2012 till December 2012 were conducted. The analysis was thematic in nature. The structure of the Zikr ritual was elaborated followed by offering prayer the 'Sushi' way. This form of prayer ensures convivial co-existence amongst intra-religious collectivities. The study concluded that the concept of religiosity is poly-symbolic in nature. The Zikr ritual acts as a distinct plain that invokes a sense of belonging for the participants in diverse settings. American Sufism is multifaceted in essence and in spirits.

- 24.8. Rukhsana Iftikhar**, Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

GENESIS OF MUSLIM CULTURE AND CO-EXISTENCE  
IN MUGHAL ERA

Muslim rule in India (1526-1707) is considered a golden chapter in the history of the culture of this region. Muslims established the Mughal Empire in India which was contemporary to the Safavid Empire in Iran. Massive migration to India occurred due the wealth and grandeur of the Mughal court. Mughals transformed every sphere of the Indian culture. Their Central Asian background created an aroma in the native culture and with the amalgamation of two; Mughals gave new dimensions to Muslim civilization in India. The cultural aura of Mughals affected every sphere of Indian social life. New ways of dining were introduced. Muslims established new industries of clothing and textile. New forms of beautification were launched. Cultural feasts and festivals were regularly celebrated. Music and dance touched the heights of glory. Royal painting studio laid new styles of Indian painting. This culture gave space to every community to become its part. In the visual arts, the adaptation of local modes to the Mughal cultural environment involved a change of their ethos from religious devotion to secular entertainment. This paper focuses on the reinterpretation of Indian culture under the sway of Mughals. Every historian and scholar spells ink on the political and economic aspects of Indian history in medieval times. However, this work analyzes the cultural and social image of Muslim civilization which was developed under the policy of co-existence. Certain aspects of other cultures were also adopted by Mughal rulers under the policy of "Peace for All."

- 24.9. Azmat Hayat**, Department of Economics, University of Malakand, Malakand, Pakistan;

**Muhammad Hakimi Muhammad Shafiai**, and **Mohamad Sabri Haron**  
University Kebangsaan Malaysia, EITI (UKM);

**Syed Munawar Shah**, Associate Professor, BUIITEMS, Pakistan.

PRAGMATISM, NEOLIBERALISM OR ISLAM:  
THE CASE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

After the defeats of Marxism, pundits in the global north claimed neoliberalism as the endpoint of mankind ideological evolution and the universalization of Western liberal creeds as the final form of human civilization. In contrast, Muslims believe that more than 1400 years ago

Islam already provided the best and everlasting ideology for the welfare of humanity. The logic of Islam is based on intervention in the socioeconomic affairs of mankind (Amar Bil Maroof and Nahi Anil Mumkar), while proponents of neoliberalism believe in non-intervention. Using the methodology of library research, this study investigated whether neoliberalism or Islam better serves the greatest interest of the greatest numbers by taking the case of alcoholic drinks. In 18th century England non-interference in the socioeconomic affairs of mankind created the era of gin craze which is still remembered for widespread corruption and social devastation. Besides 18th century England, recently interference in the socioeconomic affairs of mankind were linearly associated with a drastic decline in widespread corruption and social devastation. It is a well known fact that neoliberalism is attributed to the greatest harm to the greatest number while in the dogma of Islam there is an all-time greatest benefit to the greatest number.

**24.10. Muhamamd Ilyas Malik, Beenish Mujahid and Farah Jamil,**  
Department of Architecture, School of Architecture and Planning,  
University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

#### DEVELOPING STANDARDS FOR MOSQUE DESIGN IN LAHORE, PAKISTAN

Mosque has always been the most prestigious and important building for the Muslims. However, no standards or guidelines are available in Pakistan for the design and details of Mosque, therefore, mosques are being designed and built as per the existing examples or personal wisdom of the architects, financiers, decision makers and individuals or groups responsible for its execution. It has been generally observed that there are many flaws found everywhere in terms of plot orientation, placement of different functions of mosque, planning layout, interior spaces, opening of doors / windows, design of ablution area, adequate no. of toilets and shoe storage racks etc. The major problem that worshipers face, are related to insufficient width of row (sajj) and clearance from walls to perform physical actions of prayer and to carryout ablution in comfortable manner. The aim of this research is to setout the planning and design guidelines and to develop standards for a religiously and socially acceptable, efficient and comfortable design for all features of a mosque. The methodology includes study of religious literature and survey of existing mosques selected in different localities of Lahore to obtain standards being practiced and comments of end users. Methodology also included physical

demonstration to experiment the actual space needed during performance of prayer by worshippers. The paper suggests solutions to some of the issues related to this topic. The developed guidelines / standards would be a source of information for students, practicing architects and academicians. Mosques constructed on the basis of these standards will provide better utilization of space and more comfortable environment to the end users.

**24.11. Muhammad Kalim Ullah Khan**, Department of Islamic Thought and Civilization, University of Management and Technology, Sialkot Campus;  
**Zahoor Ullah Al-Azhari**, Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, University of Lahore, Lahore.

#### RADICALIZATION AND ACADEMIA: ITS IMPACTS ON STUDENTS AND COUNTER- RADICALIZATION STRATEGIES

Radicalization has a long history, which has different aspects. Modern societies and academia are characterized by diversity. However, in Pakistan, the situation is different because neither our society nor our academia is diverse in nature. Radicalization, in one sense, is the opposite of pluralism. However, in another sense it is compatible with polarization because it makes the society polarized, both internally and regionally. As a result, two different social classes emerge in society. Although both radicalization and polarization have their respective historical background, radicalization mainly emerges in the absence of religious pluralism. This paper focuses on radicalization in academia, the researcher discusses in detail the causes of polarization which lead to radicalization. The public in general and students in particular were made polarized and almost reached the doorstep of radicalization. This inattentiveness resulted in extremism that in turn leads to violence and terrorism. Radicalization and its central issue is polarization and the existence of non-pluralistic society. This paper suggests more moderation in society through modernism and mobilization of the moderates in society and academia. Moreover, this paper does not aim at only conducting conferences and seminars on radicalization to promote awareness about it but it also focuses on the way students provide insights into this subject. This article is based on grey literature, library sources and other secondary sources.

25. ***Journal of Management Science*, Vol. 6, Issue 1, March 2019, ISSN-e: 2313-0113, ISSN-p: 2413-8657. Editor: Imtiaz Arif, Professor, Department of Business Administration, IQRA University, Karachi. Organization: IQRA University, B-145, Block-5, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi, Pakistan. E-mail: contact@geistscience.com**

25.1. **Rehmat Ali Yousafzai**, MS in Applied Linguistics, **Muhammad Fareed**, Assistant Professor, NED University Karachi, Pakistan.

ESP TEACHING PRACTICES IN MANAGEMENT SCIENCE  
AT POST-GRADUATE LEVEL IN PAKISTAN:  
PERCEPTIONS OF ESP TEACHERS  
AND ESP LEARNERS

English for Specific Purposes (ESP) teaching is considered a separate activity in the domain of English Language Teaching (Dudley-Evans & St John, 1998). ESP primarily aims to prepare and fulfil a set of the communicative needs of ESP learners in academic and professional contexts. These needs serve as a guide to design relevant course content and adopt appropriate teaching method with particular emphasis on the kind of English to be taught and the topics to be covered. The current study attempts to investigate through the perceptions of ESP teachers and ESP learners the effective role of Subject Matter Specialists (henceforth SMSs) in the teaching of ESP courses at postgraduate level in Pakistan. The sample size taken for this study comprises of 10 ESP teachers selected through snowball sampling technique and 50 ESP learners chosen through purpose sampling from three different disciplines of management sciences. Open-ended questionnaire and interviews were used for data collection. The data were thematically analyzed. The analysis of ESP teachers' data suggested English language competence, pedagogic competence and awareness of the learners' prospective communicative needs in academic and workplace contexts. The analysis of ESP learners' data indicated that Subject Matter Specialists (henceforth SMSs) along with content area knowledge need to have good command of English language as well. From the comparative analyses of ESP teachers and ESP learners' data, this study concludes that for effective ESP teaching to any group of ESP learners, an ESP teacher irrespective of the academic background (ELTs or Subject Matter Specialists) needs to have English language competence, pedagogic skills and how much they know about the learners' target communicative needs.

**25.2. Muhammad Raza**, Assistant Professor, Emaan Institute of Management & Sciences, Karachi;

**Normalisa Md Isa**, Senior Lecturer, **Shamsul Huda Abd Rani**, Senior Lecturer, School of Business Management Universiti, Utara, Malaysia.

EFFECT OF CELEBRITY-ENDORSED ADVERTISEMENT  
AND ENTREPRENEURIAL MARKETING ON PURCHASE  
BEHAVIOR OF SMARTPHONE CONSUMERS  
IN PAKISTAN

This article presents the results of an investigation of the impact of celebrity-endorsed advertisement and entrepreneurial marketing on purchase behavior of smart phone consumers in Karachi, Pakistan. The study has conceptually shaped celebrity-endorsed advertisement as formative construct with celebrity physical attractiveness, expertise, trust, and familiarity as inclusive factors. For this purpose, total 247 sample responses were collected by convenience sampling technique. The data has been analyzed by PLS method. The results revealed that celebrity-endorsed advertisement and entrepreneurial marketing has a significant impact on purchase behavior. The study can be concluded that celebrity-endorsed advertisement and entrepreneurial marketing plays significant role in purchase behavior of smart phone consumers in Pakistan.

**25.3. Alam Sher, Shabana Gul, and Muhammad Naeem**, Department of Management Sciences, Institutes of Management Sciences, Peshawar; **Muhammad Khan Riaz**, Department of Management Sciences, COMSATS University Islamabad, Attock Campus.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY: A CROSS-LEVEL STUDY OF  
A HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE (HEI)

This study examines the relationships between antecedents of psychological safety at the individual, group and organizational level. The data was collected from a sample of 84 employees (i.e. teachers and non-teachers) working in a higher education institute (HEI) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by using structured questionnaire. The data is analyzed with the help of correlation and regression analyses. The findings indicate that the individual level antecedents had a positive relationship with psychological safety except for adherence to norms whereas both the group and organizational level antecedents were positively related with psychological safety. The study also discusses implications, limitations and future directions.

- 25.4. Muhammad Khaliq**, Postdoctoral Fellow, School of Management, University Sains Malaysia & Director MUST Business School, Mirpur, University of Science and Technology (MUST), Mirpur, Azad Jammu and Kashmir Pakistan;  
**Ramayah**, School of Management, University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia;  
**Zafar Iqbal**, Director Academic, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad, Pakistan;  
**Muhammad Tahir Ali Shah**, PhD. Scholar, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Muzaffarabad, Pakistan.

#### INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF BANKS IN SIALKOT, PAKISTAN

The main aim of this research is to determine the impact of intellectual capital on the financial performance of banking sector operating in Sialkot, Pakistan. Integrated intellectual capital model (IICM) is used to achieve the objective of the study. Structured questionnaire survey forms were used to collect the data from the targeted respondents. Purposive sampling technique was used to choose the targeted sample. Total of 210 out of 250 completed and usable questionnaires survey were returned. Six research hypotheses were constructed to address the objectives of this study. Smart PLS 3.0 was used to test the proposed research hypotheses. The findings showed that the three hypotheses were supported while remaining were not. This study will provide a clear understanding about the concept and applications of intellectual capital in banking sector. This study will be a milestone for the potential researchers to conduct their studies in Pakistani context.

- 25.5. Zulqurnain Ali** and **Aqsa Mehreen**, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei;  
**Madeeha Bashir**, The Tips College of Commerce and Business Administration, Faisalabad.

#### MANAGING ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH TALENT MANAGEMENT AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

Considerable research has performed to link the individual development strategies into organizational performance but less is known about the role of talent management and career development in enhancing the organizational effectiveness. In the current study, we investigate how talent management and career development direct or indirect effect



organizational effectiveness. Moreover, the present study also pursues to test the mediating role of employee engagement in the association between talent management organizational effectiveness, and career development and organizational effectiveness. Using the survey method, data was collected from permanent employees of commercial banks and the proposed model was tested through structural equation modelling in AMOS. The results suggest that talent management has a significant effect on employee engagement and organizational effectiveness. Career development has a significant effect on employee engagement and organizational effectiveness. Moreover, employee engagement significantly mediates the relationship between individual development practices (talent management and career development) and organizational effectiveness. The present study guides the bank's management to focus individual development practices and offer development opportunities to their employees for creating competitive advantage and boosting organizational performance. Finally, the study implications and future search directions are discussed.

**25.6. Syed Muhammad Javed Iqbal, Sulaman Hafeez Siddiqui, Muhammad Shahid Nawaz and Muhammad Kashif Imran.** Department of Management Sciences, Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur.

#### DOES PROJECT TEAMWORK MATTER? INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND PROJECT SUCCESS

It is evident from the existing research that transformational leaders play a vital role towards the project success but little is known about the channels that elaborate this effect. To unveil one of; channels, this study supposed project teamwork as the mediator between transformational leadership project success. To test the stated empirical relationship, data were obtained from 125 project managers working on various projects of Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan. The results revealed: project teamwork partially mediates the relationship between project leadership and project success. The study has also discussed valuable implications including theoretical, practical and managerial.

- 25.7. Muhammad Ilyas**, Lecturer and **Ihtesham Khan**, Assistant Professor IBL, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan;  
**Saima Urooge**, Assistant Professor at Department of Economics, Islamia College University, Peshawar.

#### EARNINGS MANIPULATION AND THE COST OF CAPITAL: EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF NON- FINANCIAL LISTED FIRMS OF PAKISTAN

Management either for their informative or opportunistic purposes mask the true financial information of firms which is known as earnings manipulation practices. However, in turn such practices lead to a higher cost of capital. Therefore, in this study, examined the effect of earnings manipulation on cost of capital in 144 listed sample firms of Pakistan Stock Exchange for the period of 2006-2016. Used panel data approaches for analysis and the diagnostic tests procedures of panel models selection suggests that fixed effect model is the suitable model. The result reports that firms that indulge in the activities of earnings manipulation their cost of capital are high because the manipulated information reduces the confidence of investors on fundamentals information of firms and ultimately they demand high rate of return. Moreover, control variables such as size, capital structure, firm performance, market risk and capital expenditure significantly affect the cost of capital and the results are consistent with the theoretical and empirical justifications. Hence, the study recommended for the policymakers to develop regulated policies to control the earnings manipulation.

- 25.8. Khalid Mehmood Iraqi**, Chairman, Department of Public Administration, University of Karachi;  
**Faheem Akhtar**, Assistant Professor, DHA Suffa University, Karachi.

#### TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN: GENESIS, DAMAGES AND WAY FORWARD

Pakistan came into being as a truly democratic Islamic state; she was once a state with strong economy, stable government and policies. The golden principles of peace, liberty and justice were preserved in its basic idea which led to the creation of an independent state. This research investigates the causes and impact of war against terrorism on Pakistan's economy, governance and social life. The data was collected through sources available on official websites; available literature were taken into consideration and by using a questionnaire from 320 respondents living in FATA area. Evidence is highlighted through tables, percentage values and

graphs. Empirical results show that terrorism has substantially affected Pakistan's economy and governance in terms of unemployment, poverty, high cost of security in public and private sectors, uncertainty and high cost of doing business. Finally, way forward to overcome the shortfall is suggested.

26. **Journal of Management Science**, Vol. 6, Issue 2, October 2019, ISSN-e: 2313-0113, ISSN-p: 2413-8657. Editor: Imtiaz Arif, Professor, Department of Business Administration, IQRA University, Karachi. Organization: IQRA University, B-145, Block-5, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi, Pakistan. E-mail: [contact@geistscience.com](mailto:contact@geistscience.com)

26.1. **Tehreem Fatima**, PhD Scholar, Superior University, Lahore, Pakistan; **Ahmad Raza Bilal**, Associate Professor, Sohar University, Oman.

#### ACTION CHARACTERISTICS AS A BRIDGE IN INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURIAL ORIENTATION AND SME SUCCESS PATHWAY

In contrast to the much examined external factors as determinants of SME success, the present study brought focus on the entrepreneurial psychological context. This research examines the impact of individual entrepreneurial orientation on the success of SMEs in Pakistan. Moreover, this study emphasize the role of 'action' as a linking bridge to psychological factors and entrepreneurial outcomes, through the role of action characteristics (access to finance, social network, exploration activities, and response performance). Based on 182 responses obtained through a stratified sample of manufacturing SMEs, multiple mediation analysis was used to test the mediation. The results indicated that individual entrepreneurial orientation had a positive impact on SMEs success and all the action characteristics (access to finance, social network, exploration activities, and response performance) mediate this relationship. The study theoretically contributes to emotive perspective, action regulation theory and orientation-action-outcome perspective and offers implications for SME owners, SMEDA and training professionals.

26.2. **Hanzia Ahmed, Shahid Nawaz and Muhammad Imran Rasheed**, Department of Management Sciences, Islamia University of Bahawalpur.

#### SELF-EFFICACY, SELF-ESTEEM, AND CAREER SUCCESS: THE ROLE OF PERCEIVED EMPLOYABILITY

Perceived employability is the workers' perception of comfortably getting a recruitment opportunity. This paper investigates role breadth self-efficacy and organization based self-esteem as important antecedents of individuals' perceived employability and tests its subsequent relationship with their career success. We collected primary data from 233 respondents working in banking, insurance, and health sectors in southern

Punjab Pakistan. The results reveal that individuals' role breadth self-efficacy and organization based self-esteem are positively related to their employability perception which further plays a mediating role in the relationship between self-efficacy and employee career success and self-esteem and employee career success. Important theoretical and practical implications and direction for future research coupled with limitations of the study are discussed.

**26.3. Muhammad Shaukat Malik, Sabah Younus**, PhD Scholar, Institute of Banking and Finance, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

DETERMINANTS OF TAX-COMPLIANCE BEHAVIOUR  
EXPLORED BY SLIPPERY SLOPE FRAMEWORK AND  
THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOUR: AN EVIDENCE  
FROM SMALL BUSINESS OWNER

This research work addresses the issue of improving the tax-compliance behaviour of the small business owners. Theoretical framework of this paper is based on two theories, Slippery Slope framework and Theory of Planned Behaviour. With the help of these two theories, the aim of this research is to explore the determinants of the tax-compliance behaviour and to improve the tax-payers behaviour specially of small business owners. Data was collected from 340 small business owners those were operative in major cities of Pakistan i.e. Karachi, Islamabad (Pindi), Lahore, Multan and Faisalabad. This study is significant as it can help the tax-authorities in exploring the antecedence of the tax-compliance intention and hence, behaviour.

**26.4. Ali Ijaz**, PhD Scholar, **Sulaman Hafeez Siddiqui** and **Muhammad Shahid Nawaz**, Department of Management Sciences, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur;  
**Rabia Rasheed**, Department of Management Sciences, IQRA University Karachi.

FACTORS AFFECTING DELAY IN AGRICULTURAL LOAN  
RECOVERY AMONG SMALL SCALE FARMERS IN  
SAHIWAL REGION PAKISTAN

Effective utilization of agricultural credit effects repaying behavior of farmers and in turn leads towards non-performing loans (NPLs). The NPLs decrease profitability of banks and financial credibility and motivation of farmers. This paper aims to determine the factors which may influence delay in loan repayment among small scale farmers in Sahiwal zone,

Pakistan. Proportionate random sampling technique has been adopted by which 110 defaulters were randomly selected from 11 branches of Zarai Taraqati Bank (ZTBL), which is a leading agriculture development bank of Pakistan. In addition, 30 credit officers were selected from each branch of ZTBL. The primary data was collected through survey of credit officers and small-scale borrowers using structured questionnaires. Finally, the data was summarized using descriptive statistics. The results indicate that input prices, non-farm expenses, high interest rate, loan beneficiary is different. Bank's SAM policies are major reasons of bank default among small scale farmers. The findings are important for banks management and those involved in policy making related to effective utilization of agriculture credit and reduction in NPLs in agriculture sector in Pakistan.

**26.5. Farah Ameer and Naveed R. Khan,** Bahria University, Karachi, Pakistan.

#### NATIONAL CULTURE, EMPLOYEE'S ENGAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEE'S CSR PERCEPTIONS IN TECHNOLOGY BASED FIRMS OF PAKISTAN

This research analyses the importance of recognizing cultural factors in order to shape CSR perceptions of employees to derive higher levels of employee's engagement. Hofstede's five cultural dimensions were explored in Pakistani context through a thorough review of the literature on the relationship between national culture, CSR perceptions and employee's engagement, which were then contextually presented in the form of a hypothesized model. Primary data collection was done by administering questionnaires to 192 employees from technological industry of Pakistan. Partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLSSEM) using latest ADANCO Software was employed to statistically validate the relationship between the variables. This paper provides conceptual contribution by focusing on the identification of the most significant and relevant cultural dimensions affecting employee's CSR perceptions and engagement in the context of Pakistan and countries with similar cultural context. Findings of this paper indicate that understanding cultural context of a particular country is crucial for enhancing the perceptions of employees regarding the CSR initiatives being practiced by the organization. This generates employees who are more engaged and productive in their work; hence, it turns advantageous for the employer and employee alike. These findings provide guidelines for the practitioners and managers so that they can capitalize their efforts in a more efficient way by making employees aware of the CSR activities taking forward by

them according to the cultural orientations of workforce and reap the desired benefits out of it.

**26.6. Adnan Faridi and Akhtar Baloch**, Public Administration Department, University of Karachi.

#### TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT METHODS AFFECTING PROFESSIONALISM AND EMPOWERMENT OF BANKING SECTOR EMPLOYEES

This study investigates the role of training and development methods in improving the empowerment and professionalism among the banking industry of Pakistan. It also determines the comparison between the modern and traditional methods in private and public banks. Using purposive and convenient sampling techniques, total 380 responses were gathered from professionals working in the banking sector of Pakistan. The results showed in that private banks, professionalism and empowerment significantly get improved under modern methods in contrast with traditional methods at public banks. Moreover, findings also revealed that professionalism and empowerment are positively affected by the modern methods of training whereas there is non-significant impact of traditional training on empowerment and professionalism. Permanent employees showed greater professionalism and empowerment as compared to contractual employees. The study theorizes that modern methods of training leads to empowerment, which further enhances the professionalism among banking industry of Pakistan.

27. *Journal of South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 42, No. 2, Winter 2019. ISSN: 0149-1784, Editors: Kail C. Ellis, Villanova University, Hafeez Malik, Villanova University. Organization: Pakistan American Foundation. Email [hafeez.malik@villanova.edu](mailto:hafeez.malik@villanova.edu)

27.1. **Robert M. Hathaway**, Asia Program Director Emeritus and Global Fellow, Woodrow Wilson International Center of Scholars in Washington, D.C.

POWER WITHOUT LEVERAGE, LEVERAGE WITHOUT  
POWER: PAKISTAN AND THE UNITED STATES  
IN THE ERA OF TRUMP

What kind of relationship with the United States did he envision for his country, Pakistan's new prime minister, Imran Khan, was asked toward the end of 2018. His response, though succinct, was revealing. Pakistan would never again be anyone's "hired gun," he declared. Pakistan would never again put itself in the position of taking money "to fight someone else's war." Since 2001, this servile submission had brought Pakistan great human misery—80,000 Pakistani lives lost, Khan claimed—and enormous physical and economic devastation. It had imposed another price as well: "it also cost us our dignity." Khan was hardly alone in insisting that his country be treated with respect, even by a superpower. More than a decade earlier, Pervez Musharraf, Pakistan's president at the time, lashed out at what he considered the demeaning treatment Washington had accorded his country: "You want the developing world to do everything that you wish and desire....Are we that incapable, are we that small? This is not a banana republic." That the leader of one of the world's nuclear powers felt compelled to deny that his country was a banana republic was an extraordinary if inadvertent admission of the humiliation the U.S. diplomatic style had caused in Pakistan.

27.2. **Saeed Shafqat**, PhD, Professor and Founding Director, Centre for Public Policy and Governance, Forman Christian (College) University, Lahore.

PAKISTAN MILITARY: SUSTAINING HEGEMONY  
AND CONSTRUCTING DEMOCRACY?

This article examines the changes in the nature and direction of civil-military relations over the past two decades, particularly since 2007 to 2017. This paper makes three arguments. First, despite a transition to democracy and a considerably improved level of trust between the civil



and the military elites, the military remains a hegemony in Pakistani politics and policymaking. Second, in the past two decades the composition, outlook and orientation of military elites has undergone significant change and their interaction with the civilian leadership has gained greater frequency and that is likely to impact how the military responds to the challenge of sustaining democracy in Pakistan. Third, the political leadership has also become skillful in dealing with the military but has made little effort to understand how the military works as an organization. The incompetence, divisiveness and inability of political leadership to strengthen party systems and build faith in democracy and, their failure to establish the supremacy of the parliament has opened up opportunities for the military to infiltrate the policy arena further. Under these conditions, the military continues to meddle and entrench itself in state matters including defense, security and foreign policy. This selective consultation and occasional partnership with the civilian leadership creates an impression of what some scholars have labeled a 'hybrid system'. The proponents of the 'hybrid system' claim that Pakistan's political system is neither 'fully autocratic', nor is it 'democratic', rather a combination of the two. However, the author argues that this explanation or labeling is inadequate. The evolving dynamics clearly show that while retaining hegemony, the military is reshaping a more congenial partnership with the political party led civilian leadership. The military has adopted a policy of showing tolerance for procedural democracy and deference for the political leadership, while consolidating its hold over strategic policy areas. On the other side, the democratization process appears to have given impetus to a significant change, whereby despite differences, the political leadership is unanimously showing resolve to contain the political role of the military. Therefore, the signposts of a competing civilian power center (comprising the civilian bureaucracy, political parties, judiciary and media) are emerging. This could pave the way for a nuanced and ostensibly co-equal partnership between the civilian and military leadership, thus mitigating military hegemony.

- 27.3. Ayesha Siddiqa**, Research Associate, Centre for International Studies & Diplomacy (CISD), School of Oriental & African Studies (SOAS), University of London.

#### PAKISTAN-FROM HYBRID-DEMOCRACY TO HYBRID-MARTIAL LAW

Pakistan held its 11th general elections in July 2018 and the second in a row in which the baton of government was passed from one civilian government to the other without any interference from the military. The smooth transition took place despite allegations of election rigging by the army. However, can the peaceful shift be deemed as a sign of democracy strengthened in the country? The argument is that electoral democracy alone does not guarantee the consolidation of democracy. For civil-military relations to improve in favor of the former depends on the relative power of the political class and civil society to negotiate from a position of strength with their armed forces. In Pakistan's case, it will be argued that, the power was reduced to a degree as the polity seems to be a case of a hybrid martial law where all real power is vested in the army, and civilian government is relegated to the position of a junior partner.

- 27.4. Muhammad Khalid Masud**, Adhoc Judge, Shariat Appellate Bench, Supreme Court of Pakistan.

#### MODERNIZING ISLAMIC LAW IN PAKISTAN: REFORM OR RECONSTRUCTION?

Academic studies stress failure of modernizing Islamic law in Pakistan, generally from the perspective of modernization theory of development. This critique is sometimes specific with reference to particular legislations but mostly it is general to illustrate the modernization theory. This essay refers to studies by Joseph Schacht, N. J. Coulson, Abdullah Ahmad An-Na'im, Donald L. Horowitz, Wael B. Hallaq, Martin Lau and Jan Michiel Otto. This article first discusses the specific comments by the above-mentioned scholars on modernist legislation in Pakistan, particularly on the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961 and Hudood Ordinance 1979. Since these comments are part of a larger critique of Islamic law from the perspective of modernization theory, they overlook certain important facts, apparently paying more attention to theory than to the local context, and portray Islamic legal tradition as unchanged and unchangeable. This study focuses on the modernization theory as a general critique.

28. *Journal of South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 42, No. 3, Spring 2019. ISSN: 0149-1784, Editors: Kail C. Ellis, Villanova University, Hafeez Malik, Villanova University. Organization: Pakistan American Foundation. Email [hafeez.malik@villanova.edu](mailto:hafeez.malik@villanova.edu)
- 28.1. **Kathleen Mroz**, PhD from Boston College in Systematic Theology and Comparative Theology.

MARY THE BRIDGE BUILDER: RETHINKING  
PATRIARCHAL PORTRAYALS OF MARY  
IN ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY

Mary, the Mother of Jesus, is often described as a bridge-builder between Islam and Christianity (particularly Catholicism), since she is revered by both traditions. Comparison of each tradition's treatment of Mary can help dispel negative stereotypes each tradition has about the other and provide opportunity for shared prayer, study, and reflection. Yet, women in both Catholicism and Islam do not have access to the highest levels of leadership in their communities. Therefore, religions are often construed androcentrically in interreligious exchange. One must consider how "Mary the bridge-builder" is being presented and particularly how such presentations of her effect marginalized groups in Islam and Catholicism, namely women. This may mean critiquing some traditional portrayals of Mary in Islam and in Catholicism that serve to diminish women's voices and enforce male control and authority. The reason the author focuses on Catholicism here is that since the Protestant Reformation, Mary has been more significant for Roman Catholicism than for Protestant Christianity, which tends to reject the Immaculate Conception and the perpetual virginity of Mary. In this article, I discuss Mary's presence in both *The New Testament* and *The Quran*, as well Islamic and Christian thought. Second, I talk about how Mary has served to bring the two religions together in dialogue and prayer. Third, I look at the ways in which certain portrayals of Mary may present a problematic and dangerous ideal of womanhood that serves to undermine women's leadership and shame women who fall outside of certain "standards of purity." Finally, I argue that the resources of both Islam and Christianity can help us to think and speak of Mary in a way that resonates more strongly with the experience of women today and challenges, rather than reinforces, the patriarchal status quo. Without looking at Mary in both traditions, our picture of Mary and her impact on society is incomplete.

- 28.2. Dorothy Lee Goehring**, M.Div. from Harvard Divinity School in Islamic Studies, 2016. A former NAIN Young Adult Scholar and Science, Religion and Culture Junior Fellow.

#### MUSLIM WOMEN ON THE INTERNET: SOCIAL MEDIA AS SITES OF IDENTITY FORMATION

On January 10, 2014, Noorulann Shahid, under the Twitter handle of @YxxngHippie, tweeted "White fems want to pull your hijab off and liberate you and Muslims claim, you don't need feminism. #lifeofaMuslimfeminist." This tweet and its hashtag quickly became popular and started a viral conversation among Internet denizens regarding the identity politics of intersecting identities of Muslim and women. Between Muslim women expressing their dismay at the larger community's preoccupation with the politics of hijab, advocating for more overarching consideration of women's rights, and engaging in Twitter conversations with others who may not have been aware of such a debate, the Twitter-verse became abuzz with conversation. The total number of tweets generated with the hashtag currently amounts to 3,316 tweets.

- 28.3. Jalil Roshandel**, Professor Emeritus, Political Science, East Carolina University;  
**Fatemeh Sadeghi**, Visiting Scholar, Faculty of Law, McGill University (Former Assistant Professor of Political Thought and Gender Studies), Faculty of Law and Political Science, Azad Islamic University, Karaj-Iran;  
**Shima Tadrissi**, MA in Social Studies, and women's movement activist, Tehran, Iran.

#### GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT IN IRAN: A COMPARISON BETWEEN AHMADINEJAD'S AND ROUHANI'S GOVERNMENTS

In the past century, gender inequality has been one of the most important debates in all societies. Though roles of women and men are different in various cultures, there is no society in which women are more powerful than men. In most countries, child rearing and household chores are considered women's responsibility while men are engaged in activities that have more power and prestige. Women in societies in which power and decision making in social, economic, political and cultural aspects have been assigned to men, are exploited in such a way that they do not receive equal wages for their work; in addition, they do not have access to

equal job opportunities. Statistics show that in Muslim countries, where Sharia Law is dominant, there is more gender discrimination.

**28.4. Kevin Anthony Fox Jr.**, Master of Arts from the History Department, Villanova University.

#### THE RING OF THE DOVE: RACE, SEX, AND SLAVERY IN AL-ANDALUS AND THE POETRY OF IBN HAZM

The institution of slavery was fundamental to production in many societies and was often essential to the social fabric of even those others in which it did less to propel economy. In al-Andalus, Muslim-ruled Spain between the 8th and 15th centuries, its maintenance and ubiquity were always a moral imperative. The objective of this paper is to demonstrate, through rhetorical analysis of the first half of Ibn Hazm's poetic cycle-love treatise *The Ring of the Dove*, the attitudes of his class toward race, sex and slavery. This paper is structured to introduce and explain the current scholarly ideas on race, sex and slavery in al-Andalus and explore how *The Ring of the Dove* can inform understanding of the era, the place and its people. Its purpose is to demonstrate that *The Ring of the Dove* expresses complex Andalusian notions which saw romantic love as compatible with sex slavery within a divinely-ordained hierarchy that took women's subjugation for granted.

29. *Journal of South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 42, No. 4, Summer 2019. ISSN: 0149-1784, Editors: Kail C. Ellis, Villanova University, Hafeez Malik, Villanova University. Organization: Pakistan American Foundation. Email [hafeez.malik@villanova.edu](mailto:hafeez.malik@villanova.edu)

29.1. **Kail C. Ellis**, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Villanova University.

GREATER LEBANON: THE PROBLEMS OF  
INTEGRATING A RELIGIOUSLY  
AND ETHNICALLY DIVERSE POPULATION

The State of Greater Lebanon was declared on 1 September 1920. It became the Lebanese Republic in May 1926, and is the predecessor of modern Lebanon. The state had its antecedents in the violence of the civil war of 1860 and the subsequent formation of an autonomous Ottoman province or *mustasarrifiyya* that ushered in a new, peaceful stage for Lebanon. By design, the areas included in the *mustasarrifiyya* did not include the coastal towns of Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon and Tyre and their respective hinterlands and the administrative divisions of Baalbek, the Beqaa, Rashaya and Hasbaya. The *mustasarrifiyya* ushered in what was appropriately called "the long peace." Mount Lebanon experienced unprecedented political stability for 50 years during which it was able to develop culturally, politically and economically, especially in the areas of public works, utilities, public schooling, agriculture and industry. The feudal economy declined, as members of the old feudal class entered government service, while commercialization and urbanization grew. Culturally, several newspapers and journals appeared and a literate and a mobile middle class emerged.

29.2. **William F.S. Miles**, Professor of Political Science, Northeastern University in Boston.

THE DIVIDED DRUZE: LEGACIES OF COLONIAL  
PARTITION FOR AN HISTORICALLY  
PERSECUTED MINORITY

One hundred years after colonial partition of the Levant, the fate of the Druze differs dramatically depending on whose imperial legacies their territorially divided communities have inherited: French, in the case of Lebanon and Syria; British, in the case of Palestine / Israel and (Trans-) Jordan. On one end of the spectrum are the vulnerable Druze of Syria,

squeezed by civil war and targeted for attacks by the al-Nusra Front; on the other end are the Druze of Israel, who enjoy the highest standard of living of Druze in the Middle East and enjoy a reputation as strong patriots by virtue of their (conscripted) role in the IDF. In between are the Druze of Lebanon (as represented by the Jumblatt family), who have played an important intermediating role in that nation's constitutional democracy. Colonial legacies are an overlooked explanatory factor for lived Druze realities in the post-partition Middle East of today.

**29.3. Hina Khan**, Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of Karachi, Pakistan.

DEMOCRACY, AUTHORITARIANISM AND MILITARY  
RULE IN PAKISTAN AND BANGLADESH:  
A COMPARATIVE STUDY

This article is a comparative study of Pakistan and Bangladesh politics between 1971 and 2014 with special reference to democratic and authoritarian approaches in the state-society relations. The article is segmented into four parts. The first section compares the initial populist eras in the two countries just after the break-up of Pakistan in 1971. The second section draws parallels between the reigns of Zia-ul-Haq in Pakistan and Zia-ur-Rehman in Bangladesh. The third section studies developments during the military rule of Hussein Mohammed Ershad in Bangladesh and the latter half of Zia-ul-Haq's reign in Pakistan. The last section compares the political developments in the post-military period in both the countries and the challenges faced by the democratic rule in both countries. The conclusion discusses the enigma of civil-military relations in the light of some innovations introduced in the political systems of the two countries.

**29.4. Sawar Abdullah**, Lecturer, School of Political Science, Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Sulaimanyah, and University of ISHIK-Sulaimanyah, Kurdistan, Iraq.

THE DEFINITION OF CORRUPTION IN A SECTARIAN  
CONTEXT: IRAQ AS A CASE IN POINT

The central inquiry of this paper is how corruption can be conceptualised in the Iraqi context? And the contribution of this paper is to determine whether there is sufficient agreement on a particular definition, and if so, how far that definition can be applied to the Iraqi political context. There have been many theoretical discussions about the definition of corruption

from different perspectives. But most of them have betrayed over-reliance on Western perspectives with poor targeting of specific contexts in countries within the Middle East such as Iraq. Another feature of these definitions is dissatisfaction with the more theoretical approaches used in earlier decades in literature and the preference for more practical approaches, involving primarily political and economic concepts. In this study, I explore how the concept of corruption has evolved in contemporary social science, and after considering seven approaches to the study of corruption (which are not mutually exclusive), I will argue for a multi-theoretical or composite approach. The thinking here is that only a composite approach can capture the particular circumstances of contemporary Iraqi political life and the particular challenges that it faces. In particular, the paper will show why rent-seeking, clientelism and corruption protection should be central to any compelling definition and analysis of corruption in Iraq.



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**30.1. Jacob Abadi**, Professor of Middle Eastern and Islamic History, United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

#### ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS: OBSTACLES TO MEANINGFUL RAPPROCHEMENT

Israeli-Egyptian relations have fluctuated over the years from intense hostility to 'cold peace'. The tension that began shortly after the Palestine War of 1948 culminated in the Sinai Campaign of 1956 when Israel invaded the peninsula simultaneously with Britain and France who attempted to restore their former influence in Egypt. Despite Israel's victory in that campaign U.S. pressure caused it to withdraw from Egyptian territory and President Gamal Abd al-Nasser accused it of collusion with the imperialist powers. Egyptian hostility toward Israel intensified during the following decade, reaching its pinnacle in the Six-Day War of 1967 in which Egypt, along with Syria and Jordan suffered humiliating defeat. The period between the Six-Day War and the Yom Kippur War of 1973 was marked by a stalemate in which Egypt's attempts to pressure Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories bore no fruits and it was only in 1977 that President Anwar Sadat decided to start a dialogue with Israel. His speech in the Knesset on November 20, 1977 ushered in a period of negotiations which culminated in the signing of the Camp David peace accords on September 17, 1978. However, the hopes that the accords would lead to normalization did not materialize and a period of 'cold peace' ensued.

**30.2. Husam Mohammad**, Professor of Political Science, University of Central Oklahoma.

#### U.S. POLICY AND ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN RELATIONS

While marginal changes in the U.S. policy towards the region may have taken place in recent years, the U.S.'s approach to Israel and the Palestinians has been, and remain, entrenched in the same conventional wisdom and frame of reference that favors Israel against its adversaries. Backing Israel at all costs has, at times, created discrepancies and double standard policies in U.S. relation with Israel vs. the Palestinians. Also, U.S. policy towards Israel and the Palestinians has often been carried out

in conflict with international laws, norms and agreements. Unlike Israel, the Palestinians have been treated by the U.S. policymakers with indifference and rejection of their internationally recognized claims. This article intends to highlight presidents George W. Bush and Barak Obama's involvement in Israeli-Palestinian relations, with special attention paid to the peace process. It will also address Donald Trump's policy towards the region, though the President has not yet been clear on offering plans for advancing the stalled peace process. The conventional wisdom regarding U.S. plans for Israel and the Palestinians is that they are usually revealed during a President's second term in office, especially when key policy changes are present.

**30.3. Michael B. Bishku**, Professor of History, Augusta University, Georgia.

#### ARE TURKEY'S RECEP TAYYIP ERDOGAN AND ISRAEL'S BENJAMIN NETANYAHU TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN?

From time to time, critics of Erdogan and Netanyahu, especially in the press and at times in the political opposition, have compared similarities in attitudes and actions of these two Middle Eastern leaders. Take for example the following headlines: "Why do Netanyahu and Erdogan clash when they are so similar?" in the Israeli daily *Haaretz* in April 2018, "Erdogan and Netanyahu mirror each other" in the Turkish exile online periodical *Ahval* in February 2018, "Is Erdogan different from Israel's Netanyahu?" in Turkey's English-language *Hiirriyet Daily News* in March 2015 (when it was possible to criticize in such a fashion) or "Netanyahu is turning Israel into Turkey, opposition chief charges" in the online *Times of Israel* in May 2018.

**30.4. Bernard Sabella**, Elected Member of the Palestinian Legislative Council representing Jerusalem and Executive Secretary, Department of Service Palestinian Refugees.

#### CHALLENGES TO THE FREE ACCESS TO THE HOLY SITES

This paper was presented at the International Conference on the Question of Jerusa "Preserving the Cultural and Religious Character of Jerusalem" The Committee Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. United Nations, Geneva. The challenges to the free access to the holy sites of the respective religions in the Holy Land are not restricted to preventing the faithful from freely visiting their places of worship but must

be considered from a broader geopolitical perspective. The history of insisting on the free access goes back to the Caliph Omar Bin Al Khattab who visited the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in 637A.D. with Patriarch Sophronios and declined to pray at the Church when the noon call to prayer was heard. This symbolic and practical measure by the Caliph ensured for generations to come the right of Christians to their own holy places unhindered. In 1852 Ottoman Sultan Abdul Majid issued the Status Quo decree that sought to regulate freedom of access, possession and worship in the Holy Sepulcher and six other Christian sites. When General Allenby entered Jerusalem on December 11, 1917 he made a statement to the effect that the holy places will remain under the existing religious custodianship arrangements.

31. *Lahore Journal of Policy Studies*, Vol. 8, No. 1, December 2019.  
Editor: **Rabia Nadir**. Organization: **Lahore School of Economics**.  
Email: [www.lahorejournalofpolicystudies.edu.pk](http://www.lahorejournalofpolicystudies.edu.pk).

31.1. **Rabia Nadir**, Assistant Professor, **Fizza Batool**, Teacher and Research Fellow, **Ayesha Ijaz Cheema**, Visiting Faculty, **Munir Ghazanfar**, Professor, Environmental Science and Policy, Lahore School of Economics, Lahore.

#### DISASTER AND 'HELP' IN BALAKOT: BIRTH OF A NEW ECOLOGY

The 2005 earthquake in Balakot resulted in massive loss of life and infrastructure, socially too, it was cataclysmic. The people of Balakot describe it as a rupture separating two vastly different social environments, the pre-and post-earthquake. This paper attempts to unpack this narrative of drastic social change and loss shared by respondents using the lens of ecological change. We posit that there has been a compressed social change due to a sudden shift in the mode of production as a result of the destruction and subsequent rebuilding process. The pre-earthquake society was based on small scale agricultural production, transhumance, crafts, petty commerce and a limited service sector. The chaos and relief which followed brought cash and market procured industrially produced goods to cash-poor, displaced peasants and introduced a new ecology based on large scale production. The seeds of this change had been in place for some decades. However, the jolt of the earthquake literally threw people and livestock that had cohabited with them off the land and social change took a quantum jump as cash compensation as well as aid greatly expanded the market. There is now diversification in ways of earning a living, labour has become more mobile and migration has increased. For the youth the universal model of education is the path to new livelihoods, it reshapes social routines and imagination across gender and class divides and also drains family resources. There is a stark transformation of women's work from active participation in agricultural production, rearing of livestock and everyday crafts, which in addition to their domestic role of social reproduction of labour and as primary care givers now includes marginal actual participation but high acceptance of low paid employment outside the house.

- 31.2. Farhat Naz**, Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Science, Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur (IITJ), India.

GENDER DIVISION OF LABOUR IN RURAL GUJARAT:  
HIERARCHY, UNTOUCHABLE WOMEN  
AND THE CASE OF WATER

This paper makes a case that water management regimes affect and are affected by women and men quite differently along the variables of gender and caste. The data for this paper is derived from longitudinal primary research undertaken between 2008-9, 2011-14 and 2017 in rural north-east Gujarat, India. The research methodology comprises a mix of participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools, interviews of key informants, focus groups discussions, direct observation, thick description and household survey. The predominant focus on women as a unified category in policy frameworks does little to advance our understanding of how policies impact on tribal (Adivasi) and lower caste (Dalit) women. This paper illustrates the structure and practice of the gender division of labour within the caste-organized village society; understood here as the allocation of persons to different forms of work based on gender and caste, and the cultural values and meanings attached to that work. The longitudinal data emphatically supports the claim that low status Dalit and Adivasi women are controlled by patriarchal norms and by caste-based practices operating at the informal level.

- 31.3. Ijang B. Ngyah-Etchutambe**, Doctoral Research Fellow, Department of Educational Psychology, University of Buea, Cameroon.

CAN TRAINING MOTIVATE THE DEMOTIVATED:  
YOUTH AND AGRICULTURE IN CAMEROON

Despite the high revenue (over 60%) Cameroon obtains from agriculture; it has been abandoned to the old and very few people in the community. Given the alarming rate of unemployment among youths in Cameroon, agriculture is perceived as a promising sector to improve on the situation by policy makers. However, despite government's and AFOP's (Apui a la Formation Professionell dans les secteurs de L'agriculture de l'ilivage et des Piche, in English: training programme for agro- pastoral training entrepreneurs) effort to train and fund farming projects for youths in rural communities, over 30% of graduates from these programmes have remained unemployed. The training seems to be too theoretical and distant from what constitute work (the eco-farming realities) of the trainees in their rural communities. This study broadly aims at examining the extent

to which knowledge construction as an AFOP training approach influences the development of employable skills among agro-pastoral trainees. Specifically, the study aims at assessing whether active learner involvement and adapting knowledge to the contextual realities of the people influences employable skill development in the trainees. It employed a cross-sectional descriptive survey with the entire population of 250 participants (250 trainees from the 10 agro-pastoral vocational training centres in the North West and South West Regions of Cameroon) and a sample of eight trainers drawn through purposive and snowball sampling for interview. Likert scale questionnaires and an interview guide were used to collect data from the participants. The chi square test was used to test the hypothesis. The results revealed that there is a significant relationship between the training approach used and the development of employable skills. Trainers engaged trainees in the learning process and adapted knowledge content to the agricultural activities of the people and this influenced the development of employable skills in trainees though to a limited extent. However, other factors such as the trainees' lack of interest, insufficient resources and lack of effective follow up also hindered the development of employable skills. To improve on this, trainers should fully engage trainees in learning and create opportunities to adapt knowledge content to the practical activities on the ground. Also, strategies to make agriculture more attractive to youths should be sought for and implemented.

32. ***Middle East Review*, Vol. 1, January 2019. ISSN: 2663-0680. Editor: Mansoor Ahmed (PhD Scholar). Organization: Area Study Centre for Middle East & Arab Countries, University of Balochistan, Sariab Road, Quetta, Pakistan.**

32.1. **Muhammad Ramzan**, M. Phil Scholar, Area Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

POST-ARAB SPRING MIDDLE EAST: THE REGIONAL RIVALRIES, GLOBAL ACTORS AND TRANSFORMATION IN POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

The 17th December 2010 will be remembered as a historical day in the chequered history of Middle East when the uprising commenced from Tunisia which was later termed as “Arab Spring” by the international community. This uprising which was sparked mainly due to political and socio-economic deprivation of common people of MENA region snowballed and engulfed one country after the other. Social media played a pivotal and crucial role in spreading the wave of this so called Arabs awakening to the entire region. Maximum countries passed through a period of turmoil barring very few which did not witness any major revolution. Although few countries have stabilised after the revolution yet civil war is going on in Syria, Yemen and to some extent in Libya. Overall a state of chaos and uncertainty prevails in the region with no apparent solution in sight. Regional as well as global powers are pursuing their vested interests and hitherto there is not much change in socio-economic conditions which forced the people to resort to uprising. Many extremist groups and non-state actors supported by regional as well as major world powers are busy pursuing their vested interests. Saudi-Iran rivalries are continuing and US-Russian competition is back whereas no world body including UN is playing its role to find a political solution to bring peace in the region.

32.2. **Mansoor Ahmed**, Assistant Professor, Area Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

RISE OF KURDS IN SYRIA: A CASE STUDY OF YPG

The Kurds in Syria have emerged to be the most important actor in the conflicting and chaotic regional politics of the Middle East as they have simultaneously become a factor of cooperation and confrontation in Syria’s intricate crisis, known as Bellum omnium contra omnes, meaning a war of all against all. For a long time, the Syrian Kurds have remained

unfamiliar and quiescent to the rest of the world, but the startling Arab Spring in Syria in late early 2011 and the subsequent rise of the self-styled Islamic State (IS) in 2014 demanded recognition of their decades-long guerrilla expertise as the most effective weapon against the looming security threat proliferating beyond Middle Eastern historic borders. The YPG is the most trusted ally of the US to wipe out the menace of Daesh (Islamic State) but this strategic alliance has far-reaching outcomes particularly for Turkey, a NATO partner of the USA. Yet, the Syrian Kurds are satisfied with maximum autonomy in a decentralized federated Syria, but the self-rule is their first destiny towards sovereignty. All above, Kurdish sovereignty in Iraq and Syria would inflict far-reaching consequences on Turkey and Iran in particular, and the Middle East in general.

**32.3. Aqeel Ahmed**, M.Phil Scholar at Area Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta;

**Aziz Ahmed**, Lecturer, Department of History, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

#### MILITARY REGIMES AND STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST: A CASE STUDY OF IRAQ

The communal differences under the colonialism of the Ottoman rulers and later on of the British, Italians and the French were too high. The Muslims being ill-educated and politically weak under the subjugation of colonial rule became acquainted to servitude. For the very reason, the decades of rule of the military dictators left them remain dormant and face the despotism of the rulers silently. In recent decades, coup activity by Middle Eastern militaries has fallen sharply. While armies remain important and powerful in regional states, governments (often led by former officers) have learned how to control their armed forces. To some extent, however, this has produced a situation in which the effectiveness of Arab and Iranian military establishments has declined due to the restrictions placed on them by governments.

**32.4. Zakir Ali**, Civil Servant, **Mansoor Ahmed**, Assistant Professor, **Faiza Mir**, Lecturer, International Relations, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

#### THE END OF HISTORY AND CLASH OF CIVILIZATIONS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

The End of History and the Clash of Civilizations are the two most controversial post-Cold War theories. These theories are particularly



important at a time when the world is facing the spectre of religious fundamentalism and economic instability. The so-called war between the West and Islam has infiltrated the western capitals. On the other hand, globalization, the hallmark of liberal democracy, is being disowned by its most fervent proponents. The United States is on the path of 'America first' paradigm and a policy of isolation is being adopted. The Islamic fundamentalist organizations are heading towards the West to destroy 'their staunch civilizational enemy'. Therefore, it is important that the above mentioned theories are revisited and a comparative analysis is carried out for a better understanding of the current international events.

**32.5. Mohammad Najeebullah**, M.Phil Scholar, **Para Din** (PhD), Assistant Professor, Area Study Center, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

#### JASMINE REVOLUTION IN TUNISIA: THE ROLE OF KEY PLAYERS

The Jasmine Revolution of Tunisia is one of the remarkable revolutions of the modern history which led Tunisia successfully to a democratic transition. The uprising started unexpectedly as a result of self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi in protest against the unjust and insulting behavior of a policewoman in Sidi Bouzid. The youth went into protest and started demonstrations against the regime in Sidi Bouzid which soon engulfed entire Tunisia. The protests and demonstrations during the revolution were not steered singly by a political party, organization or ideological group but was a collective effort of all key players from different segments, profession and class of society who joined the youth in uprising against the regime. The key players were not only united against the dictator but expressed great acumen and toleration and put all their efforts throughout the revolution and transitional period so as to achieve objectives of Jasmine Revolution and avert civil war, terrorism, politico-economic instability or retreat to authoritarianism as other Arab countries experienced during the Arab Spring.

**32.6. Allauddin**, Ph.D. Scholar, School of IR and Public Affairs, International Studies, University Shanghai, China;  
**Sohail Ahmad**, Assistant Professor, International Relations, COMSATS University Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### THE POLITICS OF INSECURITY AND UNCERTAINTY IN AFGHANISTAN POST-2014: IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN

Afghanistan's history is replete with war, instability, terror, deaths, corruption, suicides and drug trafficking because of multiple reasons

ranging from domestic incapability to regional involvement and international interference. This process is coming to a decisive conclusion with no permanent and immaculate solution in sight. This creates a huge issue of concern for Afghan people, regional states particularly Pakistan and international community. The present study aims to describe, the critical phase of post-2014 has invoked the question that who is going to fit into this uncertain condition. The answer of this question partly lies in Afghanistan's internal security dynamics that whether stability and prosperity will be achieved or not.

- 32.7. Muhammad Dawood Kakar**, Lecturer, International Relations, Muslim Youth University, Islamabad;  
**Mati Ullah Tareen**, Lecturer, International Relations, BUITEMS, Quetta;  
**Dost Muhammad Barech**, Research Fellow, Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad (ISSI).

#### THE NEW COLD WAR IN SYRIA

The collapse of the Ottoman Empire, after World War I changed the geographical complexion of the Middle East. The Great Britain, a victorious party of World War I, established small and feeble states in the Middle East for the purpose of securing its 'geo-strategic interest in the region. Unnatural boundaries of states being created by Great Britain and minority ruling over majority further added to the fuel in quagmire of the Middle East. Meanwhile, the 2011 Arab uprisings in the Middle East also brought a great deal of convergence and divergence of interest among regional and global powers in Syria. Syria has now become a battlefield. The United States, Saudi Arabia and Turkey are on one page intending to remove Syrian President Bashar al-Assad. On the other hand, Russia, Iran and China desire to protect Assad's regime from toppling. The new cold war in Syria is underway among aforementioned powers. The 21st century is an era of proxy war, the global and regional powers are unlikely to trigger a nuclear war rather will pave the way for proxy war. Syria, due to its geo-strategic location and its natural resources has become a battlefield in the new cold war. The emergence of ISIS as well as the Kurds' preoccupation with independence causes more complexity in Syrian politics. Presumably, there is less likelihood of ending of new cold war in Syria by virtue of divergence in interest of global and regional powers.

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33.1. **Prof Dr. Fakharul Islam**, Director/Professor, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Peshawar, Peshawar.

پشاور: فصیل شہر اور دروازوں کا تاریخی تسلسل

Like other old cities of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent, Peshawar was protected by a wall erected around it. Its remains are visible as of today in various parts of the city. For entry and exit, there were 16 gates, some of whom still exist. In Vol.29, Issue 57 of "Mujallah Tareekh-o-Saqafat" January-June 2018, this researcher contributed an article about eight gates of Peshawar. They were: 1.Kabili, 2. Bajuri 3.Dabgari, 4.Ramdas, 5. Asiya, 6. Sard Chah, 7. Serki and 8. Kohati. In this paper, an attempt has been made to describe and bring to lime light details about the remaining eight gates and historical details attached to them. These gates are: 1.Asamai, 2. Kachehri, 3. Reti, 4. Rampura, 5. Hashtnagri, 6. Lahori, 7. Ganj and 8. Yaka Toot. In writing the paper, not only that secondary sources were consulted but the writer visited these gates along with a group of students and interviewed some of the residents.

33.2. **Shakeel Ahmad**, Head, Department of History, Government Post Graduate Boys College, Bagh, Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

ڈاکٹر اسرار احمد کی مذہبی و سماجی خدمات کا تاریخی جائزہ

Dr. Israr Ahmad (1932-2010) is a source of encouraging movement for the Muslim Ummah that is why the number of his associates are increasing. He tried to reform the Muslim society by implementing his philosophy by creating various social and religious organizations such as Anjuman-i-Khudam-ul-Qur'an (1972), mass awakening and mobilizing movement Tanzim-i-Islami (1975) on the base of personal Bai'at for the Islamic Revolution and to establish Khilafat firstly in Pakistan then in all over the World. Ahmad beliefs, that to think worldwide and act locally is a proper way to bring the change in the society. Basically, he tried to convince the public against social evils the rejuvenation understanding the Qur'an through Dor-i-Tarjumah. Anjuman-i-Khudam-ul-Qur'an in the month of

Ramadan, introduced the academies and the Qur'an colleges. His Tanzim-i-Islami is the first Islamic Revolutionary party that introduced separate constitutional structure for women wing, where women are striving to eradicate the evils from Pakistani society. Ahmad, opposing to participate in the existing political system in Pakistan, started the Tehrik-i-Khilafat (1991) for the dominance of Islam. His perception was that in the prevailing political system, Islam and its socio-economic justice can not come into being. To publicize his philosophy and thoughts, he delivered lectures in different forms including: Civil Services, National Officers of Public Administration, Military Staff College and National Defense College. Not only he delivered lectures but he also conveyed his Qur'an understanding message within Pakistan and abroad through monthly and weekly fast-moving media and recording audio, video to express his revolutionary analysis. His thought spread across Pakistan, India and abroad. His social and religious services not only proved to be the only way to understand the meanings and teachings of the Qur'an but guided the educated community to solve their various social, religious and political matters.

**33.3. Dr. Hanif Khalil**, Associate Professor, National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

پشتونوں کی شناخت وادی سندھ کی تہذیبی پس منظر میں

Indus Valley represents different ancient civilization of subcontinent since very long, which leads some prominent ethnic groups. The Pashtun identity and impacts of Pashtun culture on different civilizations remained very significant in the context of anthropological and cultural studies for academia. The present day Pakistan, which was a part of Indian subcontinent before its partition 1947 is resided by people who belong to four great civilizations i.e. Sindhis, Punjabis, Balochis and Pathans. The cultural heritage of the contemporary Pakistan is though thousand years old, yet it is referred to as Indian culture Indus valley civilization. All the four provinces of prevailing Pakistan possess old relics of civilization but that of Sindh and Gandhara (Peshawar) are particularly replete with ancient Gandhara civilization (Pashtun civilization) recognized as the ancient most and the most stable of both the civilization and that even in Sindh we can see the relics of Pashtun civilization during different periods of history. Not only in Sindh but also in Punjab and Baluchistan and other parts of Pakistan Pashtun cultural has been noted as tremendous and

prominent and that is why it has affected other civilizations of Subcontinent. Before Islam, vedaic civilization i.e. Regvid Atharvid, Yajrvid and Samvid prevailed in India. Therefore, we have to establish the relation between vidis and Afghans. The above mentioned four holy books of Hindus were compiled during Aryan period. A lot of discussions have already taken place about the Aryan. We only want to explain that Afghan tribes had played a great role during that time in this article. Who were the Aryans, and what was their origin and what is the country of their origin? It is not certain but anyhow Aryans were Pashtun tribes who had been living in Afghanistan before they came to Indian subcontinent. Mainly the Pashtun identity has been focused in historical context in this paper by supporting different references from history and other sources. It has also been focused that Pashtuns and their cultural identity in the context of Indus Valley Civilization remain very peculiar through the ages since thousands of years.

**33.4. Dr. Farah Gul Baqai**, Senior Research Fellow, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

#### اقبال کا فلسفہ تاریخ

Iqbal is considered a great poet and philosopher of East. Very few pondered on his flair with history. He like Ibn Khaldun strongly believed that Allah in Quran has addressed to mankind by narrating them stories of people in the past, how they lived their lives, what benefits or punishment was given to them because of their good or bad acts. Stories have great impact on human mind. Children behaviour is usually mended by narrating them stories. In stories there is always a lesson for everyone. The main objective was that man should strive to improve himself or herself mentally and spiritually and should be a useful person in one community. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the importance of history as a discipline. The importance of historian the difference between historian and a narrator. Historian covers the background of an event or an happening as far back in time as is possible. Narrator or reporter simply explains an event or happening. The narrator reputation must be verified. If a person is known as dishonest than whatever he/she reports should not be given any importance. Unless and until it is not verified from a genuine sources. Allama Muhammad Iqbal in his book "The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam" has dealt in detail the importance of history

and its correct narration. He has discussed European and Eastern philosophers with emphasis on Quranic teachings.

- 33.5. Muhammad Nawaz Bhatti**, Associate Professor, **Muhammad Imran**, PhD Scholar, Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Sargodha, Sargodha.

پنجاب کی تقسیم اور نہری پانی کا تنازعہ: تاریخی و تنقیدی مطالعہ

After the World War II, the British government finally decided to leave India but it was not a country in which they could hand over power to its natives and quit. It was the home of diverse religious, cultural and ethnic communities. Hindus were in dominant majority and Muslims were the second largest community. The Muslims were worried about the Hindu majority in any future democratic set up. They demanded the partition of India into two independent and sovereign states (India and Pakistan) to secure their future but Hindus bitterly opposed the idea of partition. In their opposition to a Muslim state (Pakistan), they maneuvered support of Sikhs who were five million concentrated only in Punjab and demanded partition of the Punjab. Ultimately, their demand was accepted by the British Government and Muslim League and the Province was divided into Eastern and Western Punjab. This paper is an attempt to highlight the reasons and events of the partition of Punjab which led to the division of canal irrigation system and its impact on water management and development in the Indus River Basin and also on the agricultural economy of Pakistan.

- 33.6. Dr. Muhammad Rizwan**, Chairman/ Associate Professor, **Sadaf Butt**, M.Phil Scholar, Department of Pakistan Studies, Abbottabad University of Science and Technology.

اسلام میں مسجد کا تصور اور مدینہ کی ریاست میں مسجد نبویؐ کے کردار کا جائزہ

Present study seeks to highlight the role of mosque as a religious institution in Islam. It is admitted that Mosque is a spiritual centre of the Muslim community. Its position is vitally significant and unique in Islamic society as it is a place of religious actualization where Muslims bow themselves before Allah to attain the spiritual fulfilment and self-realization through prayers and religious congregations. The role of mosque encompasses the daily lives of Muslims; therefore, it is imperative to conduct a detailed study in the nature and spirit of this institution with relation to the establishment of a Muslim society. Masjid-i-Nabvi, the first

Mosque of the Muslims was built by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) Himself in order to provide them a place for supplication, learning, meeting and socializing with each other, receiving the delegations and preparation for expeditions etc. This paper will analyze the role of Masjid-e-Nabvi as a cradle of learning and the spiritual growth of the Muslims under the leadership of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). It will try to pinpoint the status of Masjid-e-Nabvi as the prime religious institution in Islam and its impact on the existing standing of mosque in Muslim society.

**33.7. Dr. Munir Gujjar**, Assistant Professor, **Muhammad Ibrar Zahoor**, Assistant Professor, Department of Punjabi, University of Sargodha. Sargodha.

### عہد دمودر کے معاشرتی خدوخال

Traces of people's contemporary history can be found in any piece of literature. Especially in sub-continent, where the history had been perpetually manipulated by the rulers for their own interests, the importance of non-regular history written in form of literature by the then poets and writers is of a great value. Damodar being the founder poet of Qissa tradition in Punjabi has many distinctions. This article is focused on the political and social state of affairs of his age. He claimed to be the eye-witness of Akbar's regime. The characters of local tax collecting agents and the then land revenue system are discussed briefly. This article further provides an insight in the customary cultural practices of masses in Akbar's era.

**33.8. Azmat Shehzad**, Lecturer, Department of Urdu, Government Post-Graduate College, Chakwal.

### راول دیس کی ادبی تاریخ

This thesis encompasses the whole literary scenario of Rawal Des that stretches from the beginning to the contemporary. The local literary history has been divided into different periods and established literary tendencies in the light of the great poets and important literary movements with proper description of 20th century's activities and detailed portrayal of the poets. The thesis also specifies the history of the development of literary organizations as well with whose input the poetic dissemination of Rawal Des became possible. Besides the creative aspects of the contemporary writers have been brought to light who are busy round the clock in enriching the contemporary landscape of Urdu literature.

**33.9. Sadia Naz**, PhD. Scholar, **Zia-ur-Rahman**, PhD. Scholar, Hazara University, Mansehra.

اسلام اور ہیومنزم میں ازدواجی اور مالی معاملات کا تقابلی جائزہ

Islamic teachings put great emphasis in how we deal with people in our daily lives. The Prophet (P.B.U.H.) summed up his message by stating: "I have been sent to perfect the best of manners". As Muslims, we, therefore, have to be aware of how each one of us deals with people in our circles. Our good dealings not only will ensure that we are not violating other people's rights but can also make us accepted, loved and appreciated by others. Islam is a religion which regulates and directs life in all its departments. It is not to be regarded like the modern man's religion as a personal, private affair, which has nothing to do with his economic and political life. It is not merely a body of dogmas or a bundle of rites and rituals; it is a practical code which governs life in all its spheres. Its laws are as effectively operative in our commerce and politics as in our domestic life and social relations. Islam censures political chicanery and economic exploitation as strongly as social excesses and individual dishonesty. Indeed, a true Islamic society is based upon honesty, justice and fraternity and is absolutely intolerant of dishonesty in all its various forms.

**33.10. Dr. Muhammad Anas Rajpir**, Assistant Professor, **Dr. Jabeen Bhutto**, Assistant Professor, Department of Comparative Religions and Islamic Culture, Jamshoro.

عمل بالحدیث کے بارے میں مخدوم محمد معین ٹھٹوی کا مسلک

Makhdum Muhammad Moin Thattwi was not only a great a logician, dialectician and philosopher but was also a well known scholar of Hadith, Fiqh and Mysticism. His great contribution on above mentioned subject has a big popularity among all the well versed and learned people. He had an authority over the subjects of logic, philosophy and fiqh and was a prominent teacher of his age. Besides, he was great preacher of the practical Hadith of his age and authored many books on that subject. He discussed on all the discourses of practical hadith in his books. He also criticized over his contemporary scholars that they practice on the sayings of jurists those who didn't care the hadith i.e prefer jurists sayings than Hadith. He was of the view that if the hadith got verified as correct then it become mandatory to act upon that hadith. In this article, first of all, circumstances of practical hadith has been analyzed in the age of



Makhдум Muhammad Moin and then, the preaching and spreading of practical hadith has been analyzed. All the books and the discourses that were written by Makhдум Muhammad Moin about practical hadith or discussed, have been analyzed in the light of his books.

**33.11. Dr. Mumtaz Ali**, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

گوادرتاریخ کے آئینے میں

This article reflects the political and social history of Gwadar since 300 BC. When Alexander the great travelled from here and took its name Gidroshia as well as this land also became under the attack of Portugal in 1581 in which a historic man Hammal Jiand resisted against them till his death. In this article, the period of Musqat and Pakistan regarding Gwadar has comprehensively been highlighted.

**33.12. Syed Mubashir Hussain Shah**, M.Phil Student, **Farzand Ali Sarwar**, M.Phil (Urdu), Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

معرفت الہی اور وجود آدمؑ: حضرت کاکا صاحبؒ کے نظریات

Born on the first of Ramazan in 1576, Kaka Sahib had received religious education from his Sufi father and a few Islamic scholars of his time. His ancestors had migrated from Bukhara in Central Asia many centuries ago and permanently settled in the outskirts of Nowshera. He became a spiritual successor following death of his father, Hazrat Shiekh Bahadur Baba. His shrine is located some 40 km away from Ziarat Kaka Sahib town. He had earned the title of Rahmkaar--'the kindest' who used to free slaves and show mercy on orphans, poor and destitute families. He once had got released 3,000 slaves after having paid money to their masters. He used to arrange langar for thousands of his pilgrims and devotees regularly and extended financial assistance to destitute families. He was a man of wisdom and knowledge. The article under discussion narrates Kaka Sahib's knowledge about the 'truth of Adam' and his penetrating flight to capture the pearls of 'maarafat e Ilahi' (Recognizing the Purity of Divine Love).

- 33.13. Dr. Khalid Mahmood**, Lecturer, **Syed Noushad Hussain**, M.Phil Scholar, Department of Pakistan Studies, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

فیض احمد فیض کے ایام اسیری اور شاعری

Faiz Ahmad Faiz was the intellectual poet of pro-left ideology in Pakistan. He struggled to highlight the issues of poor and labor class in the country. He worked in newspapers and through his writings he worked for communism and anti-capitalism. Due to Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case, he was arrested along with army officers who were his friends. Faiz and army officers were blamed that they wanted to take over the government. He was put into prison in March 1951 under Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case. When he was released after four years, he continued his writings as his mission. During martial law era of Ayub Khan, Faiz was arrested once again and imprisoned. The prison experience for Faiz had a meaningful and valid position. He even wrote poetry in jail which shows the pain and discomfort, patriotism, humanism and his voice against oppression. Faiz also had to spend some time in exile. He died more than 35 years ago; however, his poetry reflects the real issues of Pakistan even today.

- 33.14. Dr. Manzoor Ali Veesrio**, National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

آغا سلیم کی نظر میں بابا فرید کے سماجی و مذہبی کردار

Sheikh Farid-ud-Din Masud Ganj-i-Shakar is popularly known as Baba Fareed. He is a great mystic. Many scholars wrote books on his life and poetry, Agha Saleem is one of them. Agha Saleem was one of the most popular fiction writers of Sindh. He wrote many books on mystical poets of Sindh especially on Shah Latif, Sachal Sarmast, Sami etc. In this paper, the writer describes the research work of Agha Saleem on Baba Fareed.

- 33.15. Dr. Adnan Malik**, Head, Department of Islamic History, Government College University, Hyderabad;

**Dr. Zulfiqar Ali Qureshi**, Associate Professor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

ارباب اقتدار میں تنقید شریعت حضرت مجدد الف ثانی کی تعلیمات کی روشنی میں

Mujaddid Alf Sani, during the Muslim era in the sub-continent, left no stone unturned in his endeavor for the preservation and spread of Shariah. He made it the sole aim of his life and hence devoted it completely towards

that end. For which he focused his attention particularly on three of the most influential classes of the society--the religious scholars, ruling class and aristocrats. Addressing them in his exhortations, he struggled to make them true followers of Shariah so that they may affect their own sphere of influences and the true message should reach every nook and corner of the society. He knew it quite well that the causes of the social, ethical and religious ills found in the society were basically **due to these astrayed** religious scholars, ruling class and the aristocrats of that times. If the society was to be rectified then the movement had to be started from them. Hence, it was from there that the struggle for the revival of Shariah was to be initiated. This article aims at discussing that struggle and particularly the steps taken by Mujaddid Alaf Sani in his struggle to rectify the ruling class of his age.

**33.16. Waheedullah Khan**, Assistant Professor, Government College of Management Sciences, Talash, Lower Dir;

**Ameer Nawaz Marwat**, Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, Government Superior Science College, Peshawar.

پښتو شاعری اور شکر کار تقاء

The literature of every language whether it is poetry or prose did not come into existence in a single day but it came into being after passing fluctuation and ups and downs of many years. It has its long history behind it as it takes centuries to evolve and develop. Today it is available to the world in unequivocal and clear shape. The same situation is that of Pashto literature. If history of its poetry and prose is thoroughly studied, it will become clear that Pashto literature is also very ancient. Basically, the beginning of Islam is the beginning of Pashto literature in Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent. The main purpose of this article is to find out how many years Pashto poetry and prose is old. Who were the first Pashto writers both in poetry and prose and who played an eminent role in the development of Pashto literature? What ancient books of the Pashto language are available and what are not? When and how other genres like fiction, novel and drama were introduced in Pashto language?

- 33.17. Dr. Altafullah**, Research Fellow, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad;  
**Muhammad Zaman Khan**, MSc History, Department of History, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

تحقیق کے میدان میں نیشنل آرکائیوز کا کردار: ایک جائزہ

The present paper explores the significance and role of the National Archives of Pakistan in the promotion of research in the field of social sciences in general and the disciplines of History and Pakistan Studies in particular. It goes without saying that prior to write, produce, interpret, analyze or evaluate any socio-cultural, socio-economic, political or historical phenomena, events or happenings, the report writers or the researchers have to consult some authentic documents, information or data particularly the first hand information, primary or original sources in order to conduct systematically their relevant research studies and come up with unbiased, impartial and to an extent with scientific conclusion. Pakistan is home to various provincial and national archives that are a treasure trove of information about different aspects of the regions that comprise its past & current territory and its history, religion, politics, culture and economy etc. The National Archives of Pakistan located in the federal capital Islamabad holds numerous private collections, manuscripts, government records, correspondence, personal diaries, pictures etc. This organization has also microfilmed collections of various Urdu and English newspapers published during the colonial period. Beyond its collection on the freedom movement, the National Archives is also the repository of various departmental records. Researchers, social and political scientists and historians engaged in the field of research get benefits and develop their relevant research undertakings in the light of these primary sources. Hence, this paper pinpoints the important corners of National Archives of Pakistan in order to know about the significance and role of the aforementioned organization.

- 33.18. Dr. Shahid Iqbal Kamran**, Professor, **Muhammad Mazhar Saeed**, PhD Scholar, Department of Iqbaliyat, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

برصغیر پاک و ہند میں تصوف کا آغاز و ارتقاء

Mysticism most often is described as union or communication with God or the ultimate destination through certain ways and means. In the realms of history, it existed in all religions like Islam, Hinduism, Christianity and

Buddhism. Mysticism is such a variable that despite its vitality, it could not be defined uniformly by the sages and historians. Mysticism existed in India in the form of Jogis, Sadhus of Hinduism and monks of Buddhism. It was a non-violent way to preach the message of peace and humanity. With the advent of Islam in India, Mysticism paved the way for propagation of Islamic teachings and ideals. It became popular in the masses because it generally did not challenged the prevailing norms and traditions but reconciled with it. In the sub-continent, the mystics travelled with the conquerors mainly from Central Asia and different school of thoughts were established like Chistia, Qadria, Naqshbandia and Suhwardiya. The prevalent school of thought in time of Muzzad Alf Sani was Wahdatul Wajud meaning the unity of all beings but Muzzad introduced the thought of Wahadat ul Shahud or the differentiation between creation and Creator. Despite imprisonment Muzzad stood firm to his view and his opposition to Din-i-Ilahi (self presumed religion of Emperor Akbar). Due to the contribution of these great mystics, the mysticism still beautify Islam and is considered as essence of many religions. Allama Iqbal applauded the contribution of these mystics especially in terms of self-enlightenment, however, he criticized it for its approach like mysticism more often become non-communicable.

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34.1. **Dr. Farah Gul Baqai**, Senior Research Fellow, **Iffat Hamayon Khan**, Senior Research Fellow, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

حضرت بری امامؒ: شخصیت و تعلیمات

Islamabad abodes under the shadow of two prominent saints i.e. Pir Meher Ali Shah and Shah Abdul Latif Qadiri popularly known as Bari Imam. These saints cast a spiritual link in the superficial division of high and low sectors of Islamabad. In a way, it brings every segment of society in one string of rosary. Bari Imam played an important role in inculcating spiritual factor in native lives. They became God-fearing and tried to adopt positive factors in their dealings. Life became bearable in this region due to the teachings of Bari Imam.

34.2. **Arslan Ahmed**, Lecturer, Faculty of Social Science, Air University Islamabad;

**Adil Farooq Mughal**, M.Phil Scholar, National Institute of Pakistan Study, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

انیکشن 2018ء اور تحریک لبیک یا رسول اللہ کی انتخابی سیاست

In Indo-Pak Subcontinent, there are three major schools of thought in the jurisdiction of Sunni Islam, Bareilvi, Deobandi and Ahl-i-Hadees. On one side, these schools of thought have some similar believes and doctrines but on the other side, they have different opinions and intense attitude regarding many issues. The purpose of this paper is neither to support the doctrines nor to adopt the hostile attitude against any one of these schools. Rather, the purpose is to know as how the ulama of these three schools of thought look at Masla Hazir o Nazir, IIm-i-Ghaib and Mukhtar-i-Kul in different ways, how they interpret these doctrines in complete different ways and how these religious interpretations impact the practical and political thinking of their followers. Besides, it will also be ascertained as how these sectarian interpretations impact on our voter's mind and how

Tehreek-e-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP) is utilizing these sectarian interpretations for its electoral politics in the election of 2018.

- 34.3. Zafar Iqbal Yousafzai**, Researcher and Journalist;  
**Dr. Himayatullah Yaqubi**, Assistant Professor, Department of History,  
Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

افغانستان: 2015ء میں سلامتی کی متغیر صورت حال

The security situation of Afghanistan in year 2015 had been proved more deteriorated and disastrous as compared to the previous years--since 2001. An attempt has been made to evaluate the Taliban's spring offensive and the capability of the Afghan National Defense Security Forces (ANDSF). At the end of 2014, most of the foreign troops withdrew from Afghanistan and transferred the responsibility of security to the ANDSF. The ISAF and NATO forces believed that the ANDSF were then capable to uphold the security situation inside the country--that was being trained by them. Besides analyzing this security situation of Afghanistan in year 2015 the study also examines the developments regarding President Ashraf Ghani's policy towards Taliban as well as peace process which all gone in vain due to some complexities.

- 34.4. Muhammad Masudul Hasan Badar**, Research Scholar, PhD. (Iqbaliyat),  
Lecturer, Fouji Foundation College for Boy, New Lalazar, Rawalpindi;  
**Dr. Norina Tehrim**, Associate Professor, Department of Urdu, Allama  
Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

لفظ 'پاکستان' کا خالق - اقبال (تحقیق و تنقیدی جائزہ)

Hindus, Hindi Nationalist Muslims, Orientalists and Socialists all have made objections regarding the ideology of Pakistan. All of them, in order to weaken the ideological basis of Pakistan, gave wrong statements and tried to create misunderstanding amongst masses. They tried their utmost to prove Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, rather than Iqbal, as the founder of the Ideology of Pakistan and the word "Pakistan". In order to deprive Allama Iqbal from the status of thinker and ideologist of Pakistan, they propagated against him. M. Ahmad Khan mentioned about the influence of Iqbal on Chaudhry Rahmat Ali. He reached this conclusion on the basis of Abdul Waheed Khan's this statement and two verdicts that Chaudhry Rahmat Ali was not the founder of the ideology of Pakistan, but Allama Iqbal. The word 'Pakistan' was presented by Iqbal rather than Chaudhry Rahmat Ali.

- 34.5. Muhammad Amir Iqbal**, PhD Research Scholar, Teacher, Department of History, Chanab College, Jhang.

عالمگیریت، سرمایہ داری اور اقبال

This essay throws light on the universality and its drawbacks, coupled with its adverse effects on different countries and nations. Iqbal sees it as a pawn on the chessboard of Capitalism. He relates it to the western culture and Capitalism. Thus the criticism emerges as revolt against the modern age. Iqbal's references from authentic resources serve as backbone to this essay. Circumstances have been created to improve the American and Western Law all around the world. The movement regarding Universality aimed at improving the political and economic position of the nation, but its so-called liberal leaders used it to harm the Muslim Ummah. America and West have created misconceptions by using the term of Universality. This research article discusses social, political and economic ideas of Iqbal under the perspective of Western and American culture. The Americans and Europeans have used the international moral values and international justice for their business and political targets. Iqbal has also criticised the role of the League of Nations. Iqbal has never agreed with the political views of the Americans and Europeans. To Iqbal, Capitalism is the main cause of spiritual, mental, moral and economic decline of mankind. Due to this, Industrialism has been promoted but the society is deprived of moral values.

- 34.6. Dr. Arshad Mehmood Nashad**, Associate Professor, Department of Urdu, Allama Iqbal open University, Islamabad.

حکیم محمد یوسف حضرتوی اور اُن کا سفر نامہ سیر سوات

This article aims at providing details about the life and works of Hakim Muhammad Yosuf Hazravi; particularly his travel writing *Ser-e Sawat*. It presents nine of his works. Yosuf Hazravi had two intentions to produce his travel experiences: first, he was compelled by his friends to share a month long journey and second, he wanted to dispel unfounded information about the people of Swat and their traditions shared by the biased people especially European writers who visited the region as tourist. The concept of travel writing was also quoted as saying that a travel writer must present factual picture of the area visited by him. Keeping, in mind the norms of writing travelogue, Hazravi discussed many



things in it such as geographical importance, political atmosphere and administration of the region.

**34.7. Dr. Zulfiqar Ali Qureshi**, Associate Professor, **Dr. Sharia Shahab Sheikh**, Assistant Professor, Department of Media and Communication Study, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

موسيقار سينگار علي سليم کي ميڊيا پر موسيقياتي خدمات کا تحقیقی جائزہ

The purpose of this research paper is to analyze contribution of Seengar Ali Saleem as a semi classical singer, music composer and poet in literature of music. It not only includes analysis of his arranged compositions but also covers his poetry and evergreen melodies. He composed various tunes in several languages like Sindhi, Urdu, Punjabi, Saraiki, Marvari and Balochi. He was not only extempore poet but also master at creating precious tunes within few moments. He contributed his rare tunes for Radio Pakistan, Hyderabad; Radio Pakistan, Khairpur and Pakistan Television, Karachi and also for many film, stage dramas and cassettes. Seengar Ali Saleem was not only recognized by public but also by vocalists, music composers and musicians even many South Asian singers sung his compositions and got fame which include Abida Parveen, Ghulam Ali, Shazia Khushk, Sajjad Ali and Noor Jahan. He was well versed with traditional and classical music. He sung Khayal, Thumri, Sindhi Classical Kafi, Saraiki Kafi, Punjabi Geet, Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai's Surs and Kalam's of sufi saints in their own Ragas. He merged Kalams of sufi saints from Sindh and Punjab and represented the new form of Saraiki Kafi in the respective provinces. He was fully involved in making his compositions and creating new poetic dimension. His style of singing was followed by Shafi Muhammad Faqir and his disciples; Ustad Ameer Ali and many musicians. He sacrificed his whole life for music without any award or global recognition.

**34.8. Dr. Muhammad Rizwan**, Chairman and Associate Professor, **Saddaf Butt**, M.Phil Scholar, Department of Pakistan Study, Abbotabad University of Science and Technology, Abbotabad.

ہندکو زبان: ہزارہ کا تاریخی و ثقافتی ورثہ

Language is a foremost important ingredient of an ethno-nationalist identity of the people who used to live in a specific area. It is a system of communication and exchange of ideas, opinion, knowledge, declarations and feelings etc. Hindko, one of the oldest languages of the Indian

Subcontinent, is a cover term for a diverse group of Lahnda reflecting the north-western Indo-Aryan varieties. Currently, it is a dominant language of the north-eastern part of Pakistan where almost four million speakers of Hindko language live primarily in Hazara, Kashmir, Peshawar, Kohat and Attock etc. Unlike many other spoken languages of the region, Hindko can be written in Shah Mukhi script, however, it remained unexplored for a long time. Neglect of this important language was finally felt by the dwellers of Hazara and other regions of Hindkowan in early 1990s when Hindko Adabi Board was formulated which took revolutionary steps to promote the language up to greater extent. Current study urges the Hindko speaking people to preserve it for their coming generations without intervention of any other language.

- 34.9. Waheedullah Khan**, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Studies, Government College of Management Sciences, Talash, District Lower Dir;  
**Ameer Nawaz Marwat**, Associate Professor, Pakistan Studies, Government Superior Science College, Peshawar.

قائدِ اعظم کا تصورِ اسلام اور پاکستان

The creator of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, was inclined towards Islam. He founded an independent Islamic state for the Muslims of India, where they could live according to the teachings of Quran and Sunnah and develop their own culture and religious rites. He favoured an Islamic constitution for the country based on the Islamic principles of equality, justice, brotherhood and protection of rights for all communities irrespective of religion, belief, caste and creed. In the struggle of Pakistan Movement, Jinnah was deeply motivated by Islam. Without the vision of an Islamic state as an inspiring stimulant, and intense religious fervour on the part of the Muslim masses, Jinnah could not have achieved Pakistan. But since the independence of Pakistan, there is a reparable perplexity in the minds of people in general and Jinnah's opposition in particular, that Jinnah was a secular and western educated person who had no knowledge of Islam and that he wanted a secular state. This mental agony has now become a controversy among the people of our own country. This research paper is an attempt to show the Quaid-i-Azam's perception of Islam, and Pakistan in the light of his speeches, statements and messages which he gave to the nation on different political, social and religious occasions and to highlight his altruistic services which he rendered to the cause of Muslim India and Pakistan. The main purpose of this research article is to apprise the public

with the ideals Jinnah stood for and also to prevent the spread of erroneous notions about him.

- 34.10. Dr. Yasmeen Sultana Farooqi**, Associate Professor, Ilma University, Karachi;  
**Shafaq Siddiqui**, PhD. Scholar, University of Karachi, Karachi.

اردو ڈرامے کا اسٹیج سے ریڈیو تک کا سفر

The word, 'drama' is extracted from Greek language. It is called Drau which means to present practical picture of any emotion. Dramas often reflect our society, culture and norms. Therefore, from the beginning of time they become major source of educating society. According to A.W Shegal, "Drama separately found in each nation. No one take it from any other." Furthermore, there are many differences exist among scholars on beginning of drama. In Indian subcontinent, there is interesting myth related to origin of drama. As per that myth one day all lords present at Raja Indar Darbar and asked, "We wish to feast our eyes and ears, please create enjoyment for us". Than Lord Barhama took dance from rugwaid, melody from samwaid, movement from behwaid and expression from atharwaid and created nutwaid in which lots of dramas are written. If we go through written drama history of subcontinent, we come to know that here drama is an important component of people's life from beginning. The origin of dramatic performance in Indian subcontinent can be traced back to as early as 200 BCE. Kalidasa in the 4th-5th century CE, was arguably one of ancient India's greatest Sanskrit dramatists. On important religious events so many dramas have been performed in temples from which different pandits learned a lot. This research paper reviews history of drama from stage to radio.

- 34.11. Dr. Mohsin Khan Abbasi**, Visiting Professor, Islamic Studies, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

اسلامی فلسفہ اخلاق اور فکرِ اقبال

There are so many ethical philosophies and attributes for the guidance of human civilization. Among these philosophies are Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism, Judaism and Christianity. In history, the effective ethical philosophy which changed so many people, societies and places, is the Muslim or Islamic philosophy of ethics. According to Muslim history and Islamic classical sciences, this philosophy was derived from the Holy Quran and the teachings of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon Him). The main challenge of this century

is the implementation of the ethical value of Islam. For Allama Iqbal, it is the turning point for all the humanity that once again the Muslim world should lead the philosophy of its true values, like truth, patience, morality brotherhood and respect for all the nations. This challenge can only be met with the guidance of the Holy Quran, teachings of the Holy Prophet (Peace be Upon Him). This article analysis the concept of Allama Muhammad Iqbal on the ethical philosophy of Islam. Iqbal has its deep link with the great Muslim poet and thinker Jalalud Din Rumi. This article covers the ethical approach and guidance of Jalalud Din Rumi for Allama Muhammad Iqbal as well.

**34.12. Dr. Fayyaz Hussain**, Assistant Professor, Department of Punjabi Language, G C University, Faisalabad;

**Dr. Saima Batool**, Assistant Professor, Department of Punjabi Language, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore.

ترجمہ نگاری: تعارف اور اہمیت

This research article deals with the importance of translation in literature. When we look over the history of literature, we come to know that translation is a very important genre of literature. It is not a simple and easy task rather it needs skills and expertise. By the help of the translation, we keep alive the culture, civilization and history of other languages. Translation is not only a source of knowledge about other countries culture, civilization and literature but this also helps to flourish or develop a language. Language barrier always remain a hurdle between the two nations to contact unite and build relations among themselves. Therefore, translation is an effective source which helped the people to overcome these problems. It is an art which makes the education, knowledge and literature an equal treasure of the humanity. In this research paper, it is tried to explain about translation and its importance in literature in a very unique way.

**34.13. Dr. Munir Gujjar**, Assistant Professor, **Muhammad Ibrar Zahoor**, Assistant Professor/In charge, Department of History, University of Sargodha, Sargodha.

وارث شاہ اور معاشرتی زوال

When it comes to elucidate the true picture of contemporaneous society, Waris Shah perhaps is the most illustrious poet of Punjab. He depicted the actual picture of those institutes on which a society stands firm. In doing so, his methodology is very diverse altogether. At first he shows you a very pleasing picture of a very celebrated institution e.g. judiciary, religion and joint family system etc. and then starts to divulge the real picture

where the journey towards decay has taken start. He does all this in masquerade of satire. Being satirical is not easy. It demands a profound mind enriched with folk wisdom and deeply rooted in local tradition. This article takes an account of Waris Shah's unique technique of setting stage and arranging a dialogue; a dialogue that always has a symbolic significance in revealing the underlying reality.

**34.14. Sadia Naz**, Ph.D. Scholar, **Zia-ur-Rehman**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Education, Hazara University, Mansehra.

ہیومن ازم اور مزاحیہ عالم

Humanism is not a religion; it is not based on belief in the supernatural power. However, as its history shows, humanism grew alongside and intertwined with religious thought from earliest times. It is a philosophy and a movement which promote social justice and human rights--including freedom of conscience. It is also a reality that all religions of the world viewed that there is no difference among the people. All are equal and belong to the one category that is human; the human race. Without humanity or the feeling of kindness, human could indulge in any negative activities within the society.

**34.15. Dr. Altaf Ullah**, Senior Research Fellow, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Center of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad;

**Gohar Rehman**, Deputy Registrar, University of Peshawar, KP.

خیبر پختونخواہ میں ضم قبائلی اضلاع اور انتخابی سیاست 2019ء: ایک تحقیقی مطالعہ

After becoming formal part of the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the newly merged tribal districts have recently been passed through a new experience of popular voting on 20th July 2019. For the purpose of delimitation of constituencies, the seven tribal districts have been divided into 16 provincial constituencies. The active participation of the general masses in the provincial elections under the umbrella of major political parties is an unprecedented and practical step in the process of integrating the erstwhile tribal areas into the country's mainstream political, administrative and constitutional structure. Being a central component of democracy, elections provide opportunities of equal standing, progress, prosperity, political awareness and socio-economic equality to the people. It reflects the will of the people. The present paper, however, explores the significant aspects of this political dispensation on

the one hand and addresses certain important questions on the other. It pinpoints the role of the major political parties, their programmes, political manifestoes and electoral campaign. The active participation of the general public, the role of independent candidates and women across these districts, are the major areas of concern at the moment. It carefully deals with all these important characteristics of the provincial assembly elections recently held in the newly merged tribal districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in the light of empirical evidences in order to ensure objectivity, unbiased analysis and authenticated conclusions.

**34.16. Manzoor Ali Veesrio**, Assistant Professor, National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

سندھی شاعری میں حمدی روایت: ایک تحقیقی جائزہ

Allah created mankind for His adoration and commendation. Man has spent his all creative and professional abilities for the praise of Allah. There are so many ways to gratitude Allah; poetry is one of them. Poetry is an expression of emotions and feelings. A poet expresses his feelings or emotions in any form of poetry. There are so many forms or genres of poetry. 'Hamd' is one of them. The word 'Hamd' is derived from Arabic root 'h,m,d' which means praise of Allah. In this form of poetry, poet particularly praises Allah. Sindh is a gateway of Islam. After the emergence of Islam in Sindh, the early way of life changed. Before Islam, people worshiped idols but after Islam new philosophy of faith in one God was introduced. With the advent of Islam, a new culture brought in. The social life of Hinduism and Bhudism saw a great change. That change had a deep impact on the new converters who accepted Islam. Islam changed the philosophy of literature too. It is a fact that literature always reflects contemporary cultures. Early writings of Sindhi language clearly reflects the effect of Islam and Islamic teachings. Many Sufi saints came to Sindh and spread the message of Islam in true sense. And Sindh became the home of Sufism or Land of Sufis. So every Sindhi classical mystic poets or modern Sindhi poets praise Allah constantly through "Hamd"--a form of poetry. In this paper, an attempt has made to describe brief account of 'Hamd' in Sindhi poetry.

**34.17. Dr. Aziza Khan**, Senior Research Officer, Bureau of Curriculum, Balochistan, Queta.

مشت: تاريخي پس منظر، شرعي حيثيت و مسائل

Khwajasiras, for which several terms are used such as transgender, transsexual and transvestite in English writings and verily other names nationally and internationally, insinuates the overall public who do not fall in one of the classes of the developed sex identities: male or female. This is the group of the people who are reported to act, feel, think or seem different and noted to have many other versatile characters from the rest part of the society. To their regret being oppressed naturally, they are also considered inferior, for the reasons unknown by the so called literate society. Though their rights are reported to have been reserved in the era of Khulfa-e-Rashideen and later in Mughal regime, yet have always been placed in a category well below the normal part of the general public for the reasons mysterious to the nature. Despite all the possible free workspace, there has been lack of any comprehensive research about the behavior of this important but ignored part of the human cluster in Pakistan specially Balochistan. The study sheds light and have a deeper insight into the socio-economic status as well as brief introductory and historical perspective of the khwajasiras in the light of Islamic and western literature. Furthermore, it insists on different possible ways to involve this very sensitive and special group of the society in an optimistic and exclusive sphere of life.

**34.18. Dr. Khalid Mehmood**, Lecturer, Department of Pakistan Studies, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad;  
**Zubair Siddiqui**, Lecturer, Urdu, F G Liaquat Ali Degree College for Boys, Peshawar Road, Rawalpindi.

حيات شibli از سليمان ندوي (محاسن و معائب کا جائزہ)

Various aspects of life of Shibli have been discussed in this research. Shibli was a great personality and many famous people of that time were connected with him including Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan. However, one of his luminaries Syed Suleman Nadwi observed and illuminated his personality through a unique angle; no one could do it. Sayed Suleman Nadwi wrote the biography of his teacher and illustrated the aspects of his life. "Hayat-i-Shibli" was published by Darul Musanifin, Aligarh in 1979. It is the detailed biography having almost 850 pages. Sayed Suleman Nadwi belonged to

the province of Bihar in India. He was born on 22 November 1884 at "Waseena", a town near Patna district and achieved his early education at home. He joined Darul Uloom Nadwa in 1901 and found Shibli as his teacher. After the death of Shibli, Syed Suleman Nadwi completed his book "Seeratun Nabi" and also wrote his biography to fulfil the duty as a good student of Shibli.

**34.19. Muhammad Nouman Yousaf**, M Phil Scholar, National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad;

**Dr. Asmatullah Marwat**, Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, Government Post-Graduate College, Lakki Marwat, KP.

### خوشحال خان خٹک کے سیاسی نظریات

Khushal Khan Khattak was a leading Pashtun intellectual and a remarkable personality; excelling in many fields like poetry, philosophy, medicine, hunting, fighting and politics etc. His political thoughts and vision has comprehensive and rationalistic nature. It has a wide appeal and ranges to international political circles and debates. His ideas are influenced and reinforced by the socio-political condition of the then region of the Pakistan-Afghanistan border predominantly and the socio-political construct of the region due to the Mughal influence and rule in the region and Mughal Pakhtun conflict that shapes Khushal political ideas to a significant extent. The region in which Khushal lived in those times was constantly in conflict with Mughals. The paper discusses the political vision of Khushal Khan Khattak through empirical and scientific analysis and research.



35. ***Pakistan Annual Research Journal***, Vol. 55, 2019. ISSN: 1990-6579. Editor: Prof. Dr. Fakhr-ul-Islam. Organization: Pakistan Study Centre, University of Peshawar, Pakistan Website: [www.pscpesh.org](http://www.pscpesh.org). E-mail: [psc@uop.edu.pk](mailto:psc@uop.edu.pk)

35.1. **Noor Jamal**, Research Fellow at National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad.

#### RELIGIOUS MILITANCY, MALIKI SYSTEM IN FATA (KP) POST-9/11

The tribal chief (Malik) holds a key position in Pukhtun society as for as social and political activities are concerned. The tribal chief acted as a judge and remained on key position. His words were considered final to end a conflict among the conflicting families and tribes. The conflicting parties respected and accepted his words and decisions as final. As a chief spokesperson of his clan, he was the main source of connection and represented his tribe. He was a representative of the tribe as well as government on both the sides simultaneously. On the other hand, the government and state also communicated through him with the tribes whenever needed. The newly inducted agencies of FATA have now formally part of the province Khyber Pakhunkhwa where Malik is still plays a vital role in the society. It is also the most affected part from the war on terror. The Maliki system was shattered and replaced by the Taliban and dismantled the socio-political set up of the tribal region. After 9/11, Pakistan became the front line ally due to its proximity with the Afghanistan. The militancy ruthless forces of the Talibans disturbed the already existed Maliki system that maintained peace and stability in social and political circles of the society. Situation became anarchic a vacuum created. The paper focuses how this Maliki system was a source of stability and social system. It also purports to know the factors of incompetence and losing grounds especially in the newly inducted regions of FATA in Khyber Pakhtukhwa. The paper will also analyze that how the Maliks can regain the lost status and position to safeguard the interest of the government and society and eliminate militancy in the region.

35.2. **Hikmat Shah Afridi**, PhD Scholar, **Manzoor Khan Afridi**, Associate Professor, IR, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

## PAKISTAN IN US' STRATEGIC REORIENTATION AND CHINESE COUNTER-NARRATIVE: THE GEO-STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF ASIA-PACIFIC

The concept of Asia-Pacific crop up in 1960s and 1970s when the US, Japan and Australia ventured to build a special region of East Asia. Politically, the concept Asia-Pacific constitutes the involvement of US in the affairs of East Asia. Being a driving force, this region is one of the most momentous regions where three eminent economies i.e. US, China, and Japan are located. The population being 1/3rd of the entire global population is puffed up who amazingly speak over 3000 different languages. Moreover, Southeast Asia is playing an important role in the world's economy that produces approximately 1/4th of the international exports. In the recent past, Europe and US were the hub of the trading activities but now the centre of the economic activities has been shifting to Asia-Pacific. Pakistan is located in the southern peripherals of Asia-Pacific, from where the major economic activities are initiated. Geographically Pakistan is an important country for the strategies of US and China being undertaken. Power Transition Theory being a theoretical framework of the paper, argues that power preponderance is the key element that makes or breaks the peaceful international order. Realism prefers a stable equilibrium of power but balance and parity do not have homogeneity, therefore, should not be mixed up. During power transition, China and US can reduce the chances of war in an uncertain situation but for this a better course of action will have to be worked out. Similarly, side lining China will have repercussions for maintenance of *status quo* and its incorporation will reduce its contentment to challenge international order. In this context, to know the role of Pakistan, the study will unfold how best Pakistan can play its part in the developmental activities of Asia-Pacific region.

- 35.3. Amna Mahmood**, Professor/Chairperson, Department of Politics & IR, International Islamic University, Islamabad;  
**Samina Yasmeen**, Associate Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

### LAWYERS' MOVEMENT AND EXECUTIVE-JUDICIARY RELATIONS IN PAKISTAN

General Musharraf suspended Chief Justice (CJ) Chaudhry on the charges of corruption and misuse of authority. This was the start of protest movement by the lawyer community for restoration of the CJ, in turn for

the independence of judiciary. The Lawyers's Movement (LM) was later joined by all factions of civil society especially in urban areas almost paralyzing social and economic activities. After being restored, CJ Chaudhry took a number of suo-moto actions in public matters and declared PCO and NRO as unconstitutional. It was a start of new era of judicial-activism setting the new patterns of executive-judiciary relationship. This paper focuses on how social groups started a movement against a military dictator and what were the results of judicial-activism on the political scenario of Pakistan. How did a social movement shape the pattern of executive-judiciary relations in the long run and whether these patterns continued under civilian governments? It also identifies the consequences that created institutional imbalance and partially paused the working of two eminent government institutions.

- 35.4. Mohammad Zaher Shah**, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Studies, Govt. Post-Graduate College Bannu;  
**Khan Faqir**, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Studies, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Peshawar.

#### RISE OF MILITANCY IN TRIBAL AREAS: AN APPLICATION OF RELATIVE DEPRIVATION THEORY

FATA (presently part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) is under international focus since the incident of 9/11. It is considered as the breeding ground of terrorism which is considered to be a serious threat for peace not only in Pakistan, Afghanistan but also the whole world. FATA unfortunately is one such region that has become a sort of safe haven for hostile individuals and groups who have successfully taken advantage of prevailing circumstances i.e. poverty, illiteracy, state neglect and institutional isolation. As a result of modernization all over the world, uneven levels of development exist. Sharing of benefits among different ethnic groups and discrimination in terms of development creates disequilibrium in a society. According to Ted Robert Gurr, in this situation, under-privileged ethnic groups may develop a perception of relative deprivation. He propounded the 'Relative Deprivation Theory (psychological frustration-aggression theory) which argues that the primary source of the human capacity for violence is the frustration-aggression mechanism. Frustration does not necessarily lead to violence, Gurr says, but when it is sufficiently prolonged and sharply felt, it often does result in anger and eventually lead to violence and extremist activities. It equally qualifies for the region of FATA because the tribesmen feel frustration for their neglect on the part

of the successive governments of Pakistan since its inception in all fields of life. By presenting an indigenous perspective of FATA, the aim of this paper is to try and unearth the reasons behind the current situation, which has over time been marked by instability, lawlessness and turmoil, thus leading many in the west to refer to the region as 'no man's land'--a region ungovernable and lacking in civilization. The study will focus on its analysis by using the 'Relative Deprivation Theory' as the analytical framework.

**35.5. Muhammad Ali Dinakhel**, Research Associate/Lecturer, Area Study Centre (Russia, China & Central Asia), University of Peshawar, Pakistan; **Fakhr-ul-Islam**, Professor and Director, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Peshawar, Pakistan.

#### A STUDY OF PASHTO FOLKLORE: ITS ASPECTS AND NATION-BUILDING IN PAKISTAN

Folklore has an impact on national values. It helps in understanding the ethnic and national identity. Individual and collective values a people are found in their folklore. Pashtuns have their own culture and history. Their folklore contributes to their national identity. They have rich folkloric background. *Pashtunwali* is their folkloric and unwritten constitution. They are proud of their folkloric code of life. Pashtun folklore and Pashtun folk culture is an expression of individual, ethnic and national identity of Pashtuns. Folklore has further influence political, economic and socio-cultural structure of Pashtuns. A major part of the national history of Pashtuns is seen in their folklore. It also shows that folklore plays a pivotal role in establishing the national history and national identity. One must look into these separate folkloric and ethnic identities and subsequent narratives and idea before, during and after nation building. As we see that Pashtuns are living on both sides of Durand Line and have historical, ethnic and cultural ties with people across the border. Therefore, in the heterogeneous post-colonial states like Pakistan, where we see multitude of cultural practices and different folklores, Pashtuns integration in nation building process needs a special attention an dialogue.

- 35.6. Rooh ul Amin**, Ph.D. Scholar, **Asma Shakir Khawaja**, Associate Professor, National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

IDYLLIC STYLES OF PEACE RESTORATION: A CRITIC  
APPRAISAL OF COUNTER INSURGENCY IN  
WAZIRISTAN

Operation Enduring Freedom launched to punish the perpetrators of 9/11 was soon spilled into Pakistani tribal areas. Thousands of militants from Al Qaida and other groups converted the areas into their strong hideouts and jump-off points for exporting terrorism in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Pakistan committed its security forces to quell the insurgents in Waziristan in series of major and minor operations with mixed success rates. The research paper investigates the Pakistan counter-insurgency operation, insurgency and corresponding success of each major operation and factors responsible to their success or failure for the period from 2002 to 2018. The research nature is descriptive, mixing quantitative and qualitative components for contents analyses. The research found that first phase of the counter insurgency operation (2002-2009) did not pay dividends as envisaged. Counter Insurgency strategy of phase II (2010-2018) tailored on the lessons learnt proved to be promising with unprecedented results. The research concludes that hallmark of Phase II strategy were clear, hold, and build and succeeded in winning hearts and minds of the population.

- 35.7. Saqib Riaz**, Chairman / Associate Professor, **Babar Hussain Shah**, Lecturer, Department of Mass Communication, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

PAKISTANI ELECTRONIC MEDIA: PSYCHOLOGICAL  
EFFECTS OF TELEVISION BREAKING  
NEWS ON AUDIENCE

This study was designed to find out the psychological effects of television breaking news on audience in Pakistan. This study analyzed panic, boredom, desensitization and awareness as effects of television breaking news on audience. Survey method was used to analyze the news channels breaking news effects on audience and viewers. This study was based on Cultivation Theory. After data analysis, the researchers found that television breaking news content and visual presentation affect the human psyche and change human behavior regarding the issues highlighted in the news. It was found that television news channels created panic, boredom, desensitization and awareness among the

audience after watching breaking news. The researchers came up with the findings that news channels in Pakistan should exhibit sensible and mature behavior in considering any news as breaking news so that negative psychological effects on audience may be avoided.

- 35.8. Rooh ul Amin Khan**, Assistant Professor, **Jamaluddin**, PhD Scholar, Department of Media & Communication Studies, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

**MEDIA, CONFLICT AND FOREIGN POLICY  
INTERACTION: ANALYSIS OF INDO-PAK MEDIA DURING  
VIOLENCE IN INDIAN HELD KASHMIR**

Western scholarship on media coverage of foreign policy issues illustrates that media follow the government line when there is policy certainty or elite consensus on issues, on the other hand, media presents a critical view on foreign policy related issue(s) when there is policy uncertainty or exist differences in circle of (political) elite (Bennett, 1990; Robinson, 2000). This study contently analyzes the media coverage of the foreign policy issue at the time of violent conflict in Indian held Kashmir in two major news websites Dawn.com and Indian Express.com, owned by the leading media groups of Pakistan and India. Consistent with the existing literature on media and foreign policy, this study not only evaluates the nature of media coverage on the basis of policy certainty but also explains the significant relationship between violent conflict and media approach in the two south Asian neighbouring countries, Pakistan and India.

36. ***Pakistan Heritage*, Vol. 11, 2019. Editors: Shakirullah and Ruth Young. ISSN: p-2073-641X, e-2708-2237. Organization: Department of Archaeology, Hazara University, Mansehra, Pakistan. Email editorpakistanheritage@gmail.com**
- 36.1. **Worrel Kumar Bain**, PhD Scholar, **Dwipen Bezbaruah**, Professor / Head, Department of Anthropology, Gauhati University, Assam, India.

STONE AGE RESEARCH IN SIWALIK HILLS:  
A CRITICAL REVIEW

Indian subcontinent witnessed the hominoid evolution in the late Miocene sediments of Siwalik Hills of north western sub Himalayas. This area has been well known in palaeontological circles for over a hundred years, providing an abundance of fossils including some of the first evidence for extinct apes, going back to approximately nine million years old. In this region, a prominent evidence of widespread hominin occupation since the Middle Pleistocene has been reported which indicates varied patterns of land use and intra regional mobility. North-western portion of Indian subcontinent is a very important zone for its paleoanthropological potential. The Paleolithic evidence in this sub-Himalayan foot hills is a perennial issue in the search for human origins. Hominin occupation of this area has been traditionally derived into two types: the Acheulian and the Soanian. Acheulean assemblages are less common than Soanian and are usually represented by small numbers of cleavers or handaxes. In this region, most of the Acheulian localities are from surface contexts. In the Siwalik, the Soanian lithic industry occurs in two categories such as one dominated by flake production and representing the Middle Paleolithic and other dominated by shaping of choppers. Soanian industry represents some of the highest concentration of Paleolithic assemblages in the old world. The present paper critically reviews the archaeological studies in this region from the early part of 20th century to present time. It also highlights the Stone Age research trends of this region through chronological order. Methodological aspects of the researches also have taken into consideration during review. The paper also focuses on the important issues related to Paleolithic research of this region which are still continuing.

- 36.2. Mahua Chakrabarti**, Associate Professor of Museology, University of Calcutta. India;  
**Anura Manatunga**, Senior Professor of Archaeology, University of Kelaniya.

#### STUPAS WITH CRUCIFORM PLANS-A REVIEW OF EXAMPLES IN CENTRAL, SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

Stupa, Tope, or Dagaba is considered a sacred monument of the Buddhist people. The concept germinated in very early times and was pre-Buddhistic. After the death of the Buddha, such mounds of relics were attributed to a special significance. Preliminary constructed as a hemispherical dome though the passing of time it became cruciform in plan and pyramidal in elevation. Buddhism had its impact on the Central, South and Southeast Asian countries, which influenced the stupa architecture beyond the country. Following this plan, a stupa had a square base, including a flight of steps in every direction. The examples are found in various countries of South and Southeast Asia such as India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Java, Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar, Indonesia, Tibet, China which furthermore attached circular bastions to the four corners of the wall. The cruciform stupas situated in the vast territory of central, south and southeast Asian countries focused on the importance of the cult of remnants of the Buddha and the stupas or commemorative mounds within which they were preserved, on the relation between Buddhism and trade, and the ways in which Buddhism spread along the so-called 'Silk Routes'. The article notes a review of such stupas.

- 36.3. Badshah Sardar**, Associate Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Pakistan;  
**Tahir Saeed**, Deputy Director, Department of Archaeology and Museums Islamabad , Pakistan.

#### ORIGIN OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN PAKISTAN

This paper presents an investigation about the archaeological research activities carried out during 17-19 CE on the soil of Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent mainly in British Colonial and after independence of Pakistan by the Department of Archaeology & Museums, Pakistan. The topic is presented in three parts: first part presents early research activities carried out during the British Colonial era; second part provides information about the establishment of regional offices under the



administrative control of Archaeological Survey of India and third part provides details about the main archaeological research activities conducted during post-colonial era and establishment of Federal Department of Archaeology and Museums after independence of Pakistan.

**36.4. Bo-Sen Zhang and J-Yin Wei**, Archaeology Department of Henan University, Kaifeng, Henan, China.

#### PREVAILING CUSTOM OF HORSE RIDING AMONG WOMEN IN THE TANG DYNASTY REFLECTED BY HORSE RIDING FIGURINES

Horse riding became a fashion in the Tang Dynasty. People took pride in riding horses, and horse riding was necessary especially on various grand occasions. The horse riding figurine can be seen in tombs from the early Tang Dynasty to the late Tang Dynasty. There are also documentary records of women riding horses in the Tang Dynasty, which indicate that travel by riding horses had become part of daily life of aristocrat women at that time. This can be confirmed by a large number of different postures and shapes of horse riding figurines unearthed from the tombs of the Tang Dynasty as well as physical materials left over from other historical periods.

**36.5. Samia Anwar**, St. Saeen Feroz, Mohallah Gharbi, Chakwal, Pakistan.

#### SOUL AND SEMANTICS OF ANIMAL MOTIF EMPLOYED IN ANCIENT JEWELLERY

Each jewellery item worn had symbolic purpose derived from common life and myths. Like for protection ancient people wore amulets and to animate that piece of jewellery with spirit and magical power they would imply it with an image. All images had relevance with celestial beings and were used to influence divine to shower its bounties, blessings and protection. These symbols are evident in selection of metals, stones, signs like circle, square or cross, even or odd numbers, colors, flowers etc. However, most enchanting of all are Zoomorphic and avian images found in jewellery, incorporated as apotropiac images.

- 36.6. Toqeer Ahmad Warraich, Samia Tahir**, Lecturer, **Saira Ramzan**, Lecturer, Department of Archaeology, University of Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**TOMB OF MUSA AHANGAR: AN ANALYSIS OF ITS  
ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATION**

Lahore seems a meeting point of different architectural traditions. For instance, the combination of declining Multan tomb architectural tradition is fused with the rising Mughal school of architecture. In this view, the tomb of Musa Ahangar presents an excellent example. This whole process of both architectural traditions has been discussed by the authors in the subsequent pages.

- 36.7. Omar Coloru**, ISMEO Italian Archaeological Mission in Pakistan / University of Genoa (DIRAAS) Italy;  
**Luca M. Olivieri**, Director, ISMEO Italian Archaeological Mission in Pakistan / Ca, Foscari University of Venice ( DSAAM)

**MOUNT AORNOS AND THE OPERATIONS OF THE  
MACEDONIAN ARMY IN SWAT: SOURCES AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA**

The following notes are meant to contribute to the debate on the whereabouts of the Indian Aornos conquered by Alexander the Great. The article presents some new viewpoints from both field archaeology and literary sources. The integrated approach of historical geography, literary exegesis and field archaeology can be particularly fruitful when the archaeology contribution is based--as in this case--on sound and reliable stratigraphic information. The ancient geography angle is approached in this article from the hodological viewpoint, which may give new answers to old problems.

**37. *Pakistan Horizon*, Vol. 72, No. 1, January 2019. Editor Tanweer Khalid. ISSN: 0030-980X. Organization: The Pakistan Institute of International Affairs. Email: [info@piia.org.pk](mailto:info@piia.org.pk)**

**37.1. Dr. Moonis Ahmar**, Former Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences and Meritorious Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Karachi.

#### HISTORICAL, POLITICAL AND SOCIO-CULTURAL DYNAMICS OF PAKISTAN-BANGLADESH RELATIONS

Pakistan-Bangladesh relations, regardless of the bitterness of the past and present uncertainty, need to be analyzed from three perspectives: political, social and cultural. From 16 December 1971, when the Pakistani armed forces surrendered in the Race Course ground before the joint command of the Indian Army and Mukti Bahini till February 1974, following the recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan on the eve of the second Islamic Summit held in Lahore, hostility, vengeance and paranoia shaped the perceptions primarily in Dhaka about Pakistan. Yet it was only after the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the founder of Bangladesh, on 15 August 1975 and the commencement of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh in January 1976 that a new era of normal ties between the two Muslim countries began. This paper will also dwell at length on issues which, since the inception of Bangladesh till today, are a cause of retrogression in Pakistan-Bangladesh ties. Finally, the paper will present policy recommendations to seek a meaningful breakthrough in relations between Islamabad and Dhaka so that the future of the two countries is not a hostage to the bitterness of the past.

**37.2. Wajeaha Najam**, Research Officer, Pakistan Institute of International Affairs.

#### SECULARISM IN INDIA: MYTH OR REALITY?

Frequent incidents of religious intolerance are quite surprising for many of us, as India is better known for its secular and democratic ideals. However, the recent wave of violence motivated (instigated) by the Hindutva politics has raised many questions about the authenticity of the Indian claim of being a secular state. A secular state refers to the concept that there must be a clear separation of religion from state affairs and a secular state must refrain itself from indulging with any religious affiliation. In contrast to the provisions guaranteed in the Indian constitution regarding the protection of rights of minorities, freedom of religion and

non-discrimination of people irrespective of their caste, race, gender and religion appears mainly theoretical which still needs to be implemented in its original spirit aspired by its architect, B. R. Ambedker. However, the constant rise and influence of Hindutva based political actors upon policy matters and government affairs seems to obliterate the existing face of Indian secularism rather than to physically implement its theoretical ideals. To support my argument this paper provides a historical background of emerging religious extremism in India and causes of frequent violence on communal grounds whereas the qualitative method of research has been adopted to explore the topic under discussion.

**37.3. Faria Pitafi**, Researcher, Pakistan Institute of International Affairs.

### THE FORGETTING AND REMEMBERING OF THE ROHINGYA

The Rohingya are an ethnic group, the majority of whom are Muslim, inhabiting the western coastal state of Rakhine in Myanmar. In 1982, Myanmar's government established the Citizenship Law which refused to accept the Rohingya as one of its 135 official ethnic groups, rendering them stateless. Since then, the Rohingya have been facing extreme discrimination at the hands of the government and Buddhist majority population. During the 1970s, the discrimination escalated to persecution, killings, mass rapes and village destruction, forcing hundreds of thousands of Rohingya Muslims to flee to Bangladesh and other surrounding states such as Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Thailand, UAE, Indonesia and India. After the mass exoduses of 1978 and 1991-92 from the Rakhine State, violence erupted against the Rohingya in 2012 and later in 2016-17. The new round of hostilities quickly gained international attention in today's age of growing mass media. The world started remembering the long-forgotten plight of the Rohingya Muslims. However, the violence continues and despite ample evidence of serious crimes against humanity committed against the Rohingya by Myanmar, it rejects all allegations. From a legal perspective, Myanmar has clearly violated international law on many levels and the international community as a whole has failed to find a solution for the Rohingya Muslims. Deals and memorandums of understanding have been signed between Myanmar and Bangladesh, which currently hosts more than 900,000 Rohingya refugees, as well as with the United Nations, but they have not been effective. This paper analyses the Rohingya crisis from historical and legal perspectives; it focuses on the accountability of Myanmar's government and military, the

role of the international community, and proposes a way forward for the current situation. To understand the tragedy of Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar and refugees und the world, the paper also includes personal accounts of the survivors in Myanmar, Bangladesh and Pakistan, through documentaries, surveys and personal interviews.

**37.4. Yasmin Arshad**, Researcher, Pakistan Institute of International Affairs.

#### MOVING TOWARDS A FEMINIST FOREIGN POLICY

The feminist perspective in international relations has become an increasingly popular norm as more and more women call for foreign policy issues to be dealt with from a more gendered lens. With this view in mind, the Security Council of the UN passed Resolution 1325, advocating for inclusion of women in foreign policy, peace and security initiatives at all levels in order to increase gender equality. Sweden is the first country to have a declared feminist foreign policy for which they have created a framework highlighting policy implementations at various levels. This framework is an example of how other countries can also advance the cause of gender equality. However, policy formation and implementation differing conclusions which is why this paper analyses Sweden's feminist foreign policy and its achievements and whether it is a framework that can be adapted by other countries in different regions as well. The region used as an example in this paper is South Asia which has a different perspective on gender from Sweden and other similar minded western countries.

**37.5. Khadija Laghari**, Researcher, Pakistan Institute of International Affairs.

#### THE FOREIGN POLICY OF CHILE

Chile's geo-strategic location extends from the Atacama Desert in the north Antarctica in the south. The foreign policy of Chile has been known for consistency and continuity. The objective of this study is to analyze the foreign policy of Chile and what determines it. The questions to be answered in this paper are: How did Chile reinsert itself in the international arena following the violations of human rights in 1973? What determines the three main foreign policy objectives of Chile? How as consistency helped Chile in implementing all its foreign policy objectives and how should other nations, particularly Pakistan, follow the pattern of continuity? Chile has shared very strong economic relations with the United States of America. China has been privileged to have one of its most prestigious relationships in Latin America, with Chile. This relationship shares several

elements that differentiate it from countries in Latin America. Chile's foreign policy framework is a model for a country like Pakistan to learn from as both countries are situated in regions that have experienced conflict and dictatorships. The ties and norms are similar to what Pakistan has and can help Pakistan better and learn how Chile distanced itself from a rule of autocracy managed to rebuild its institutions, which have allowed Chile to sit from a developing economy to a developed economy.

38. *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics*, Vol. XXIX, No. 1, Summer 2019, ISSN: 0254-9204. Editor: Samina Khalil. Organization: Applied Economics Research Centre, P.O. Box 8403, University of Karachi, Karachi. Website: [www.aerc.edu.pk](http://www.aerc.edu.pk), E-mail: [pjae@aerc.edu.pk](mailto:pjae@aerc.edu.pk)

38.1. **Muhammad Tariq Majeed**, Associate Professor, School of Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

REAL WELLBEING OF THE UMMAH AND ECONOMIC  
PERFORMANCE: ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVES AND  
EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE

This study provides insights into real wellbeing of the Ummah (Muslim community) using Islamic perspectives and empirical evidence. Islam places justice at center in economic interactions. In Islamic teachings, justice is a prerequisite for human wellbeing and economic development. Ibn Khaldun has devoted a whole section on justice entitled: injustice triggers the destruction of civilization. Nevertheless, justice cannot be fully realized without asabiyah, which is also referred to as social solidarity, group feeling or social cohesion. This study focuses on social solidarity to determine its causal links with the economic performance of the Ummah. The study employs a comprehensive measure of social solidarity of a society that is based on three indices namely social cohesion, interpersonal safety, trust and civic activism. The results show that social solidarity plays a positive and significant role in determining the economic performance of the Ummah. This finding is shown to be robust to different control variables, different specifications, econometric techniques and the outliers.

38.2. **Muhammad Akram Gilal**, Department of Economics, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;

**Muhammad Ajmair**, Department of Economics, University of Science and Technology, Mirpur, AJK;

**Sohail Farooq**, Department of Economics, Hazara University, Mansehra, Pakistan.

STRUCTURAL CHANGES AND ECONOMIC  
GROWTH IN PAKISTAN

Over the time period, the structure of the economy does not remain same. This study examines the interaction between economic growth and its determinants for Pakistan. Since fixed parameter approaches do not take

into account effect of structural changes on parameter constancy, the study employs Kalman Filter based time-varying parameter approach for the empirical analysis. Result shows significant effect of inflation, gross fixed capital formation, gross national expenditures and remittances received on economic growth of the country. However, the effect of significant macroeconomic determinants on growth process of the country is not constant but time-varying.

- 38.3. Naveed Hayat**, Department of Economics, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad;  
**Anwar Hussain**, Associate Professor, Department of Economics and Developing Studies, University of Swat, KPK;  
**Heman Das Lohano**, Associate Professor, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Pakistan.

#### FACTORS DETERMINING GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE NATIONAL ECO-LABEL SCHEME: CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN TRADE PARTNERS 1994-2014

The impressive environmental performance of the Blue Angle as a national eco-label scheme of Germany motivated other countries to introduce their own national eco-label schemes. However, there are various factors which determine a country's government to introduce a national eco-label scheme. This paper investigates factors which compel government to introduce a national eco-label scheme. Panel logit regression is conducted using data from 53 countries that are Pakistan's trade partners from 1994 to 2014. The main findings indicate that the probability for a government to introduce a national eco-label scheme is positively related to the economic growth, government integrity, population, R&D expenses, high technology exports, manufacturing tariff, number of type I and type II eco-labels, and per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Whereas the probability for a government to introduce a national eco-label scheme is negatively related to economic freedom, export performance, and net trade.

- 38.4. Nigar Zehra**, Lecturer, **Ambreen Fatima**, Associate Professor, Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan.

#### FOOD PRICE VOLATILITY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AMONG MAJOR CITIES OF PAKISTAN

The purpose of this study is to measure the food price volatility for 16 food commodities [beef, chicken, pulse mash, pulse moong, pulse masoor, rice iri, wheat, tomato, potato, onion, ginger, garlic, milk, egg, sugar and tea]



for 14 main cities of Pakistan [Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Karachi, Khuzdar, Lahore, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot and Sukkur]. Furthermore, to provide comparative analyses of volatilities among different cities GARCH (1,1), I GARCH (1,1) and standard deviation techniques are employed on the monthly food price data for the period July 2002 to June 2016 collected from various issues of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics for 14 cities. The results elaborate that volatility exists in the series of food prices with strong heterogeneity among cities. It is suggested that the government should develop a mechanism to keep a check on the variation in prices and design separate policies for each city according to the volatility in the prices of food commodities in that city.

**38.5. Saleem Khan**, Assistant Professor, **Sher Ali**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan; **Saima Urooge**, Assistant Professors, Department of Economics, Islamia College University, Peshawar, KPK, Pakistan.

#### THE ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL BILATERAL TRADE BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

This research examines the intensity, magnitude and direction of trade bilaterally between Pakistan and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (the CARs) in 1995-2017. The analysis uses indices of export-import intensity and trade complementarity. The results of study show that Pakistan is a valuable trading partner to the region and on average experience greater export rather than import intensity, depicting the fact that Pakistan has enjoyed intensity in overall trade and was relatively more specialized rather than CARs during the period of this analysis. Pakistan mainly exported cereals, oil and pharmaceutical products while imported cotton, iron and steel etc. The greater value of complementarity index indicates that Pakistan has exported most of these products to the countries which have high demand. The findings of intense trade relation between Pakistan and CARs suggest that Pakistan has an opportunity to exploit its resources, diversify exports and increase its trade relations with the region by signing free trade agreements.

- 38.6. Sadaf Majeed**, Research Assistant, **Syed Faizan Iftikhar**, Assistant Professor, Applied Economics Research Centre;  
**Zeeshan Atiq**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Karachi, Pakistan.

#### CREDIT ACTIVITY AND GROWTH PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM PANEL DATA

This study analyzes the real impact of enterprise and household credit separately on economic growth for a selected group of 36 developed and developing countries. Since most of the available literature on growth and finance show contrast in the economic theory and does not distinguish between the household and enterprise credit when it measures the relationship between credit growth and economic growth, respectively. The unbalanced panel data for the group of 36 countries is used over the period 2000–2016. The empirical results show that by using the full sample, enterprise credit is positively associated with economic growth but household credit tends to hamper the economic growth. However, individual analysis of developed and developing countries shows that the financial sector provide considerable growth to support its role in terms of credit to enterprise in developing countries. In contrast, the enterprise credit seems to have no role in promoting economic growth of the developed economies, which may be due to their financial crisis. However, investment is quite significant for both developed and developing countries, which indicate that investment has the potential to accelerate economic growth. The evidence also suggest that a more sophisticated enterprise credit policy should be designed in both developed and developing countries to promote economic growth in the long-run.

- 38.7. Shahrukh Rafi Khan**, Research Associate, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts, USA.

#### CATCH-UP GROWTH: FINDING A TRIGGER

After heuristically explaining the social and economic process of catch-up growth, a case is made for effective government rather than 'good government'. The case is made that corruption is not necessarily a valid theory of underdevelopment. After briefly exploring the various approaches to economic development, potential triggers for effective government for catch-up growth are considered. By drawing on evidence of past catch-up growth episodes in East Asia, it is suggested that they may be explained by a synthesis of the basic human needs (equity) and "new developmentalist / neo-structuralist" approaches. What is 'new' in

new developmetalism and how a broader view of equity can play into it are explained. The construction of a proposed equity index could help in exploring the significance of equity as a trigger for catch-up growth.

39. ***Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics***, Vol. XXIX, No. 2, Winter 2019. ISSN: 0254-9204. Editor: Samina Khalil. Organization: Applied Economics Research Centre, P.O. Box 8403, University of Karachi, Karachi. Website: [www.aerc.edu.pk](http://www.aerc.edu.pk), E-mail: [pjae@aerc.edu.pk](mailto:pjae@aerc.edu.pk)

39.1. **Syed Hasanat Shah**, Associate Professor, **Hafza Hasnat**, Post-Doc Fellow, Business School, Jilin University, China; **Sarath Delpachitra**, Professor, Business School, University of Technology Sydney, Australia.

#### DID THE WTO PROMOTE GROWTH, TRADE AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SOUTH ASIA?

Many developing countries joined the WTO with the hope that using the platform will boost trade and thus will catch-up on the developed countries. South Asian countries were the founding member of the WTO and there were great expectations from the WTO in the region. Therefore, it is important to check whether joining the WTO has any impact on trade in South Asia or not? Using fixed effect simultaneous equation model in this paper, we examined the impact of the WTO on key macro-economic variables, i.e. export, import, FDI and growth in South Asia. Based on the empirical evidence, the paper concludes that the impact of joining the WTO on key macroeconomic variables in South Asia is not up to the mark. Joining the WTO did not contribute to any of the main macroeconomic variables of the region, i.e. imports, GDP and FOI. Interesting, the WTO did not play any role in promoting exports in the region either. This shows that the WTO membership is not a guarantee for economic success. The findings of the paper also suggest that rather than relying on an organization erected to support the policy initiative of developed countries, such as the WTO, the developing countries in South Asia need well designed reforms at home to boost their economic performance and promote trade.

- 39.2. Amanat Ali**, Assistant Professor, **Eatzaz Ahmad**, Professor, **Bilawal M.Phil Scholar**, School of Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEPRIVATIONS AND VOTERS' PREFERENCES: A DISTRICT LEVEL ANALYSIS

This study contributes to the existing literature by empirically investigating the impact of environment, terrorist attacks and socio-economic deprivations on changes in vote shares of the major contesting political parties between two consecutive elections in Pakistan. It is assumed that performance of the incumbent political parties affects individuals' preferences, which are reflected in changes in the vote shares. For estimations, the study uses district level data and fixed effect technique on pooled data for the election years 2008 and 2013. Results of the study show that environmental degradation reflected in the rise of temperature and terrorist attacks that represent a deterioration of security of life and property have significant and adverse effects on the voters' preferences for the incumbent regimes. Similarly, economic deprivation, lack of educational opportunities, and health facilities has also played a significant role in reducing the vote shares of the incumbent parties.

- 39.3. Muhammad Tariq Majeed**, Associate Professor, **Rabia Liaqat**, M.Phil Scholar, School of Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### HEALTH OUTCOMES OF SOCIAL INCLUSION: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE

This study attempts to provide a comprehensive and deeper understanding of the relationship between health and social inclusion using both cross-sectional and panel data sets for 180 countries from 1990 to 2014. The fixed effect method is used to estimate parameters on the basis of Hausman test. Besides, to deal with endogenous nature of social inclusion Two Stage Least Squares (2SLS) and system GMM are used in cross-sectional and panel data, respectively. In this study, four comprehensive measures of social inclusion namely cohesion, association, safety and trust and gender equality, are used. Health is measured by life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rates. This study confirms that social inclusion has a favorable effect on health. We discover that not all proxies of social inclusion are equally important in determining health status as their impact vary according to health proxy and econometric technique used. Main results (system GMM) are robust

to alternative proxies of health and social inclusion and to other determinants of health. The study suggests designing such programs and policies that are not only targeted to improve the quality of life through better health facilities but also focuses on increased social inclusion.

- 39.4. Lubna Naz:** Research Assistant, **Naeem-uz-Zafar,** Research Economist, Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi Pakistan; **Mohsin Hasnain Ahmad,** Chief Economist, Government of Sindh, Karachi.

#### THE IMPACT OF PREFERENTIAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ON SOUTH ASIAN EXPORT FLOWS: USING MATCHING ECONOMETRICS

This study investigates the effects of preferential trade agreements (PTAs) on export performance of four South Asian countries: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The study also examines the long-term PTAs' average treatment effect (ATE) on South Asian export flows with their trade partners (intra and extra) around the world. The study provides a methodological comparison of parametric and non-parametric matching--Propensity Score Matching (PSM) technique. It is evident from the findings of the study that PSM provides more plausible estimates of PTAs. The empirical findings also reveal that PTA increases the South Asian export flows by 129 per cent. Moreover, the intra-regional and extra-regional export increases by 124 per cent and 93 per cent respectively over the period of 1980-2012. The overall findings suggest that PTA formation significantly increases intra and extra regional export flows of South Asian countries. Finally, the study recommends that the government and policymakers should execute more such agreements to boost trade among the regional countries.

- 39.5. Tanvir Ahmed,** Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Forman Christian College, Lahore;  
**Bashir Ahmad,** Professor Emeritus, **Waseem Ahmad,** Assistant Professor, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

#### BURNING CROP RESIDUE: FARMERS' CHOICE AMONG VARIOUS PRACTICES

Crop residue management practices adopted by farmers have a significant effect on pollution created by the agricultural sector. Broadly, farmers are following the practice of removal, burning and incorporation for the management of crop residue. To find out the determinants of practices adopted by farmers for the management of rice residue; the

multinomial model is estimated by using primary data from 400 farmers of Punjab, Pakistan's rice-wheat cropping system. The adoption probability of burning, partial removal and partial burning and incorporation of rice residue management practices increase with farm size, the actual total cost associated with the preparation of field for wheat crop after rice, farming experience and turnaround time between rice harvesting and wheat sowing relative to removal practice. The use of rice residue as fuel and feed decreases the adoption probability of burning practice compared to that of removal practice. To overcome the problems associated with the burning of rice residue, the government should formulate policies for the development/introduction / popularization of technologies about power generation from the residue, enrichment of residue for livestock feeding and incorporation of residue into the soil. Further, regulations about crop residue burning should be implemented and agricultural institutes should also focus on the development of dwarf rice varieties and crop diversification.

**39.6. Syed Kamran Abbas Naqvi**, Staff Economist, **Syed Faizan Iftikhar**, Research Economist, **Asghar Ali**, Research Economist, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan.

#### THE VALUE OF FISCAL MULTIPLIER AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF COUNTRIES

This study is a contribution in the technical debate regarding the real effects of fiscal multipliers which occur through government expenditure shocks on other economic variables. The debate is mainly confined around any country's key characteristics, i.e. exchange rate regime, trade openness, etc. To be more precise, we have tried to predict the actual value of fiscal multipliers by using the dataset of 55 countries categorized according to their economic characteristics around the world. We further divided the set of countries in accordance with their exchange rate (fixed and flexible), while some of them had been classified on their average rate of tariffs. The findings of a panel Vector Auto-Regressive (VAR) technique suggested that in the case of fixed exchange rate, the value of multipliers tend to be more pronounced; specifically, the government expenditure multipliers clearly showing that the results are similar to Mundell Fleming Model and the Keynesian Synthesis. The multiplier effects of government expenditure have been found to be negative in the case of closed economy as compared to open economy.

40. ***Pakistan Journal of Applied Social Sciences***, Vol. 9. ISSN: 2409-0077. Editor: Nasreen Aslam Shah. Organization: Department of Social Work, University of Karachi, Pakistan.  
Email: [aswp.aku.1@gmail.com](mailto:aswp.aku.1@gmail.com). Website: [www.pide.org.pk/pdf/pws.pdf](http://www.pide.org.pk/pdf/pws.pdf)

40.1. **Ansar Waseem & Yasir Rashid**, School of Business & Economics  
University of Management & Technology, Lahore.

#### EXPLORING THE ROLE OF PHRONESIS IN SOCIAL INNOVATION: A CASE STUDY OF DR. RUTH PF AU

Although recent literature on social innovation proclaims its virtue in addressing unmet social needs. Yet little is known about the relationship between phronesis and social innovation. This paper aims to explore how a social entrepreneur uses phronesis in addressing a social problem. Taking case study as qualitative research inquiry, this paper uses the interviews and life account of Dr. Ruth Pfau (late) on how she incorporated her phronesis in treating patients suffering from leprosy. The empirical evidences collected were analyzed using GIOIA data analysis. The results of the data analysis show that a social entrepreneur employs his/her practical wisdom, experiential knowledge and value judgment in combating a social issue, and in doing so, uses phronesis in addressing a social problems and creating social innovation.

40.2. **Iram Batool**, Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya  
University, Multan;

**Muhammad Saqib**, School of Global and Urban Studies, RMIT  
University, Melbourne, Australia;

**Abdul Sattar Ghaffari**, Institute for Financial Studies, School of  
Mathematics, Shandong University.

#### ATTITUDE TOWARDS THIRD GENDER: A CASE STUDY OF SOUTHERN PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

Transgender community faces insulting remarks and people treat them in a bad way. Discrimination is being faced by transgender at all levels such as at school, in family, at places where they live. The purpose of the present study was to explore the attitude of people towards third gender. A sample of 600 was selected through purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques. Data was collected from two cities of Pakistan--Sahiwal and Multan. Demographic variables of participants used in this research are age, gender, monthly income, qualification and marital status. Attitude towards Hijras scale was used in this research. Results



showed that females have more acceptances of Hijra's (transgender) rights and status as compared to males. Males and females don't want any close relationship with Hijras (transgender). Sexual issues are significant in males as compared to females. Education has more impact on people's attitude towards Hijra community. People belonging to religious groups have more negative attitude towards Hijras as compared to other groups.

**40.3. Noor Elahi**, Department of Development Studies, COMSATS University Islamabad, Abbottabad Campus.

#### CHANGING DYNAMICS OF GENDERED LIVELIHOODS PRACTICES IN POST-CRISES OF SWAT, NORTHWEST PAKISTAN

This research attempts to focus on the changing dynamics of livelihoods practices among gender, and how conflict and flood crises (2005-2010) effected the various needs of livelihoods of the social classes in Swat valley of northwest Pakistan. Qualitative methods; formal / informal interviews, focus groups discussion, key informant interviews and participant observation, were used to explore the dynamics of changes in occupations, household dependency and those factors which influenced the changes accessing livelihood resources. The paper revealed that those households depending agriculture, small business and labour in market have been highly affected during conflict and flood crises in comparison to those households who were depending on remittances, public and private jobs and skilled works. The study found that the livelihood dependency of the households in all villages was based on agricultural and natural resources, which has changed to market and jobs based oriented resources. The factors like economic development, migration, conflict and displacement and post conflict development have created diverse opportunities of livelihood resources for men and women, which brought social and cultural changes in the livelihood practices between genders at household level. The research emphasizes on the long-term livelihoods strategies and gendered equal opportunity policies by government and NGOs after the crises, which may improve the social statuses of the men and women.

- 40.4. Rana Saba Sultan & Nadil Shah**, Department of Sociology, University of Karachi, Pakistan;  
**Ambreen Fazal**, Department of Media Studies, Sindh Madressatul Islam University.

#### GENDER REPRESENTATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS TEXTBOOKS OF BALOCHISTAN

Gender became the attention of contemporary scholarships when women were found in domestic issues as well as gender inequality in terms of job opportunities, education, health, political participation etc. Many studies have been carried out regarding women issues and provided policies and laws to provide opportunities for women to contribute in the society. So, gender presentation in school textbooks is newly emerging field of study in the academia. The present study focuses on women presentation in school textbooks of Balochistan. The English books for Class I, to V were taken as sample for present study. These books were selected through purposive sampling. All conversations, texts and images related to women misrepresentation were taken from selected books. These data were analysed by the help of Michal Foucault's theory of power / knowledge and Discourse Analysis and also Cultural Hegemony by Antonio Gramsci. The findings of the present study suggest that textbooks of Balochistan are clearly misrepresenting women and promoting the male hegemony. The women are shown in domestic works and teaching jobs which are considered soft works. On the other hand, men are shown in school administrations, public domains, ownerships and in those jobs which need more power and energy. So it is clear that schools textbooks promote the gender biased approach because men are shown in powerful, prestigious, well reputed and respectable jobs and women are shown in less respected and less valued positions.

- 40.5. Siraj Bashir and Sadia Barech**, Department of Social, Work University of Balochistan;  
**Muhammad Arshad**, Department of Social Work, University of Karachi.

#### LOCAL COMMUNITIES PARTICIPATION IN CHINA- PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC): THE CASE OF BALOCHISTAN

In development, community participation has become a crucial aspect to encourage community interest, ownership and sustainability of projects. Development by itself relates with human development, therefore, the participation of the people in their own development is very essential. This

mega Chinese plan is to spend 62 billion US dollars to build China Pakistan Economic Corridor and the Gwadar Port. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a collection of development projects, which is intended to rapidly expand and upgrade Pakistani infrastructure, as well as deepen and broaden economic links between Pakistan and China. According to Government of Pakistan, the corridor Gwadar-Kashger would be a game-changer for Pakistan and will certainly put the province of Balochistan in new ranks of development sector. This research paper discusses the involvement and participation of local communities in CPEC project in Pakistan using a case study of local communities in Balochistan. The study examines two key opinions: community membership in the CPEC decision implementing process; and the contribution of CPEC project towards Balochistan development. The study includes interviews and document analysis. A sample of 100 multi-stakeholders (ordinary community members, politicians, government officials, NGOs representatives, fishermen and businessmen) will be selected through a pre-structured interview schedule using random and purposive techniques for primary data. The data will be analyzed with the help of Chi-Square. The findings of the study may help to policymakers, project experts and national and international organizations to introduce new participatory approaches to ensure local communities participation in development projects, particularly in the CPEC project.

**40.6. Ramzan Bamari**, Department of Persian, University of Karachi, Karachi.

براهوئی خواتین اور انکے لوک گیت

Baluchistan is an ancient and historical land where also situated an ancient site, such as Mahrgarh. It is a fact that before coming of Aryans in this region, it existed a great and civilized Baloch and Brahvi Civilization, the Brahvis actually belong to the Baloch and like the Balochi Literature, the Brahvi literature is also divided into three periods, viz Khalqi Adab (creative literature), Ta'amiri Adab (constructive literature) and Lok Adab (folklore literature). The women contribution in the Brahvi literature is known with the title of: 'Zaibul', 'Zab Jan', 'Gul Jan', 'Phul Jan', 'Phulu', 'Momal' etc. The Brahvi society is a tribal one that's why the topics of the poetry are also very much influenced by tribal traditions and customs.

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Department of Social Work, University of Karachi, Pakistan.  
Email: [aswp.aku.1@gmail.com](mailto:aswp.aku.1@gmail.com). Website: [www.pide.org.pk/pdf/pws.pdf](http://www.pide.org.pk/pdf/pws.pdf)**

**41.1. Dr. Aliyah Ali**, Assistant Professor, **Rukhsana**, Visiting Faculty, Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies, University of Karachi.

#### SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE: A STUDY OF WOMEN POLITICAL WORKERS IN PAKISTAN

Sexual harassment in the work place including political sphere is widespread in Pakistan but actual number of cases are not available, issue is still under the carpet. This unwanted and annoying sex-related behaviour and concealing phenomena is the part of all professions. The present study explored the contemporary status of harassment in Pakistani women political workers. For this exploratory research, the data has collected from 200 women political workers through survey method with purposive and snow ballsampling procedures. The quantitative data has collected in different areas of Karachi. Findings of the study revealed that all respondents women have faced verbal and non-verbal harassment during election, demonstrations and their workplace as well. The results of the research shows that empowered women have no courage to report this heinous crime due to social pressure or fear because they do not want to destroy their chastity. In Pakistan, female participation in all professions including political sphere is increasing constantly and immediate need to address the issue of harassment at world of work.

**41.2. Dr. Khalid Mahmood Iraqi**, Professor, Department of Public Administration and Former Dean, Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Karachi;  
**Dr. Asma Manzoor**, Assistant Professor, **Dr. Seema Manzoor**, Assistant Professor, Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies, University of Karachi.

#### ANALYZING THE PRESENCE OF WOMEN'S WARDS FACILITY IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS OF KARACHI

Changing global trends have made people more aware and conscious about their health and attainment of quality life by accessing health care services. But countries like Pakistan are not able to maintain quality healthcare services for common people. The healthcare service providers are not able to face challenges in this regard. The system of healthcare in

Pakistan faces many issues and challenges of imbalance and insufficiency regarding deliverance and access to effective and quality healthcare services. The governments should develop an appropriate health system whose mechanism can be easily accessible for people especially women. For this purpose, data from public hospitals has been collected to analyze specific issues within the boundaries of a specific environment and situation, because proper and accurate data availability can assure the effective policy making mechanism. In this study, data has been collected by semi-structured interview schedule. Three public hospitals (Civil, Jinnah and Abbasi Shaheed) were selected as a universe of the study and the respondents were purposively selected for conducting interviews in detail. The findings of this study reveal that in developing countries like Pakistan the healthcare services are not provided adequately in the public sector. People do not have easy access to healthcare opportunities for many reasons among which one reason is poverty, which leads to ill health and low health status. This growing dissatisfaction leads to imbalance societal gap, which demands appropriate measures and policies by the government. Government hospitals have some women specific wards but public private partnership has not been very effective, despite the establishment of Act and collaborations in public-private domain.

**41.3. Mansoor Ali Shah and Dr. Asif Naveed Ranjha**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Islamia University, Bahawalpur.

NEED OF INTERFAITH DIALOGUE FOR PEACE  
BUILDING IN PAKISTAN: AN APPROACH OF MADRASSA  
TEACHERS IN SOUTH PUNJAB

Dialogue among religions, as growing social need and tool for peace building, is coming on international limelight as response to intolerance and conflict. The phenomenon of interfaith dialogue is popularly carried out by sacred and religious leaders of varying faiths as being the most relevant stakeholders. This research was undertaken to explore the perspective of madrassa teachers about the need of interfaith dialogue in Pakistan. Male teachers of registered Ahle-Sunnat madaris in south Punjab constituted the population of the research study. 325 respondents were included in study by employing availability sampling technique. Five-point Likert scale questionnaire was used to collect data. It was found from the results that teachers of madaris did not perceive interfaith dialogue as only step towards promotion of peace. Absence of interfaith dialogue has

nothing to do with the phenomenon of terrorism, came up as opinion of madrassa teachers but in contrast some teachers took interfaith dialogue as helpful tool to control the peril of terrorism. Study also revealed that large number of madrassa teachers favoured interfaith dialogue as instrumental to reduce the risk of conflict among various religious entities. Results also indicate that madrassa faculty considered interfaith dialogue needed to learn tolerance for counter beliefs. However many of the faculty members of madaris disowned the conduct of interfaith dialogue as their social responsibility.

**41.4. Md. Roknuzzaman Siddiky**, Associate Professor and Chairman, Department of Sociology, Noakhali Science and Technology University, Bangladesh.

**DEVELOPING CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND  
EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES FOR ALL-ROUND  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS:  
A STUDY OF A SELECTED PUBLIC UNIVERSITY  
IN BANGLADESH**

The paper mainly attempts to examine whether co-curricular activities and extra-curricular activities could contribute to the all-round development of the undergraduate students and how these activities may be developed to ensure quality education in a public university in Bangladesh. The study was a qualitative study in which multiple case study and document analysis methods were employed. The study found that the undergraduate students have developed a wide range of personal and social skills including communication skill, organizing skill, presentation skill, public speaking skill and analytical skill by taking part in such activities. The CCAs and ECAs have also facilitated brain development, knowledge acquisition, personality development and civic development of the students. Hence, the study argued that the CCAs and ECAs have diverse effects to promote all- round development of the students. In order to explain how these activities could be developed in a public university, the paper identified several clubs and associations and their key functions. Finally, the paper suggested that the government and the authority concerned should undertake proper measures for organizing diverse CCAs and ECAs properly and thereby ensure quality education and attain SDGs.

- 41.5. Rabia Ali**, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, International Islamic University, Islamabad;  
**Laila Hussain**, Lecturer, Women Degree College, Skardu, Gilgit-Baltistan.

#### GENDER REPRESENTATION IN PRIMARY LEVEL ENGLISH AND URDU TEXTBOOKS IN PAKISTAN

The representation of gender in school textbooks is an area that has been researched in different contexts for decades. It is an area worth investigation because it has been established through research that gender biased textbooks provide hurdles for gender equality in many ways. Taking this as a point of departure this paper aims to examine the representation of male and female in primary level English and Urdu textbooks in Pakistan. To achieve its aim three public and private publishers i.e. AFAQ, National Book Foundation (NBF) and Oxford University Press (OUF) were selected. The text and images in these textbooks were analyzed by using qualitative content analysis. The representation of gender in the selected textbooks was seen through three major themes i.e. visibility of female and male through characters, photographs and narrator of the lesson; activities assigned and vocabulary used for both gender. The data clearly reveals that the visibility of males was much higher than that of females in photographs, images, characters and narrators. Regarding activities assigned to gender in all the selected textbooks women were mostly depicted to be involved in housework and engaged in personal and family activities while boys were shown to be working, playing and engaged in social activities. Finally, it was found that the vocabulary used in the textbooks was stereotypical reflecting existing gender stereotypes in the Pakistani culture. To reduce the gender biased attitude in textbooks it is suggested that a strong gender lens is needed while setting educational policies in the country.

- 41.6. Dr. Sadia Barrech**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Balochistan;  
**Muhammad Din**, Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

#### SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CHILD ABUSE IN BALOCHISTAN

This study focus on child abuse in an association to family decorations of acknowledgment dismissal towards their children and the impact of demographic factors in Pakistani socio-cultural setting. The concerns over

rising incidence of child abuse and neglect have received global attention. A number of national and international organizations have shown serious concerns and are demanding strict measures to tackle the issues of child protection. 400 children (76% male & 26% female) of age ranging from 8-19 years were randomly selected. The data were collected from Quetta city. The results indicated that low monthly income of the family are one of the momentous elements of child abuse.

- 41.7. Sajjad Hussain**, Lecturer, Department of Social Work, University of Malakand, Chakdara, Dir (Lower), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan;  
**Saira Miraj**, M.Phil Scholar, Department of Social Work, University of Peshawar;  
**Rani Saddique**, M.Phil Scholar, Department of Psychology, University of Hazara.

#### SOCIAL WORK AND COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan is exposed to various natural calamities due to its geophysical condition and climatic changes. In addition, man-made disasters also pose a threat to human lives and properties which includes industrial and transport disasters including oil spills, civil unrest, wars and conflicts. Although it is not possible to stop or prevent natural disasters but the negative impacts of natural disasters can be minimized through human efforts. The government of Pakistan has adopted participatory approach as part of its policy for disaster management. This research paper is based on the analysis of secondary data for reviewing the existing policies with emphasis on disaster risk reduction in pre and post disaster period. The paper concludes that participation of target community is indispensable for disaster risk reduction on sustainable basis. The article suggests that community should be meaningfully involved in disaster risk reduction efforts at the local level. In this connection, the role of social workers is indispensable for disaster risk reduction on sustainable basis.

- 41.8. Rahat Afshan**, Assistant Professor, Department of Urdu, University of Karachi, Karachi.

پاکستان کی خواتین افسانہ نگاروں کی خدمات

The age of short stories in Urdu may be shorter than other branches of Urdu literature but even though of its short-lived life but the success and accomplishments of short stories is unlike any other form of the Urdu literature. There is no doubt in the fact that Urdu short stories may have a



root from English literature but our writers of the short stories included the country and society and hence the true identity of the short stories came up to the surface. The way the female writers of Urdu short stories highlighted the new topics with new techniques is beyond compare and deserves appraisal. They have presented their feelings and emotions in a way unique and new manner, which highlights the reference of their specific thinking and they presented it in a highly spontaneous manner. Through their short stories, they have highlighted the presence of women, their value, their mental and emotional complexities, their needs and their silences are voiced. The women writers not only through their abilities to discover wrote about the political and societal difficulties, rights and equalities, women issues and against the cultural mindsets but also through their works, they highlighted the time to time changing aspects of life. We are rightful to say this that the women taking part in the success and development of the short stories in Urdu literature. Looking at their thoughts, it is not difficult to say that in the upcoming times, the women short story writers and their new and unique thoughts will account for the success of this branch of Urdu literature.

**41.9. Muhammad Sajid Khan**, Assistant Professor, Department of Urdu, University of Karachi, Karachi.

بیسویں صدی کی ادبی سوانح عمریوں میں دیگر شخصیات کے رجحانات

Biographies and pen-sketches are two separate branches and lots of these two are available in Urdu literature as well as writings about these two categories but this article is an effort to find sketches of personalities related to the authors of biographies without whom the author's personality can't be revealed fully. These people may be the author's relatives, friends, peers, observers and other persons who have been with him / her at various stages of author's life. Amongst them may be their parents, children, spouse and other relatives as well as other in the same profession. A good biographer takes all the aspects, requirements and dimensions from start to end of an autobiography. A person is central to an autobiography can't be highlighted completely unless different aspects of his / her life are described with reference to other related people. This article focuses on the personalities around the central-to-a-biography person and describes them in the light of various biographies in which he / she is talked about. To support this argument, examples are also taken from the biographies written after the selected biography so that it can be

proved that biographers can also tell the importance of presented sketches of other personalities. Although these sketches are not written with any such plan, as compared to formal pen sketches, even then these can be considered important and complete to some extent and are comparable to pen sketches.

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**42.1. Petter Gottschalk**, Professor, Department of Leadership and Organizational Behavior, BI Norwegian Business School, Oslo, Norway.

**BP DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL CLAIMS  
INVESTIGATED BY SPECIAL MASTER FREEH: A CASE  
FOR APPLICATION OF CONVICTION THEORY TO  
WHITE-COLLAR MISCONDUCT**

After an oil spill in the Gulf, British Petroleum had to compensate victims of the accident. The total compensation was \$11 billion. As suggested by the theory of convenience, a financial motive, an organizational opportunity and a personal willingness can explain deviant behavior by members of the elite in society to gain from the compensation program. In the case of the BP Deepwater Horizon settlements, attorneys were both presenting claims on behalf of victims as well as approving claims on behalf of petroleum company BP. It was a profitable assignment for attorneys and some attorneys made it even more profitable for themselves by kickbacks and by both applying for and approving compensations. As illustrated in this case study, a report of investigation can serve as an empirical basis for the study of convenience theory.

**42.2. Akhtar Munir**, PhD Research Scholar, **Prof. Basharat Hussain**, Chairman, Department of Criminology, University of Peshawar, Peshawar.

**IMPLICATIONS OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ON THE  
CHILD'S MENTAL HEALTH IN PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN**

Corporal punishment is a common phenomenon in the lives of children in Pakistan due to religious, cultural and legal support. The association between corporal punishment and its psychological impacts on child has been studied around the globe but it had not received the due attention of academician, researchers and professionals in Pakistan. This paper aims to fill this gap between theory and practice of corporal punishment and to highlight the psychological impacts of corporal punishment due to its practice as the perpetrators are unaware of its negative consequences. In order to have in-depth understanding of psychological impacts of corporal punishment on children, child psychologists were chosen for sample in Peshawar, Pakistan. The study was qualitative in nature adopting purposive sampling technique for sample selection. Data was collected

through in-depth interviews while data was analyzed through discourse analysis method based on Gee (1999) model of Semiotic building, World Building, Activity Building, Socioculturally-situated Identity and Relationship Building, Political Building and Connection Building. The study finds that corporal punishment having negative impacts on child emotions, increase aggression, poor cognitive development, depression, anxiety, lack of motivation, spoils creativity and concentration and hamper the child socialization process. These impacts further lead to poor academics which in turn causes school dropouts. The study recommended that teacher's trainings on alternative methods of behaviour modification, proper complaint mechanism and accountability, mass awareness, proper legislation, government interest and appointing psychologists and social workers will be beneficial for dealing with the issue of corporal punishment in schools of Pakistan.

**42.3. Anum Shafqat**, Research Student, **Prof. Dr. Farah Malik**, Professor, Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore; **Dr. Saima Majeed**, Assistant Professor, F.C. College, Chartered University, Lahore.

#### SADISTIC IMPULSIVENESS AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR IN PRISONERS OF LAHORE

The present study was designed to explore the tendency of sadistic impulsiveness and violent behavior in prisoners of Lahore, Pakistan. The study was initiated with the hypotheses that there will be a positive relationship between sadistic-impulsiveness and violent behavior as well as the sadistic-impulsiveness can predict violent behavior in prisoners. Gender differences were also examined. The sample was comprised of 280 convicted and under trial prisoners, who were drawn from District and Central Jails of Lahore (182 men and 101 women). Measures for data collection including Short Sadistic Impulse Scale (O'Meara, 2011) and Aggression Questionnaire (Buss & Warran, 2000) were used to analyze sadistic-impulsiveness and violent behavior in prisoners. Results indicated that sadistic-impulsiveness was positively related and predicted violent behavior in both men and women prisoners. Men prisoners were higher on aggression while women prisoners scored high on sadistic impulsiveness. Implications of the study and directions for the future research were also established.

- 42.4. Anila Kamal**, Director, **Sadia Huda**, PhD Scholar, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid Azam University, Islamabad.

#### DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS OF ATTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY IN HONOUR KILLING SCENARIOS

Honour killing can be traced in almost all parts of Pakistan. The present research has been carried out to develop and measure the attribution of responsibility of people towards honour killing. The present study assessed it through seven scenario based on real incidents reported by the participants in their interviews; and incidents published in newspapers were also used. Interviews were conducted with lawyers, social activists, police officials, journalists and perpetrators. However, scenarios were administered in a sample of 459 individuals (Male=245; Female=209) of 18-60 years ( $M=28.06$ ,  $SD=9.63$ ). Results were carried out to analyze gender and area of residence related differences. The results indicated that men attributed more to victims as a wrongdoer than women and participants living in rural areas justified honour killings as compared to urban population by giving the attribution of responsibility to the victims in the scenarios.

- 42.5. Prof. Dr. Naimatullah Shah**, Professor, College of Business Administration, Al Yamamah University, Riyadh, KSA & Department of Public Administration, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan;  
**Dr. Bahadur Ali Soomro**, Visiting Faculty and Research Fellow, Area Study Centre (FESEA), University of Sindh, Jamshoro;  
**Abdul Jaleel Mirjat**, PhD Scholar, Department of Sociology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan.

#### AN INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT ON CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUTHS: AN EMPIRICAL APPROACH

The present paper aims to investigate the impact of poverty and unemployment on criminal behavior among adults and youths in Pakistan. A conceptual framework as developed on the basis of dependent and independent variables. The descriptive method reasonably employed for collection of the cross-sectional data through a survey questionnaire. In total, 252 valid samples were applied for the conclusion. By using SPSS and AMOS 26.00 version software, the overall results of Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) resulted that poverty and unemployment have a positive and significant impact on criminal behavior among the youth / adults of Pakistan. Henceforth, these individuals are easily lured into

criminal activities because of low socio-economic background. Furthermore, the study recommended that the government, non-government agencies and other general public organizations should embark on adults and adults empowerment programs that alleviate unemployment and poverty. Further, it boosts up the adolescent concentration and directing towards better and rewarding activities as well as strategies.

- 42.6. Imran Khan**, PhD Research Scholar, **Farkhunda Burke**, Professor, Department of Geography, University of Karachi;  
**Syed Nawaz-ul-Huda**, the author working at DAWN Media Group, Karachi.

#### SPATIOTEMPORAL CONCENTRATION OF HOMICIDES IN KARACHI

Homicide, a primeval crime has been escalating globally with varying spatiotemporal fluctuations depending on level of development of countries, which has far reaching socio-cultural and political influence on societies. Karachi, being a third world megapolis of Pakistan witnessed spatiotemporal fluctuations of homicides due to various reasons. The trajectories between 2009-2017 revealed changes due to a number of ground realities which have been explained forthwith. Data limitations were experienced during the work although ground trotting with the help of GPS was conducted for locating of homicide hotspots. GIS and IDW techniques were employed for accuracy of the research. The heart of the city emerged as the most sensitive homicide zone, though 2017 revealed substantial decrease in homicides, thanks to the Karachi Operation. The study has revealed that homicide hotspots keep shifting in third world cities and that appropriate official guardian can substantially improve life and security conditions.

- 42.7. Prof. Dr. Syed Abdul Siraj**, Head Media Studies, Bahria University;  
**Ms. Anbreen Waheed**, Lecturer, Mass Communication, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

#### FRAMING OF PANAMA LEAKS IN PAKISTAN'S LEADING NEWSPAPERS

The Panama Leaks is a high-profile issue in the political landscape of Pakistan. The court trial of Ex-Prime Minister (Muhammad Nawaz Sharif) and his family on Panama case was analyzed in this study covering Pakistan's Urdu and English newspapers. In this study, the content

analysis method has been used. For analyzing Panama leaks issue, four leading newspapers of Pakistan, two English newspapers—*The Dawn* and *The Nation* and two Urdu newspapers *Daily Express* and *Daily Jang* have been selected. Five frames Conflict, Public interest, Responsibility, Economic Consequences and Morality have been selected from the previous study of Holli A. Semetko and Patti M. Valkenbur (2000). 437 news stories on Panama leaks were collected from news of front pages and editorial pages of leading newspapers. Overall, the coverage on Panama case in Urdu leading newspapers was more than English newspapers. More over the seriousness towards panama issues was higher in both Urdu and English newspapers. The topic which excessively covered by the selected leading newspapers during timeline was “Court Proceeding” and “conferences/Statements”. However, the space has been given to Panama stories in *Daily Jang* was significantly higher than other newspapers.

**42.8. Asma Islam**, Ph.D Research Scholar, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan;

**Dr. Muhammad Farooq**, Assistant Professor, **Dr. Babak Mahmood**, Associate Professor Sociology, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

#### EXPLORING WOMEN INVOLVEMENT IN CRIMES IN PAKISTAN

The present research focuses on exploring the aetiology of female involvement in crimes and its effects on their family during imprisonment. Every crime adds in wretchedness to the world. The female crimes go past human observation as females are seen as pure and accommodating creature of God; loaded with adoration and joy. This examination conversely features the appalling side of female criminality in Punjab Pakistan; particularly studying the cases of those females who were convicted of murder. The in-hand research is intended to clarify that socio-economic and cultural factors i.e. low level of education, economical dependency and patriarchal system are the dragging factors which force the women to commit crimes in Pakistan. The study depicts how anger builds up in simple females with no criminal background which has led them to commit such cold blooded murders. The present research was based on the in-depth interviews conducted by the researcher herself from female convicted of murderers from five major jails of Punjab, Pakistan.

Case studies were developed on each individual case and results were drawn through thematic analysis.

**42.9. Sadia Shaikh**, Assistant Professor and PhD Scholar, Greenwich University, Karachi, Pakistan;

**Dr. Imam Uddin Khoso**, Professor, Institute of Business Administration, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Sindh.

#### CORRUPTION--A GREASE ON WHEELS OR AN OBSTRUCTION FOR SMES IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

Corruption acts as a national adversary which affects the economic apparatus of countries. It has a persistent effect on market economies, which abruptly cause mistrust between the citizens of the nation, erodes law and order, destroys the legal framework of the government, and compromises the reliability of business sector. It has been found that corruption is fundamentally an ideological, social and economic vested concept thus stresses a need of developing a comprehensive theory to fully conceptualize the underlying forms and causes of corruption in different economic and geographic context. Given the tremendous social and economic benefits of corruption free market to SMEs in the 21st century, the drive to eliminate corruption in all its forms has significantly increased especially among developing countries. However, the past research studies on corruption have primarily focused on the forms of corruption, its causes and remedies in isolation and unintegrated ways. This paper presents an extensive literature review on different forms and causes of corruption prevalent in developing economies and stresses on the impact of corruption on SMEs in particular. The review of literature suggests that there is lack of research, particularly analyzing corruption in the context of developing economies which hinders the generalizability of applications proposed by earlier research studies focused only on developed economies. As developing countries have unique social and cultural values and traits, it is recommended that the corruption phenomenon should be holistically theorized and its types, causes and solutions should be explained as a theoretical chain under compressive theoretical framework for each of developing countries. This will help policy makers to develop effective and coordinated strategies to root out the corruption from these economies.



- 42.10. Farhat Ullah**, Lecturer, Department of Social Work & Sociology and a PhD Research Scholar, University of Peshawar, Peshawar;  
**Dr. Muhammad Ibrar**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Pisia Pesa KP-Pakistan.

**EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE-PUBLIC SERVICES  
MECHANISM IN CRIME REDUCTION IN KHYBER  
PAKHTUNKHWA, PAKISTAN**

The significance of police in any society to prevent crimes and its role in provision of services to citizens is very important. This paper highlights the institutional status of police public services with special emphasis on its effectiveness to reduce crimes. This is a perception based studies and sample size consists on police personnel, criminal lawyers and crime reporters. The sample size was determined with the help of statistical formula developed by Krejice & Morgan (1970). Total population of the about mentioned group of respondents was 491, out of whom a sample size of 217 was selected. Data was collected from the above sample group through a structured questionnaire by using Likert scale. Among the three sample groups, proportionate allocation was made through stratified random sampling. It is found that police should provide all kinds of public services that is important for public safety and improving its societal image.

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**43.1. *Petter Gottschalk*, Professor, Department of Leadership and Organizational Behavior, BI Norwegian Business School, Oslo, Norway.**

**OFFENDERS OR VICTIMS? CONVENIENT SELF-  
PORTRAITS OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIMINALS  
IN THEIR AUTOBIOGRAPHIES**

It is often argued that the guilty mind seems more absent among white-collar criminals than street criminals. This article presents self-portraits of six white-collar criminals in their autobiographies from Germany, Norway, and the United States. We apply the theory of convenience to find a variety of financial motives, organizational opportunities and reasons for personal willingness to commit and conceal financial crime benefitting the organizations or themselves. We use a scale from offender to victim where some convicts present themselves as offenders, while most portrait themselves as victims of crime for which they were convicted to incarceration. Autobiographies are a unique source of information for research to study reasons for deviant behaviors. Unfortunately, some very few white-collar criminals write books about themselves while in prison or afterwards.

**43.2. *Prit Kaur*, Associate Professor, Criminal Justice, Department of Justice and Public Safety, Auburn University, Montgomery, Alabama, USA.**

**DETERMINANTS OF WOMEN IMMIGRANTS'  
CONFIDENCE IN THE POLICE**

In 2015, women immigrants outnumbered immigrant men in the US, and there is a growing concern about the needs and resources required to assimilate them into American society. This study attempts to (i) explain the gendered nature of migration that makes immigrant women a 'special attention group' and (ii) explore the level and determinants of their confidence in the police. Analysis of data from the World Value Survey on immigration status, demographic factors and confidence levels in the police, shows that 47.7% of immigrant women, in comparison to 25.7% of native-born women, have little or no confidence in the police. Furthermore, 'safety and security' for immigrant women; 'social class' for native-born women and 'ethnicity' for immigrant men along with 'safety and security',

are key determinants of confidence in the police. This has implications for programs, policies, and agencies to better serve immigrant women.

**43.3. Adnan Adil**, Assistant Professor, **Qurratulain**, Department of Psychology, University of Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan.

#### PSYCHO-SOCIO-CULTURAL AND PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES OF MURDERERS IN PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

Murderers have specific behaviors inclusive of developmental, psychological and cognitive characteristics. The present research is based on a purposive sample (N=170) of convicted murderers in district jails of Sargodha, Shahpur and Jehlum. The thematic analysis of the data obtained through semi-structured interviews depicted that a typical murderer was a young, poor, unskilled, and uneducated man with no history of imprisonment. The major themes in the domain of developmental trajectories included unstable family and poor interpersonal relationships. The major sub-themes in the cognitive factors included lack of empathy, lack of remorse or guilt, and lack of self-control. Antisocial tendencies and impaired psychological health were the major themes extracted in the domain of psychological characteristics. The major causes of committing the murder were revenge / enmity, honor killing (Zan), robbery, sudden provocations, and disputes over the land/property (Zar and Zameen). Murderers' emotional states before and after killing were the function of the motives of killing.

**43.4. Iram Batool**, Psychology, **Fatima Zulfiqar, Ruqia Safdar Bajwa**, Lecturer, Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan.

#### IMPACT OF THREAT OF TERRORIST ATTACK ON SOCIAL INTERACTION ANXIETY AND DEATH ANXIETY AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

Terrorism is one of the biggest challenges of the world and it is difficult to specify its reasons and impacts. It is a fear inducer among masses, and victimize people physically (directly) and psychologically (indirectly). Pakistan is one of those countries of the world in which such cruel acts i.e. suicide blasts, target killing and serial bombings happen repeatedly. Experts believed that in such circumstances people might have high death anxiety and social interaction anxiety. Present study was aimed to explore these variables during the time of threat. Study was completed in two phases: Phase I was the time when institutions were under the threat of terrorist attack and phase II was when they come out of high alerts (A-B design). Data was collected

from two main institutions of Multan city i.e. Bahauddin Zakariya University and Nishter Medical College. Death Anxiety Scale and Social Interaction Anxiety scale were used. Sample of 205 individuals age ranged from 18-27 years old were included. For analysis, paired sample T-test was done to explore the differences. Findings of the study revealed significant differences, social interaction ( $p < 0.01$ ) and death anxiety ( $p < 0.01$ ) was significantly high in pre-test phase and coping strategies is more likely to be adopted when exposed with anxiety. Moreover, it can be speculated that terrorist threats have strong impact on psychological state of individuals.

**43.5. Ikram Shah**, Assistant Professor, **Noor Elahi**, Assistant Professor, **Marryam Saeed**, MS Scholar, Department of Development Studies, COMSATS University Islamabad, Abbottabad Campus.

#### CONTENT ANALYSIS OF CRIME REPORTING IN PRINT MEDIA: EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN

This research endeavor aims at systematically examining the newspapers' coverage of crimes incidents in Pakistan. A retrospective quantitative content analysis of Pakistani print media was conducted for a period of one year i.e. 1st January 2017 to 31 December 2017. Two reputed national level newspapers i.e. Daily *Dawn* (English) and Daily *Jang* (Urdu) were selected; based on newspaper circulation ratings and readership. Descriptive analysis of the study highlights those discrepancies in crime reports exist between Daily *Dawn* and Daily *Jang*. Urdu-language newspaper gives more coverage and published articles on many types of crimes as compared to English-language daily. Similarly, English daily newspaper reported urban areas' crimes more frequently in comparison to Urdu daily, however, articles on violation against women and child abuse are equally reported in both dailies.

**43.6. Sajjad Hussain**, PhD Scholar, **Muhammad Ayub Jan**, Assistant Professor, **Muhammad Irfan Mahsud**, Assistant Professor, University of Peshawar, Peshawar, KPK; **Wajid Mehmood**, Assistant Professor, FATA University, FR Kohat, KPK.

#### ELECTRONIC CRIMES, INTERNET AND VIOLENCE: JAMA'AT-E-ISLAMI AND THE PROGRESSIVE CIVIL SOCIETY OF PAKISTAN

This study explores the efforts of Jama'at-e-Islami to win new religiously popular support among the online population amidst the contesting voices from the progressive civil society of Pakistan. The study found that while trying to gain a religiously popular support through internet, a significant

part of online message of the Jama'at-e-Islami constitutes anti-blasphemy material that reinforces some of the state regulatory measures for online surveillance. Passage of the 'Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act' in August 2016 with some of its provisions introduces stronger online surveillance and censorship aimed at the glory of Islam and integrity of the state. Several cases of prosecutions, detentions and violence for some online activities have since then been noticed. The study argues that a significant part of the Jama'at-e-Islami's online message reinforces these regulatory measures which tend to normalize internet in Pakistan.

**43.7. Iram Amjad**, PhD Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore & Lecturer English, Govt. Gulshan-e-Ravi College for Women, Lahore, Pakistan;

**Muhammad Shaban Rafi**, Associate Professor/Chairman at Department of English Language and Literature, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### SOCIOLINGUISTIC CONSTRUCTION OF WOMEN'S IDENTITY BY SOLICITORS IN MURDER TRIAL ARBITRATION

This study examines the sociolinguistic construction of women's identity by solicitors in five murder trial arbitration at the magistrate courts located in Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan of Punjab murder trials. Ryan's (2004) narrative inquiry and Shi-xu's (2005) Socio cultural Communication Approach (SCA) were taken as theoretical lens to interpret how far the narratives of solicitors are motivated by cultural dynamics. The study reveals that the solicitors constructed the socio-legal identity of women such as weak and submissive, caregivers and respectable. Furthermore, they constructed socio-cultural tethered narratives, which in many ways tend to empower women in the legal discourses. The study has attempted to unfold the socio-cultural dynamics which are used to exploit the judicial discourses in the favor of women as victims or victimized in the murder trial cases.

**43.8. Tahira Jabeen**, Associate Professor, Social Work Department, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### BALUCHISTAN CHILD PROTECTION ACT, 2016: WHAT HAVE WE LEARNT FROM CHILD PROTECTION LEGISLATION IN PAKISTAN SINCE 2004?

This paper is a comparative analysis of Baluchistan Child Protection Act, 2016 with child protection legislation enactment and implementation in

three other jurisdictions of Pakistan, namely; Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Sindh. Each province has enacted a child protection specific law followed by establishment of a formal institutional arrangement for the implementation of the law. In Punjab, the Punjab Destitute and Neglected Children Act promulgated in 2004, and revised in 2007, and Child Protection and Welfare Bureau was established in the provincial Home Department to implement this law. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), KP Child Protection and Welfare Act 2010 followed KP Child Protection and Welfare Rules 2013 while the implementation was assigned to a Child Protection and Welfare Commission within the provincial Social Welfare Department. In Baluchistan, Child Welfare and Protection Act was enacted in 2016, a Child Protection Commission has been notified in 2018 within the provincial Social Welfare Department which would be responsible for the implementation of the aforementioned law. The analysis reveals that despite a fairly long gap between enactment and implementation of previous three laws and the recent one there are legislative and institutional gaps which were not addressed in this new legislation, e.g. too much left to bylaws / secondary legislation which take years to follow, too narrow or too broad scope of the laws not matching with the capacity and mandate of the implementing bodies. Above all, each law acknowledges child protection to be a multidimensional and cross disciplinary endeavor, however, none chalks out clear collaboration mechanisms with other departments and organizations. It is concluded that those involved in child protection legislation and its implementation have a lot to learn from each other's experiences, especially from mistakes if we are to protect our children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

- 43.9. Nizar Ahmad**, Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Gender Studies and Education, Bacha Khan University, Charsadda, KPK;  
**Niaz Muhammad**, Professor/Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of Peshawar, Peshawar, KPK.

#### UNDERSTANDING PAKHTUN HUJRA (A SOCIO-CULTURAL INSTITUTE) AND ITS RELEVANCE TO PEACE BUILDING

The study aims at highlighting the relevance of Pakhtun Hujra (a socio-cultural institute) with peace building in Pakhtun tribal society of Pakistan. A qualitative study was conducted in District Bajaur of Pakhtun tribal areas of Pakistan. Data were collected from 50 local inhabitants of the area

through in-depth interviews using interview guide as a tool. Participants of the study were purposively selected based on their knowledge and experience with local peace building mechanisms. It was noted that Pakhtun Hujra is one of local intuitions with peace building functions. The local people call "Hujra Da Aman Kor" (The House of Peace) as it's a sanctuary for people in trouble. Further, Hujra also functions as a courtroom and parliament for the local villagers. It is concluded that Pakhtun Hujra is a peace friendly space of Pakhtun villages and is of vital importance to peace building organizations. It is suggested that Hujra can be used a resource center for peace building related activities by government and non-governmental organizations.

**43.10. Syed Faisal Hyder Shah**, Assistant Professor, **Irfan Ahmed Shaikh**, University of Sindh, Jamshoro ,Sindh;  
**Shabana Sartaj**, Department of English, Sindh Agriculture University Tando Jam, Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan.

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND  
HARASSMENT FACED BY PAKISTANI FEMALE  
DOCTORAL STUDENTS IN MALAYSIAN  
PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

International students are vulnerable to many threats and harassment is among one of them. Malaysia as a Muslim country is currently centre of attraction for the students of other Muslim countries who want to pursue their higher education abroad. This study is conducted to examine the perceptions of international students from Pakistan getting higher education in Malaysia. Using theoretical frameworks of Strauss & Corbin's (1998) grounded theory and Blumer's (1969) symbolic interactionism; the study represents the views and experiences of harassment faced by Pakistani female doctoral students. The data was collected through semi-structured interviews of 30 doctoral students, who were studying in four different public-sector universities of Malaysia. The data shows that harassment is one of the critical issues in Malaysia and in Malaysian universities too. It was also found in the study that besides local Malaysians, foreigners were also involved in harassment cases.

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44.1. **Aziz-Un-Nisa**, Assistant Professor, **Sajida Parveen**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Education, University of Karachi, Karachi.

PERCEPTION OF FEMALE TEACHERS IN  
TRANSFERRING PEACE CONCEPTS  
AMONG ADULT STUDENTS

Peace education attempts to promote awareness of non-violent and positive means of production with conflicts and violent concepts, and to endorse necessary capabilities, knowledge, attitudes and values. The purpose of this empirical study was to examine the Perceptions of Female Teachers in Transferring Peace Concepts among adult students of public and private schools in Pakistan. However, mix method, sequential explanatory method was used to attain the objectives of the study. Data of the main study was drawn from students of secondary level of the public and private sector of district Korangi of Karachi, Pakistan. Random sampling technique was employed to select participants of the study. Data was collected equally from both genders. Quantitative data gathered through questionnaire from female teachers and analyzed by using SPSS; qualitative data was analyzed with themes. The results of this empirical study revealed that education, schools and teachers are playing influential role in transferring peace concepts and behaviors among adult students. It is very vital part of peace building in students and also for their character building. This study concludes that teachers are basic pillars for the building knowledge and behaviors, teachers and educational institution can develop peace concepts and behavior through teaching and developing needs of our violently ill society through mainstreaming peace concepts in education system. Research findings also exposed that teachers are aware to the meaning and understanding of peace concept to some extent. It was recommended that school atmosphere, teachers, classroom environment, curriculum, activities and concerned school setting should be transformed in such a way to reduce violent actions and conflicted situations in school that will lead to better future citizens.



- 44.2. Fazal Hussain**, Ph.D Student, Department of Mass Communication, Federal Urdu University, Karachi.

**GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN MEDIA AS WORKPLACE:  
A STUDY OF MEDIA ENVIRONMENT IN SINDH**

This study explores media industry in the province of Sindh, Pakistan for gender discrimination. It is generally believed that gender discrimination is based on patriarchal conception of society and is greatly rooted in culture whereas the economical and social models are also responsible for inculcating discrimination based on gender. But the changing patterns of social institutions and the transforming trends in financial designs are determining new standards and definitions. Although the feminist theorists and feminist's movements have played magnificent role for the eradication of gender discrimination but the mindsets are still to be changed because they are hardened by socialization and cemented by customs, culture and religion for centuries. This research attempts to consult working journalists for whether they have faced, or facing, or observed, or observing discrimination within the media theatre, or the field is free of these curses. This study employs survey technique using a close-ended questionnaire constructed under Guttman Scale. It also conducts face-to-face interviews with senior journalists in Karachi, Hyderabad and Larkana implanting snowball method to deeply explore the media environment in Sindh for gender discrimination. On the basis of its findings, this research offers some implications and suggestions for policy framing and future research.

- 44.3. Hafiz Muhammad Siddique**, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Shariah & Law, International Islamic University;  
**Muhammad Atif Aslam Rao**, Assistant Professor, Department of Islamic Learning, University of Karachi.

**THE PROTECTION OF WOMAN'S RIGHT  
TO DOWER IN ISLAMIC LAW**

Dower is one of the fundamental rights of woman provided by Islam. This right provides woman economic and financial stability at the beginning of her married life. This study evaluates the concept of dower in Islamic perspective by explicating its significance and legitimacy. It also denotes the importance of dower in marriage contract. The quantum of dower may be fixed or decided according to the families, they are living with, if not mentioned in the contract of marriage. Present study also argues that Islam has not specified the quantum of dower, however, the jurists believe

that there are different specifications in terms of maximum and minimum quantum. This research aims to demonstrate the reasons of why Islam has promoted dower as a right of woman that invalidates the marriage contract if unpaid. However, Islam strictly prohibits the ostentatious manifestations of Pakistani societies that could trouble the individuals and society holistically. This paper concludes that how Islam has protected woman by providing her right to dower.

**44.4. Madieha Akram**, Ph.D Scholar, **Zahira Batool**, Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Government College University, Faisalabad.

#### VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AFFECTS CHILD'S PERSONALITY: PERCEPTIONS OF THE MOTHERS AND THEIR ADOLESCENT

Adolescents show distress when their parents have conflicts. Their common reactions are fear, anxiety, anger and sadness. The main objective of the study was to investigate the effects of violence against women at home on the personality development of the adolescents. To get meaningful information both methods of quantitative and qualitative research were used. A cross-sectional research was conducted in all four urban towns of District Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan. A random sample of 400 adolescents and their mothers (25 from each union council) were taken through pre-designed interviewing schedule. In qualitative study, detailed information through eight focus group discussions of 4-12 mothers of the adolescents were collected. Uni-variate and bi-variate analysis demonstrates the connection among the variables. Results showed that the majority of those mothers who had a high level of violence in their home had high levels of bad effect on their adolescent's personality development.

**44.5. Naima Tabassum**, Associate Professor, Area Study Center, University of Sindh;

**Tabassum Afzal**, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, University of Karachi;

**Huma Tabassum**, Assistant Professor, Government Degree College, Latifabad, Hyderabad.

#### GENDER DIFFERENTIALS IN EDUCATED PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS REGARDING ANTI-WOMEN SOCIAL PRACTICES IN PAKISTAN

This research aims to explore gender differentials in perceptions regarding several social and cultural practices causing harm to the status of women

in Pakistan. The six social practices focused in this research include Dowry, Watta Satta, Walwar, Swara, Vani and Marriage with Quran. The research is designed as exploratory cross sectional quantitative research. The data has been collected through survey of a randomly selected sample of 347 educated men and women in Sindh with the help of a six items, five point Likert scale to explore people's perceptions regarding different socio-cultural practices. The scale has two sub-scales, each including three items, to assess perceptions regarding social practices perceived as crime and their potential for causing victimization of women in Pakistan. It is inferred from the t-test results that there statistically significant difference exists between educated men and women's mean scores acquired on one main scale and two sub-scales used to assess perception regarding social practices, their criminal nature and potential for victimization of women in Pakistan.

**44.6. Rubina Fazal**, PhD Scholar, **Anjum Bano Kazimi**, Professor, Department of Education, Iqra University.

DIETARY BEHAVIOR OF UNIVERSITY GOING FEMALE  
ADOLESCENTS IN PAKISTAN: ISSUES, CHALLENGES  
AND STRATEGIES FOR GENERAL HEALTH AND  
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Young generation is the major human capital of any country especially female adolescents as they are future mothers and future mentor. Adolescence is a critical period of the human life cycle' during this time hormonal, physical and psychosocial development occurs rapidly, any insufficient and poor dietary intake during this period impact on physical and mental health. According to World Health Organization (WHO), 51% young females in Pakistan, suffer with malnutrition whereas National Nutrition Survey of Pakistan (2011) 35-39% of adolescent female affected with nutritional deficiencies. This study attempts to explore the factors related to dietary behavior of female adolescent students and its effect on their general health and academic performance. Qualitative approach through a focus group discussion with semi-structured questionnaire was applied. Ten participants were selected purposefully. Result shows that general health of female adolescents is very deprived. Anemia, headache, low concentration, inattention inactiveness, frequent illness, majority have joint problems in early age, harsh behavior, short-temper as main issues. The major challenges were selection and availability of unhealthy food in canteens, influence of peer in food choices, skipping breakfast, commonly

used fast foods or junk foods, high consumption of soft, energy drinks. Participants suggested a need of collaborate effort to overcome the immense problem.

**44.7. Sadaf Mehmood**, Teaching/Research Associate, Department of English, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

#### VOICING THE SILENCES: WOMEN IN CONTEMPORARY PAKISTANI FICTION IN ENGLISH

Indigenous women of Pakistan have long been struggling with the patriarchal norms. Categorization of their existence in the conventional oppressions connotes diversified victimization. Grappling with such assorted repressions and articulating the subsequent silences, women writers of Pakistan and the social activists are incessantly engaged to empower women from societal peripheries. The selected fiction exposes how the indigenous woman is controlled and exploited on the name of religio-cultural rhetoric. The present article outlines the historical developments in changing the social positioning of women after-independence by highlighting the urgency of raising women consciousness in the academic sphere to form an alliance for collective identity. This article evaluates *Ice Candy Man* (1988), *My Feudal Lord* (1994) and *Trespassing* (2003) to explore the changing images of indigenous Pakistani women after partition. It aims to highlight the struggle and resistance of female characters against the patriarchal propriety of Pakistani society. The study is significant to highlight the struggles of women writers to articulate the silences of assorted exploitation buried under the hegemony of socio-historical discourses. The study concludes that through female characterization the women writers organize specific academic movement of awakening that provides situational analysis to relate with the turbulences of the fictional world to correspond the real challenges.

**44.8. Sadia Barech**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Balochistan;  
**Syed Ainuddin**, Chairman, Department of Disaster Management, University of Balochistan.

#### THE IMPACT OF WATER SCARCITY ON WOMEN IN RURAL AREA IN QUETTA

The distribution of water world is socially influenced, replicating incessant global gender inequalities and discrimination by those who hold leading

perspectives on water. In the global varying situation, water is becoming scarier and significant owing to its non-availability for the communities in nearly each corner of the world. Concentrating on the significance of the water a study was conducted on the socio- economic effects of water scarcity and its effect on women, the purpose of the learning was to manuscript the approaches of women in the rural area of Quetta and their role in justifying water scarcity with a purpose of providing a set of recommendations. As the outcome of the comparatively uncharted nature of women's approaches, the study was exploratory. **Primary data was collected through a questionnaire; secondary data from different journals, line departments and reports.** The universe of the present study was conducted at district Quetta which consists of the rural areas of Quetta and the sample size of the present study was 400. The findings of the study indicate that due to water scarcity male respondents were more affected economically as compared to female respondents. The findings of the study indicate that water scarcity has affected the health of women in rural areas of Quetta. The results show that women are more affected as compared to men.

**44.9. Shagufta Jahangir**, Ph.D Scholar, **Asma Manzoor**, Assistant Professor, Women's Studies, University of Karachi, Karachi.

#### EFFECTS OF SPORTS AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING ON PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH OF PAKISTANI WOMEN

Sports are very trendy observable fact in the world. It is the greatest extensive communal institution of contemporary civilization. It increases social hierarchies of any society, which is based on class, competition, gender and ethnicity. Almost all societies of the world are not comfortable that women get involved in games, while it plays a vital role in shaping social, cultural and economic values. Usually women at their peak lacks in physical and mental strength as compared to men because they cannot sustain fatigue and strain beyond certain limit, therefore, they have to compromise their sports careers usually before attaining the highest goal. The objective of this study is to explore different perspectives regarding sports women in sports activities and it also aims to analyze critically the misconceptions regarding women sports. The researcher has used both qualitative and quantitative research method and by using snowball sampling technique collected data through the interview schedule from 210 sports women residing in different places of Pakistan and hence, five

case studies are incorporated in this study. The findings of the study highlight that societal misconceptions have strictly prohibited women from sports activities because dominant people create misconceptions regarding women sports in the society according to their own perceptions. It is observed that wrong fallacies regarding sports activities are very strong in the Pakistani society, which restricts women to participate in sports activities. According to the research findings it is the responsibility of the government to facilitate women and provide them different facilities which not only assure their mental health but also provide them opportunity of full participation in sports by providing them childcare facilities, economic stability, maintaining their social respect, self-esteem and empowering them.

- 44.10. Shahid Dilawar**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of International Relations, National Defense University, Islamabad;  
**Asgar Khan**, Lecturer, Department of Regional Studies, University of Peshawar;  
**Muhammad Nawaz Khan Jadoon**, Ph.D Scholar, Area Study Centre Russia, China & Central Asia, University of Peshawar.

#### A GENDER APPROACH TO MILITANCY (EXTREMISM) IN PAKISTAN--A CASE STUDY OF NORTH-WESTERN REGION

The agenda of gender and security in the debate of international relations has much to achieve yet. The notion is based on normative differences of feminism and realism. The former is a flag bearer of feminist agenda of political studies and the latter is a leading international relations paradigm. There have been many case studies and accounts in which women as victims of conflicts are studied and their plights are analyzed, however, the role of women as 'security agent' had hardly been previously touched. The gender inequality worsens the situation in Pakistani society as it promotes radical / extremist tendency which subsequently poses immense security challenges to the social fabric. Due to lack of research on this particular issue, the study has been opted for further exploration. Pakistan being at the forefront in the war against terror since its onset in 2001, has predominantly a military based security agenda. However, the country with 52% of female population makes it an appropriate case study to understand security and gender. This paper pertains to some conflict hit areas of Pakistan where women role has been analyzed as security agent. This paper is an attempt to explore and analyse the theoretical and

academic debate of gender and security with particular reference to North-Western Pakistan.

**44.11. Shaista Naz**, Assistant Professor: **Nasir Sulman**, Dean, Department of Special Education, University of Karachi.

**MOTHER AND FATHER'S BEHAVIORAL PRACTICES  
TOWARDS CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT  
INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY DISORDER (IDD)**

The study has been emphasized that adequate behavioral parents made by parents with children with intellectual disability disorder (IDD) is essential for healthy development of these children. The parental behavioral practices of the 150 families of normal children have been used as comparison with the 150 families having a child with IDD. Participants of the study have been selected from three special schools of Karachi. The structured interview procedure was adopted and at the end of printed schedule a blank page was left to write down about any information which was not covered in the questionnaire. The findings demonstrated that there are differences between fathers and mothers in their behavioral practices towards children with IDD. It seems that future research in Pakistan must be directed toward a better understanding of the differential behavioral practices demonstrated by both mother and father.

**44.12. Siraj Bashir**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Balochistan.

**WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN URBAN  
AREA IN BALOCHISTAN**

The aim of research study was to examine the participation of women in community development programs in urban area in Balochistan. This research study tried to know the influencing motives women to participate in community development programs. From a past viewpoint, women have experienced and survived many hard conditions. These have included deprivation, poverty and injustice, all of which have led to their poor socio-economic status. The study used quantitative methods. The purposive sampling method was used. Data were collected using the interview schedule for quantitative data. The total number of respondents were 100 from various Non-Governmental Organizations (BRSP, IDO, Mercy Corps). According to the study findings, the participation of women in community development programs had a very positive and result oriented effect because through these various programs they ensure livelihood for their families and women

resources were also developed. The study recommended that women participation should be ensured towards sustainable development in Balochistan.

- 44.13. Ummel Baneen**, Associate Lecturer, **Fauzia Maqsood**, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Gujrat, Gujrat;  
**Sidra Maqsood**, Assistant Professor, Government College University, Lahore.

#### THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVES OF SAFE MOTHERHOOD PRACTICES: A CASE OF MARRIED FEMALES IN GUJRAT

Psychological motives are the important trajectories to increase the awareness about safe motherhood among married females. The current study aimed at examining the relationship between psychological motives of awareness about safe motherhood among married females living in Gujrat. The females who were married, currently living with their husbands, were in reproductive age and enlisted by a lady health worker of the community were the target population of study. The sample of 301 married females was selected through simple random sampling. Interview schedule was used to collect the information from married females. For the analysis of the data Pearson's correlation matrix and simple linear regression was used. Data was analyzed by using computer software SPSS. The results of the study showed that psychological motives that are self-esteem and health locus of control had positive and significant relationship with awareness about safe motherhood among the married females. It can be concluded that females who had favorable level of self-esteem and health locus of control were more aware about safe motherhood practices. The study suggested that the females of more vulnerable group must also be targeted along with their partners. Enhanced psychological services must also be available for the couples.



- 44.14. Zaeema Asrar**, Incharge, Department of Commerce, University of Karachi;  
**Syed Waqas Hussain**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Management Sciences, Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science & Technology, Karachi;  
**Muhammad Mubeen**, Research Scholar, Department of Management Bilkent University, Turkey.

#### HARASSING THE MENTORS: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY IN CROSS GENDER PERSPECTIVE

The phenomenon of sexual harassment in an educational setup has been an unpinning topic. With more than 47% of the teaching staff in educational institutions females, the situation is getting worst on the esteem and honour of the profession. The nobles of the profession are on the target of harassment by none other than their own students. This paper explores particular type of sexual harassment in an attempt to understand and apprehend the essence, meanings and elements of the sexual harassment caused by male students towards their female teachers in a formal education environment. The research strategy is based on interpretive consumer research, with influences from phenomenology. The main research data was generated by face-to-face interviews from five female secondary and higher secondary teacher about their experiences of facing sexually harassing behaviours in the course of class and school. This study theoretically contributes by exploring the breadth of the issue faced by teachers and explored the defining terms, elements, reasons and responses and measure taken by the interviewed teachers.

- 44.15. Zahid Ali Channar**, Dean, Faculty of Management, Business Administration & Commerce, Sindh Madressatul Islam University;  
**Sakina Riaz**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Karachi, Karachi;  
**Saleem Raza Quresh**, Ph.D, Department of Management Sciences, Isra University.

#### GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN SELECTION ON BUREAUCRATIC JOBS: A CASE STUDY OF SINDH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

This research has focused on gender discrimination in selection on bureaucratic jobs through Sindh Public Service Commission (SPSC). The study was conducted on secondary data collected from annual reports of SPSC. The data was analyzed by the Management tool (fourth-fifths rule)

and Statistical technique (Chi-square goodness of fit test). Analysis through 4/5 rule showed that in the combined competitive examination of year 2011, there was huge gender discrimination against females in the appointments of Deputy District Officers' posts; and for the appointment on the posts of Section Officer, females were again discriminated as compared to males. Gender Discrimination in the appointment on the bureaucratic jobs was also assessed through Chi-Square goodness of fit test. Results yielded by the test showed that there was huge discrimination against females on the appointment of all bureaucratic jobs. This research has implications for the government, human rights activists and educated females

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**45.1. Dr. Aliyab Ali**, Assistant Professor, **Dr. Shagufta Nasreen**, Assistant Professor, Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies, University of Karachi;  
**Prof. Dr. M. Abuzar Wajdi**, Directorate, Institute of Health & Business Management (IOHBM), Jinnah Sindh Medical University, Karachi, Pakistan.

AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF VERBAL AND NONVERBAL  
COMMUNICATION IN FEMALE AND  
MALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Gender based sociological and linguistic studies show that differences exist in communication style of men and women, boys and girls. Although many gender stereotypes have changed with modernization and awareness about gender issues, however, common assumption is that 'girls are talkative' and boys are 'less emotional'. In the context of transitions in culture and society, this study explored verbal and nonverbal communication differences among male and female university students. Using purposive sampling method, male and female students were observed in three types of groups sitting at different social spots in University of Karachi. In total 30 male and 30 female students were observed for verbal and nonverbal communication. The units of observations were paralanguage (words, pitch, volume, speaking rate) for verbal communication and gestures, facial expressions, eye contact, distance and space when sitting and standing. Results showed that overall both boys and girls were talkative and used slang language within same sex groups. However, the topic of discussion was personal for girls and politics for boys. Females kept a space and distance while sitting and standing as compared to boys. Within groups, male and female student's body language showed superiority. The study has limitations, therefore, generalization of results for other gender-typed situations are not promising. Future studies could examine in other situations where status and power difference exist within relationships.

**45.2. Azeema Begam**, Ph.D Research Scholar, **Nooreen Mujahid**, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, University of Karachi.

THE NEXUS BETWEEN ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND  
FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Female labor participation is now being considered as one of the main elements of development among policy makers, feminist, sociologists and economists. Female labor supply is an essential factor not only for economic

development but also for socio-economic development of a nation. This paper empirically examines the nexus between economic globalization and female labor force participation (FLFP) for Pakistan from 1973 to 2014. Furthermore, this study also explores the role of economic stability through female's unemployment rate, inflation rate and per capita income and increase in productivity through human capital investment on female labor force. This study also finds out the impact of gender disparity on female labour force participation in Pakistan. For estimation of result, Autoregressive Distributive Lag (ARDL) Model Approach to co-integration has been applied which identifies co-integrating vector(s). After identification of co-integrating vector(s), ARDL model is re-parameterized into ECM. The empirical findings prove a positive and significant relationship between economic globalization and FLFP in long run as well as in short run for Pakistan. Beyond labor laws, policymaker should focus on whether female will get new job opportunities and benefits of new markets especially for females when a country opens its economy. For this purpose, it is necessary to improve access to education for females and developing their skills by providing training program, promote children care centers, legal measures to reduce the burden of domestic chores and encourage private sector development in different sectors especially in industries that may help to increase employment opportunities for females in Pakistan.

**45.3. Imrana Saeed Jamil**, Ph.D Scholar, Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies, University of Karachi;

**Dr. Nasreen Aslam Shah**, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Karachi, Meritorious Professor in the Department of Social Work and Director, Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies, University of Karachi;

**Dr. Siraj Bashir**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

#### AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE NATURE AND ISSUES OF BEGGARS IN KARACHI

Begging is a phenomenon that attracts global attention, particularly when it comes to children because of their vulnerability and negative side effects on their personalities. The age of a child places him/her at a disadvantage and one of the most humiliating profession for a child is begging. According to the defining characteristics of the ILO, child begging is a form of forced child labour. By using quantitative research method, researcher has analyzed different factors and circumstances which these beggars are experiencing and the universe of population for this study is chosen as

metropolitan city Karachi of Sindh, Pakistan. Whereas, convenience and purposive sampling techniques of non-probability sampling methods are used in order to collect the data by 216 respondents from various areas of Karachi city. The current study focuses on the socio-economic issues related to girls and boys beggars living in Karachi. Beggar children beg on the streets but they build some relationships with people whom they meet on a daily basis e.g. shopkeepers, street vendors criminals and etc. These relationships define their behaviour and attitude, which may be positive or negative and they get acquainted with them and get involved in different activities.

- 45.4. Dr. Khalid Mahmood Iraqi**, Professor, Department of Public Administration and Former Dean, Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Karachi;  
**Tehmina Faisal**, Lecturer, Department of Public Administration, University of Karachi.

#### EMPOWERING WOMEN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ENTERPRISE'S SECTOR IN PAKISTAN

Women are around 51% of the total population of Pakistan, and they can do miracles through their active participation in economic activities of the country. Empowering women means accrediting half of the population for sustainable development. The aim of this paper is to examine and analyze the impact of active women participation in the social enterprise sector for their empowerment, and its subsequent consequences in creation of social value in society. For this purpose, primary data has been collected through random and snowball sampling to gain insight into female practitioner's perspective. The paper highlights women empowerment as a multi-dimensional phenomenon based on four dimensions: psychological, social, economic and political empowerment. Its prime focus on active participation in the social enterprise's sector may lead to increase in enablement of women, the data shows that majority of female entrepreneur responded that they feel psychologically empowered and have financial contribution in household expenses and in community welfare. Secondly, the paper identifies the major challenges including concern of safety and security, lack of access to financial opportunities and social acceptance of the project that restrict women entrepreneurs from progress and creation of social value. Thirdly, it intends to construct

framework for recommendations to promote women social enterprises in Pakistan for sustainable development as a whole.

- 45.5. Dr. Muhammad Idris**, Assistant Professor; **Dr. Saqib Shehzad**, Associate Professor, Department of Education, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan;  
**Dr. Khalid Iqbal**, Subject Specialist, Department of Elementary & Secondary Education, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

#### VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: A GENDER ISSUE AND ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT SECONDARY LEVEL IN DISTRICT MARDAN

Domestic violence, war against woman and gender inequality is the gender issues faced by both males and females. It is the phenomenon that not only dividend the home but also cultural, social, economic and political implications on human life. Education always plays a lucrative role in the eradication of social evils. This study was aimed to explore the root causes of domestic violence and gender inequality and the role of educational institutions in eradicating domestic violence. 200 teachers from government secondary schools were interviewed in which there were 120 male and 80 female. Informal interview was used as indepth information was needed for the phenomenon. Modified analytical induction approach was applied according to the nature of the study. Themes and patterns were drawn from the interviews and conclusion was made. The study revealed that gender discrimination existed in the field of education, health, cultural, political, social and economic spheres of life in society. The study found out that male-dominant society, poverty, illiteracy, child issue, culture issue, morality and psychological feelings were the factors responsible for domestic violence. Recommendations to eradicate this problem were made in the light of research findings.

- 45.6. Dr. Muhammad Sajid Khan**, Assistant Professor, Department of Urdu, University of Karachi.

#### HALI'S POETIC ENDEAVORS TO CHANGE THE PERCEPTION OF SOCIETY ABOUT THE INDIAN WIDOWS

This paper attempts to address a very sensitive social issue that concerns the status of a widow in the society of the Sub-Continent. The purpose of this paper relates to the period of undivided India. However, the theme takes into its fold the widows also of the present time. Keeping in view the

status of women, widows still face many problems as they suffered at classical epic period. The social norms and practices in those days (and even at present) are not much different about widows. In some societies, remarriage of the widow did not allow once their husbands die. This situation is a highly sensitive social issue concerning the rest of the life of the widow who is in many cases is young and has usually many years to live ahead. The social practices and traditions refuse to allow her to live another wedded life which leaves her in a prolonged misery till her death. A widow is generally looked down upon by even her own relations and in-laws. For this reason, Altaf Hussain Hali is found to be the most prominent among the scholar and poet worked for women reforms and had realized the rights of women, especially their right to acquire education. Hali's prominence is that he wrote a poem 'Manajaat-e-Bewah' (Hymn of the widow) and described the pains and grief a young widow has to go through after the sudden death of her husband. The qualitative method was applied and discourse analysis approach was also used to understand the women's experiences. This paper analyses the prominent role of Hali on this important social issue which remained ignored for centuries and which needs to be addressed forcefully even in present times.

**45.7. Mussarat Jabeen**, Ph.D Scholar, Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies, University of Karachi;

**Dr. Nasreen Aslam Shah**, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Karachi, Meritorious Professor in the Department of Social Work and Director, Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies, University of Karachi;

**Faraz Ahmed Wajidi**, Associate Professor, Jinnah Post-Graduate Medical Centre, Karachi.

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON WOMEN WORKING  
CONDITIONS IN HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF KARACHI

This research has examined the existing status of working women, their problems while performing jobs, working condition and measuring the decision making status at workplace and in their household economy. The study is also analyzed the awareness about pro-women laws, rules, acts, commitments and conventions signed by Government of Pakistan for empowering women. This research has taken sample of about 117 working women from two public sector departments including health

department and local government department in Karachi. The study revealed that most of working women were found in small grade jobs such as nurses, however, few were doctors and surgeons. Similarly, majority of them are working in small grade jobs where they earned less as compared to women working at higher posts. It is also observed that women who are educated want to become independent economically and want to increase their standard of living. It is concluded that they all have been working according to choice and even they do not have any hindrance while performing job even families are supporting women to work in such departments. In addition, there are very few women who have little knowledge regarding "Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act-2010". Whereas the problems such as lower wage, harassment at work place, supremacy of men do not observed in such governmental departments. The study suggested that there must be provision of facilities to the lower staff or lower grade working women to ensure equality at all levels.

**45.8. Sadaf Abid Ali**, Ph.D Scholar, **Dr. Sumera Ishrat**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Karachi.

#### THE ASSESSES IMPACT OF MOTHERLY AWARENESS ON PAEDIATRIC VACCINE UPTAKE

Paediatric vaccination is the greatest instrument for children health. It avoids infection and viruses of under two years of children. Numerous nations are appearing unwilling for paediatric immunization. There is a vital barrier to paediatric vaccination, which is associated with the lack of maternal awareness (line remove). The current study is designed to evaluate the childhood vaccination-related diseases, mother's awareness, practice, perception and these impact on the paediatric vaccination status, additionally, to know the children's health conditions level in Gadap Town, Karachi, Pakistan. This study assesses the impact of childhood vaccination as protecting shield which, associated with the mother's awareness, practices as well as the mothers' perception. Evaluate the childhood immunization's benefits and health risk for not choosing vaccination of their children and its effect on childhood vaccination status. In this study, purposive technique of non-probability sampling is used to select sample of mothers whose children age up to two years. This selection is done by keeping in mind the objective of the research. The total sample was 280 who were under two years of children's mothers. The research design was qualitative and quantitative, furthermore, the exploratory design was used and the in-depth interviews have been conducted from each mother. The research instrument has



personal information, paediatric vaccination status, paediatric vaccine practice, mothers awareness about benefits, health risk, vaccine-preventable diseases related information, additionally, know the mother's perception regarding the paediatric mortality and morbidity, furthermore, the level of motherly awareness and paediatric vaccination practice which were scored according to mother's answers.

- 45.9. Dr. Sadia Barrech**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Balochistan;  
**Muhammad Din**, Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, International Islamic University, Islamabad;  
**Allauddin**, Ph.D Scholar, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Shanghai International Studies, University China.

#### SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC CHILD LABOR

A large number of children are engaged in child labour as domestic worker and this trend is common in developing countries. Child domestic labor is usually practiced in rural and urban areas across Pakistan. Even educated and well-to-do people frequently engage young children to work in their homes as domestics, kitchen assistants or baby-sitters. In worse forms, child domestic labor takes place over very unfair tools, counting child trafficking and bonded labor. The aim of the present study is to examine the socio-economic characteristics of respondent's causes of child domestic labor. Universe of the study was Quetta city and 120 respondents were selected through snowball sampling. According to findings of the study, the child laborers work for longer hours on low wages. They often face physical abuse and some time sexual abuse by their employers. The need is to implement the labour laws so that children can be protected from domestic labour.

- 45.10. Sadia Nawaz**, Ph.D Scholar, **Prof. Dr. Ashfaq Ahmed Maann**, Dean, **Prof. Dr. Muhammad Iqbal Zafar**, Pro. Vice Chancellor, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad.

#### SOCIO-CULTURAL DETERMINANTS AFFECTING POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND SATISFACTION OF WOMEN COUNCILORS IN FAISALABAD

Women encountered various challenges in political participation such as social, cultural, political and economic that hinder their empowerment. Women wellbeing are attained on social, economic and cultural grounds when they were politically empowered. This current study deals with the

socio-cultural determinants and women councilors satisfaction via political involvement during session 2008-2010. The researcher employed the quantitative approach and selected 352 women councilors via systematic sampling technique from three different levels of councils in district Faisalabad. In this study, 83% of the sample was drawn from union council, 8.5% from the town/tehsil and district council. The data were analyzed through SPSS version 20. The findings revealed that most of the women were politically participated in different developmental activities and having a membership of monitoring committee. Most women representatives frequently responded to community problems. However, they encountered obstacles like lack of funds, non-payment of honorarium, salary problem, freedom of choice, mobility and health problems, lack of financial authority, educational attainment, decision making disengagement, separate washroom and waiting room. Bivariate analysis conducted between socioeconomic background of women councilors and political participation. Results indicated that women were more politically groomed and have political opportunities such as affiliation with political parties, having close relatives in politics and having knowledge about Local Government Ordinance were more incorporated in political participation. In crux, higher education, professional training, provision of honorarium and freedom of decision making enhance women participation in political activities.

- 45.11. Shamaila Burney**, Ph.D Research Scholar & Visiting Faculty, Department of Public Administration, University of Karachi;  
**Dr. Khalid Mahmood Iraqi**, Professor, Department of Public Administration and Former Dean, Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Karachi.

**STRATEGIZING PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITALS IN  
 MEGACITY KARACHI: A CASE STUDY ON GENDER  
 BASED HEALTHCARE FACILITY SELECTION CRITERIA  
 AND CONCERNS (FROM DEMAND  
 AND SUPPLY PERSPECTIVE)**

Karachi is the most populous city in Pakistan and it plays an important role in urban demography of Pakistan. It is growing rapidly, as every fifth urban citizen lives here. This urbanization creates serious challenges for all sectors of Karachi. Especially the health sector, from demand and supply viewpoint is facing serious challenges in terms of non-availability of qualified doctors, specifically female doctors, medicines, latest equipment, poor infrastructure,

and patient's queues belonging to other rural areas because of the lack of quality healthcare facilities, makes the public hospitals crowded and overburdened. Like all over Pakistan, public sector hospitals are very much neglected in Karachi also and needs special consideration. The focus should be on developing patient oriented supply chains for efficient patient's care and healthcare facilities. Moreover, the case study of Qatar hospital a part of our basic research study also highlighted the depriving condition for women patients' in Emergency Department because only male doctors are there but female doctors are not available. Although we observed that the gender wise daily patient flow was consist of 65% females whereas only 35% male patients. The study suggests that there is an urgent need of women doctors and paramedics staff in the public sector hospitals of suburbs of Karachi. This paper presents a synoptic view of concerns of the residents of Karachi, and identification of their selection criteria of health care facilities. The study also aimed to provide solutions and recommendations for the improvement of these facilities. Cross sectional questionnaire and random sampling with two stage clusters sampling was used to record the responses of 1991 households, 46% respondents were female and 54% were male. Among the total of 11127 respondents, only 580 (5.2%) sought treatment in public health hospitals and, 2440 (21.9%) visited private hospitals. Research results shows that cost is the only significant factor because of which people opt for treatment at public healthcare facility.

- 45.12. Sobia Shujaat**, Assistant Professor, Department of Management Sciences, Bahria University, Islamabad;  
**Iram Tahir**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Public Administration, University of Karachi;  
**Dr. Akhtar Baloch**, Vice Chancellor of Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University, Karachi.

#### WORK-LIFE CONFLICT AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: A STUDY OF FEMALE FACULTY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

This study was conducted to discover the impact of work-life conflict on organizational commitment of female faculty at private universities in Karachi, Pakistan. To test association between the two variables, correlation was used. The results were further corroborated by the use of contingency table. The target population was permanently employed female faculty of private universities. The study was done through interviews and questionnaire survey. The method employed for this purpose was t-test of correlation and chi-square test of association. The

study revealed that faculty members at private universities in Karachi had time-based conflict but they did not have strain-based and behaviour-based conflict. The female faculty were committed to their organizations and the affective commitment showed higher result than continuance and normative commitment. The study reveals that there exists a weak association between two critical variables i.e. work-life conflicts and organizational commitment.

**45.13. Dr. Sumera Batool**, Assistant Professor, **Sadia Majeed**, Visiting Lecturer, Department of Mass Communication, National University of Modern Languages, Lahore.

#### CHALLENGES AND PRESSURES OF MEDIATED IMAGES: EXPLORING REPRESENTATION OF POSTMODERN WOMEN IN THE LEADING MAGAZINES OF PAKISTAN AND UNDERSTANDING THE DISCOURSES OF WORKING WOMEN

The study deals with the media representation of women in the post-modern era and the pressures they face by such mediated images. The study has explored the nature of identities being represented for women in magazines and has also discussed the challenges and pressures that are being faced by women in building and maintaining their own social identities. The critical issue of the feminist research has rectified the appropriateness between the constructed images of a woman and the challenges and pressure of a working woman she faces in real. Both qualitative and quantitative aspects of media representation of women have been observed through content analysis. The challenges and pressures of women have been interpreted by interviewing working women. The thematic analysis of data has shown a visible difference in the mediated images of an empowered woman and the real discourses of a working woman.

**45.14. Dr. Tayyaba Zarif**, Professor, Department of Education and Vice Chancellor, **Abdul Nabi Gorchani**, Lecturer, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Shaheed Benazirabad;  
**Dr. Safia Urooj**, Incharge & Assistant Professor, Department of Teacher Education, University of Karachi.

#### GENDER DISPARITY AND WOMEN LEADERSHIP IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Since the world has rapidly turned into the global village in very short span of time by entering into the 21st Century, the advanced communication

has made everything available at the doorsteps. Huge developments in every sphere of life have been taken place despite human beings have still been accomplishing much-more out of which the inequity and gender disparity is one of those concerns being faced by the world. Now a days, mostly Pakistani women are active to take part in every field like health, politics even in labor and especially in education sector from lower to higher education. Pakistani women are also playing the important role in the field of education specifically in educational administrative positions from lower to higher education. This research study intended to measure the magnitude of gender disparity in educational institutions of District Shaheed Benazirabad (SBA) of province Sindh, Pakistan. This research study was quantitative by method and descriptive in nature. The population of this research study was those women leaders working in educational institutions of district Shaheed Benazirabad and were performing leadership role in one or other way. The sample of this study was 48 women leaders having proportion of 70% of the total population. The data was analyzed through SPSS software, 22 version. This research study found that women leaders working in higher educational institutions have least career related opportunities; they are also put on distance to possess managerial and administrative opportunities and have least support from their high ups and stakeholders as compare to their counter gender in higher educational institutions of district Shaheed Benazirabad. This research study recommended that the women leaders might be given career, managerial and administrative related opportunities and support and encouragement from their high ups and stakeholders for carrying out their leadership responsibilities.

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- 46.1. **Zameer Hussain Khan**, Ph.D. Scholar, Department of History, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Presently, working as Senior Subject Specialist (History) in Punjab Education Department.

**FAZL-I-HUSAIN AND THE MUSLIMS  
OF BRITISH PUNJAB**

Fazl-i-Husain, transformed the Punjab into a modern Muslim province. He changed the infrastructure of development from grassroots level and introduced projects for the development of the rural community. He took advantages from the aftershocks of the World War-I. The people of the land of the five rivers supported the British when they needed the young blood and fresh force from the Punjab. That was the time for Fazl-i-Husain to materialize his ideas. Following the footsteps of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (the father of the modern Muslim India), he opted the policy of cooperation with the British and formed a platform in the name of 'Rural Block' to protect the rights of rural community. It proved successful experience to form 'Rural Party' which became the Punjab National Unionist Party in 1923. Taking full advantage from the Lucknow Pact (the symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity), he reserved the quota of seats in all the departments. He guided the Muslim community in a crucial period of its time in the political history of India. As a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council from 1930-35, he materially prepared the basic forces which ultimately led to the establishment of Pakistan.

- 46.2. **Imran Ali**, Lecturer, Faculty of Social Sciences, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad.

**LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY US WOMENS'  
STRUGGLE: A MAGNA CARTA OF INALIENABLE RIGHTS  
FOR THE EMBRYONIC WOMEN'S MOVEMENT  
IN PAKISTAN**

Oscillating between more and fewer, women's problems are universal in nature and are found in all societies since the genesis of human civilization. Women's struggles in diverse societies could be mirrored

across times, cultures, nationalities, religions and geographies etc. to contribute a global change to their position. Viewing the U.S. womens' movement from a Pakistani perspective, this trans-historical article reviews the evolution of the womens' rights movement in the U.S. during the late 19th and early 20th century, and the emergence of contemporary womens' rights movement in Pakistan. Though there are countries that conferred fundamental rights on their women prior to the U.S., the latter outshines them in terms of the length and intensity of womens' struggle whose match is hard to be found elsewhere. In the upshot of a remarkable transformation, the post-bellum U.S. introduced a novel way of life that had challenges for everybody—particularly women. Going all the way through a desperate struggle for their social, personal, sexual, economic, and—above all—political rights, the new woman surfaced strong, determined, self-reliant and professional. This comparative overview stresses the gradual and incomplete nature of the American womens' rights movement and considers how emerging Pakistan womens' activists might, like the American women, draw upon elements of their own culture to argue for improved status and greater autonomy.

**46.3. Zubair Shafi Ghauri**, Additional General Manager (Traffic), Pakistan Railways, Headquarters Office, Lahore. Pakistan.

#### CULTURE AND SOCIETY OF THE BEAS AREA IN BYGONE TIMES: A STUDY OF VAINIWAL

Twenty sites of pre-historic nature have been discovered so far along the dry bed of River Beas in the jurisdiction of Sahiwal, Khanewal, Multan, Vehari and Lodhran districts of the Punjab province of Pakistan. Inhabited first, during the early phases of the Kot Dijian Era, they collectively remained settled during Early, Mature and Late Harappan Periods with different levels of activity and population density. Apparently, the people of Beas area changed their locations in wake of environmental vicissitudes, mainly associated with rain patterns and variation in water courses in the habitat. Some of the settlements, however, remained nourishing during the pre-historic span without break. Vainiwal is the most representative site amongst them and throws light on almost every shade of the society during that period. Studying Vainiwal, therefore, offers an opportunity to gain massive amount of knowledge about the Indus Valley tradition in this part of Pakistan. Most of the shades are identical to those observed in case of other bigger sites of the Harappan Period, yet, some of them are different from contemporary settlements located towards the North and

South of Vainiwal. Perhaps nature of trade links resulted into these differences. These links were not of internal kind only but some peculiar pottery types and beads indicate export and import relationships with soils outside the Harappan regime as well. Following pages shed light on culture and society of the Beas Area during bygone times with the help of data and material of antiquity collected from Vainiwal.

**46.4. Nasreen Kosar**, Ph.D Scholar, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

#### ASYMMETRIC FEDERALISM: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN

Federations are generally a combination of multiple units having difference of interests. This difference of interests generally raises controversies among units as a result of variances that exist in natural and political structure of any federation of the world. These structural differences in the federations lead to asymmetric federalism when some federations try to compensate the natural and structural differences constitutionally to settle issues related to the demands of their federating units. In recent years, asymmetric federalism received great attention of political scholars. Many studies accentuated origin, evolution, conceptual issues and modifications in conceptual framework, effects and degree among world's federations. While the focus here is to explore this element of federalism in the federal system of Pakistan as Pakistan is a federal state, comprising unequal federating units. In doing so, this study examines a large number of theoretical foundations, natural structure of the country and constitutional schemes to observe whether the case of asymmetry exists in the federal system of Pakistan or not?

**46.5. Amna Mahmood**, Professor, **Sadaf Farooq**, Assistant Professor, Department of Politics and International Relations, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

#### TRANSFORMATION FROM ETHNICITY TO VIOLENCE: A CASE STUDY OF MUTAHIDA QAUMI MOVEMENT, 1983-2013

Migration from Muslim minority provinces of India at the time of partition in 1947 changed the ethnic composition of the urban areas of Sindh (second largest province of Pakistan) particularly of Karachi. The migrants called themselves Mahajirs. During 1960s, government policy of concentrating industrial growth in Karachi stimulated huge internal migration of other



groups too like Pakhtun and Punjabi, which further complicated the ethnic scenario of the region. Sindhi-Mahajir conflict in initial stage was a struggle for identity between migrants and native Sindhis but later it became a tussle over the allocation of resources between them. The situation became complex with the passage of time owing to the presence of other stakeholders in the power politics—Pakhtun and Punjabi settlers. This conflict gave way to the formation of Mahajir identity which resulted in emergence of Mahajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) in 1980s. It emerged as a strong regional political party. Internal divides of this party stimulated violence in the major cities of Sindh, particularly in Karachi. Using primary and secondary sources, this study intends to explore the factors behind the emergence of Mahajir identity and rise of ethnic conflict leading to violence in major cities of Sindh. It also studies the rise of MQM and its role in the ethnic conflict in urban Sindh and in the politics of Pakistan.

- 46.6. Habib Ullah**, Ph.D Scholar, NIPS, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.  
**Muhammad Hanif Khalil**, Associate Professor, NIPS, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

#### THE IMPACT OF US INVASION IN AFGHANISTAN ON THE TRIBAL CULTURE OF WAZIRISTAN

The tribal culture of Pashtuns inhabiting the North-Western border of Pakistan has evolved over a long time spreading over several centuries. Given its unique geographical location, barren terrains and above all its distance from the centre has enabled the Pashtun tribesmen to preserve their ancestral culture in its natural form. The US invasion of Afghanistan, however, caused unprecedented rupture in the tribal society, affecting almost every part of the Pashtun culture. This paper gives a critical analysis of some of the basic Pashtun's cultural values practiced in Waziristan that have undergone dynamic changes as a result of the rising militancy in the region. These values include: Panah (Pashto: Asylum), Melmastya (Pashto: Hospitality), Badal (Pashto: Revenge), Tigah (Pashto: Ceasefire) etc, which in combine constitute *Pashtunwali*, a major component of the Pashtun culture. These cultural values are interpreted and analyzed both in the pre- and post-9/11 period in order to know the level of change they have experienced during War on Terror (WOT).

- 46.7. Muhammad Rizwan**, Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, Abbottabad University of Science and Technology.

#### BALUCH ALIENATION, NATIONAL POLITICS AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN PAKISTAN

Baluch civilization appears to be a sadistically protective to its ethnic identity in Pakistan. For the past 2000 years, the community has lucratively retained its distinctiveness and national pride. Although ecological isolation has played an imperative role to preserve their identity, yet most of the instrumentalists believe that it is the circumstances that shaped the 'Others'. After getting 'independence' in 1947 five major spells of insurgency, within 70-year history of Pakistan, endangered the integrity of the country. However, with the assassination of Sardar Akbar Bugti, a wave of insurgency badly affected the province. In fact, the incident created higher sense of Baluch alienation than ever before. This paper is an attempt to examine the historical evolution of the contemporary situation, incorporation of Baluch community into the mainstream politics and the course of conflict resolution in Pakistan.

- 46.8. Kashan Atif**, Ph.D Scholar, **Zubair Shafiq**, Assistant Professor, Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur.

#### DISCOURSE ON TERRORISM: IMAGE OF PAKISTAN IN BOLLYWOOD FILM PHANTOM

This study examines the discourse on terrorism viz-a-viz contemporary Bollywood cinema and the way it depicts the image of Pakistan. Since their independence in 1947, Pakistan and India have fought a number of wars and the relations between the two countries remained strained. Amidst political conflict, some Bollywood films portray Pakistan in a negative daylight. Mumbai attacks of November 26, 2008 further escalated the tensions when India accused Pakistan. The film *Phantom* is an example of this scenario. By analyzing this film, this study attempts to understand the propaganda messages and the stereotypical notions associated with Pakistan in the Indian propaganda films. Discourse analysis has been used as research methodology for this study. Main focus was the dialogues used in the film with some minor discussion on the visual elements. The analysis shows that Bollywood has shown Pakistani people as extremists. It also depicted Pakistan's top intelligence agency—ISI (Inter Services Intelligence)—as a horrific organization which not only protects, supports and control the terrorists but is also involved in terrorist activities against India.

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47.1. **Saeed Ahmed Rid**, Assistant Professor, National Institute of Pakistan Studies (NIPS), Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

EMERGENCE AND EVOLUTION OF UPPER HOUSE (THE SENATE) IN PAKISTANI FEDERALISM (1947 TO THE 18TH AMENDMENT AND AFTERWARDS)

Strong bicameralism that the Upper House should be stronger than the Lower House is now considered as one of the salient features of modern federalism. The Upper House or 'the House of Federation', is to provide equal representation to the federating units called provinces, states or regions. Emerging as a federation in 1947, Pakistan should have started its constitutional journey with strong bicameralism. On the contrary, in the first two constitutions of Pakistan, unicameral legislature was adopted even though bicameral legislature was proposed in all the constitutional proposals that preceded the first Constitution of 1956. Finally, the Upper House or the Senate of Pakistan, was introduced in the 1973 Constitution. However, still the Upper House was weak in terms of its legislative powers and check and balances on the executive until the 18th Amendment in 2010. The evolution of Upper House in the constitutional history of Pakistan is studied at length in this paper. Moreover, it is also explored; why it took Pakistan so long to evolve a stronger Upper House and whether this evolution process is complete after the 18th Amendment or more constitutional reforms would be required to bring Pakistan at par with the federal principle of strong bicameralism?

47.2. **Sara Gul**, Lecturer; **Muhammad Farooq**, Professor, Pakistan Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

SOCIO-CULTURAL CONSTRAINTS TO WOMEN'S POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT IN SOUTHERN PUNJAB: AN EVIDENCE FROM MULTAN

The main aim of the research paper is to identify different socio-cultural, economic, religious and political factors and constraints which deprive women from participation in the political activities. The study has been

conducted in three tehsils i.e. Multan Sadar, Shujabad and Jalalpur Pirwala. The data has been collected from (N=1000 respondents) from structural political local bodies of Multan district categorized as: Nazim / Naib Nazim, male / female general councillors and male/female voters through semi-structural questionnaire by convenient random sampling method, and data has been analysed through (Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) in the simple form of frequency and percentage and hypothesis has been checked by chi-square test technique and processed in the form of tables. The empirical results indicate that there exist different socio-cultural constraints including patriarchy, traditional feudalist society and misinterpretation of religion, veil (purdah), stereotype image of women, illiteracy and ignorance about their socio-political rights etc. that decreases their political empowerment. It has been further emphasised that women should be given equal chances in politics and in the decision-making process. The situation can be improved by making socio-cultural norms conducive to women's political empowerment and encouraging role of electronic media can also improve their political empowerment in Multan district and around.

**47.3. Aziz Ahmad**, Ph.D Scholar, Assistant Professor; **Tariq Khan**, Assistant Professor, Department of English, University of Malakand.

### CULTURAL CLASH: A POSTCOLONIAL ANALYSIS OF TARIQ RAHMAN'S *CHARITY*

The present position paper aims to examine cultural clash in the Tariq Rahman's short story "Charity" taken from "The Legacy and Other Short Stories". Cultural confrontation is one of the essential features of postcolonial discourse that surfaces when two or more cultures happen to live together. In a postcolonial environment, the clash emerges when the social elites and upstarts impose their appropriated exotic values on the impoverished indigenous natives. That further aggravates the relationship between the cultures and seeps down to the upcoming generations when it goes without timely negotiation and reconciliation. That intergenerational conflict causes irreparable damage to the cultural roots and historical moorings of the participating cultures. The storyline of the "Charity" resonates the encounters between the East (Pakistani indigenous culture) and West (Western-styled Pakistani elite culture) in the sprawling street of Raja Bazaar, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. While analysing the cultural clash and conflict, the paper employs postcolonial theory as a conceptual framework and a reader-response technique as a methodological tool. It is inferred

from the analysis of the text that socio-cultural fusion and mutual coexistence are imminent, that ultimately leads to the cultural collision in the post-colonial society. Though the plot of the story had a promising start, however, the fluctuating events led to the secession of the two converging cultures—the dominant and the dominated—in the Pakistani post-colonial setting and scenario.

**47.4. Dolat Khan**, Assistant Professor (English Literature), Department of English, Lasbela University, Balochistan.

**Mubarak Ali Lashari**, Ph.D Scholar, and Assistant Professor, Institute of English Language and Literature, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

ESOTERIC VISION IN EASTERN SPIRITUAL  
LITERATURE SUCH AS PAKISTANI SPIRITUAL POETS  
AND RUMI AND D. H. LAWRENCE'S METAPHYSICS'

Spiritual poetry and Sufi ideas of different mystical thoughts have a very significant place in Pakistani culture. From Allama Iqbal to Bulleh Shah and from Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai to Rehman Baba Pakistani culture and literature cannot be completed without the spiritual couplets of these great Sufis. This paper attempts to discuss the spiritual insights into the eastern and particularly Islamic Sufi ideas in comparison with the D H Lawrence's philosophy of religion where he like Sufis gives faith a greater place than rationality. It is a conflict between faith and rationality, as Bulleh Shah, says that reading books and gaining rational knowledge takes you nowhere in search of the meaning of life. Similarly, we see the same argument in Iqbal where he rejects the modern rationality and asks for reflection of religious truth. This study emphasizes the importance of Eastern mystical and metaphysical traditions and particularly Medieval Sufi thought and literature and its influences on the development of western metaphysical ideas in an attempt to establish clear links between East and West during the Medieval and modern epochs, in so far as these interactions inform D H Lawrence's work. The discussion notes a peculiar unorthodox religious vision of Sufism and compares this vision with the Lawrence's metaphysical writings. The cosmic vision, these traditions put forward, is significant because, as we shall see in case of Lawrence and Rumi, it resists the religious idealism and the materialism of a two dimensional reality promoted by modern science and instead upholds an aesthetic notion of reality. One can find this trope in the later 18th Century aesthetic theory and European Romanticism, which both inform Lawrence's literary works. Making the aesthetic experience of man, the

central point of philosophical and religious discussion not only problematizes the Cartesian paradigm of modern rational thought, it also presents the tension between Abrahamic and Hellenic traditions. The Hellenising influence depends on appreciation of and reverence towards aesthetic experience as a gateway to the divine. In this picture the universal beauty of the divine poses a serious challenge to the doctrinal faith, the commanding Logos who is essentially outside and beyond any aesthetic appreciation. In the following explanation of Sufism and its relevance to Lawrence's art, the researchers will also discuss particular aesthetic traditions and the role of such traditions in creating the Sufistic and Lawrentian worldviews.

**47.5. Irfan Ahmed Shaikh**, Assistant Professor; **Bashir Ahmed Jatoi**, Lecturer, Department of General History, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CRISIS IN SINDH DURING MUSHARRAF REGIME

The causes of political and administrative instability in the provincial administration of Sindh, which led to a complex administrative crisis including mismanagement, corruption, favoritism, nepotism and feudalism, need a thorough investigation. The problem began with the replacement of the Commissionerate System by the Nazimate System of 2001. The bill (Restoration of an old Commissionerate System) was moved in the Sindh Assembly and passed in July 2011 by the then ruling Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (PPPP). The article addresses the question as why the rural political elites of Sindh opposed the local government system while the urban political elites supported it. This paper is divided into three parts; the first part discusses the changes that the Local Government System brought about in 2001, the second part addresses the stakes of rural politicians and the third part deals with stakes of urban politicians in the local governance of Sindh.

**47.6. Akhtar Abbas**, Assistant Professor; **Tehseen Zahra**, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Air University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### EXPLORING METADISCURSIVE CULTURE OF WRITING IN HISTORY RESEARCH ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN PAKISTAN

Metadiscourse is an interesting linguistic and cultural construct of interpersonal communication, which affects the process of communication in order to achieve communicative goals of persuasion, negotiation and

information-transmission. This culturally grounded linguistic phenomenon of interaction has been widely studied in different discourses of various disciplinary cultures such as media discourse, academic discourse and particularly research discourse. The text types of research discourse including theses, dissertations and research articles produced by the authors belonging to various disciplines of hard and soft fields have gained special attention of the researchers. The findings of these studies not just helped understanding culture oriented disciplinary variation of interaction but the results have also been proven reliable guide for novice researchers engaged in producing research discourse especially in their second language which is usually English. Unfortunately, this meta-discursive practice, which is responsible for making interaction more communicative has been neglected in academic context of Pakistan. Therefore, the current study attempts at exploring employment of meta-discourse with the perspectives of its occurrence and proto-typicality (i.e. conventional usage) in research discourse produced by the authors of history research articles published in Pakistani research journals. Emerging techniques of corpus linguistics were used in analysing employment of meta-discourse quantitatively and qualitatively. The study found conventionally localized use of meta-discourse grounded in restricted disciplinary cultural schema, which demonstrates meta-discursive strategies causing the interactional practice to some extent less communicative. Considering these results, we suggest an eclectic model of teaching academic writing to postgraduate students in order to make their research discourse more effective and communicative.

**47.7. Badshah Sardar**, Associate Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

**Tahir Saeed**, Deputy Director, Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.

#### A STUDY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES DURING COLONIAL AND POST- INDEPENDENCE ERAS IN PAKISTAN

This paper presents an investigation about the archaeological research activities carried out during the last three centuries (17th–19th) on the soil of Indo-Pak subcontinent mainly in the British Colonial and after independence period of Pakistan by the Department of Archaeology & Museums, Pakistan independently and in close collaboration with the foreign archaeological mission working in the different areas of Pakistan during the last century. The topic is presented in two parts: first part presents early research activities carried out during the British Colonial era, which is rightly considered as the

'debut' of archaeological researches in the subcontinent whereas the second part provides information about the establishment of regional offices under the administrative control of Archaeological Survey of India and brief of research investigations carried out in the different areas but more focused was made on the Gandhara region due to its cultural significance.

**47.8. Manzoor Ahmed**, Associate Professor (Economics); Dean, Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, Lasbela University, Balochistan, Pakistan.

#### THE PRINCELY STATES OF BALOCHISTAN: LAYOUT, HISTORY AND RELIGION

Balochistan has always been a territory divided by the influential tribal chieftains. A bifurcated social fabric and emergence of princely states is a result of this divided nature of political landscape of Balochistan. The geographical terrain and the history of Baloch's constant movement and migration is partly responsible for the late arrival of any kind of political arrangement among warring tribes and spheres of influences. This paper will take a closer look into the Balochistan's princely states, their history, geography and religious profiles. It will examine some of the available historical records and other sources such as legends and traditions to trace the historical emergence of a Baloch confederacy in the name of Khanate of Kalat and its role and relation with different (semi) autonomous princely states. The paper will explore the relationship between the British colonial government in India and the princely states of Balochistan and will seek to understand causes of the demise of Kalat domination over the autonomous regions and princely states. In consequence of the waning power of Kalat, many tribes and princely states asserted their independence and went to make separate arrangement with the British and later with the newly independent Islamic State of Pakistan. The paper will particularly examine the situation of three major autonomous regions: Makran, Lasbela and Kharan. It will also highlight the geography and religious profiles of four princely states which later on constituted Balochistan province. The paper argues that the colonial Forward Policy and its implication helped many autonomous regions to assert their independence from Kalat. Overall, the paper will take a perilous view of the Khanate and its relation with three major princely states, which in consequence define the emergence of first Baloch independency and its demise. The balancing act of these states and Kalat was the key triangular relationship to maintain the first confederacy of Baloch tribes.



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48.1. **Gulnaz Anjum**, Department of Social Sciences and Liberal Arts, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Pakistan;  
**Mudassar Aziz**, Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology, Karachi, Pakistan;  
**Emanuele Castano**, Sarajevo School of Science and Technology, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THE ROLE OF FULBRIGHT PROGRAM IN BUILDING  
POSITIVE PERCEPTION AND ALLY IMAGE OF  
THE U.S. AMONG PAKISTANI SCHOLARS

This study was aimed at exploring the role of Fulbright program in building perception about U.S. and Americans among Pakistani Fulbright scholars. While a host of theory and research had been growing on contact theory (Allport, 1954; Pettigrew and Tropp, 2008), application of contact hypothesis to cultural exchange programs based on foreign policy intended to develop peace and affective ties between nations has been limited. This research gap was filled by this study that focused on the impact of direct contact on perception and image of the U.S. in the context of the U.S. and Pakistan Fulbright program. Pakistani Fulbright scholars (81 men, 67 women; Mean age=23 years; Range 21-29), with low-contact and high-contact were compared with respect to their perceptions of a prototypical American and the U.S. as an international entity. Compared to participants with low-contact (n=52), participants with high-contact (n=96) had developed a higher positive perception of a prototypical American. Furthermore, compared to participants with low-contact, those with high-contact perceived the U.S. significantly more as an ally and less as an imperialist-enemy nation. Participation was controlled through selection for the Fulbright program and no previous visits to the U.S. Discussion has focused on possibilities for foreign policy and peace related implications of the Fulbright program.

- 48.2. Sidra Iqbal and Mah Nazir Riaz**, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan.

**ROLE OF DIFFERENT SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN COGNITIVE ABILITIES AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF ADOLESCENTS**

The present study compared cognitive abilities and academic achievement of adolescents studying in three different school systems namely Urdu medium schools, English medium schools and Cambridge system schools. The sample comprised of 1001 secondary school student. Cognitive abilities were assessed by Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices (1960) and marks obtained by the students in the last annual examination were used as an index of academic achievement. Results showed that cognitive abilities of the students were positively associated with academic achievement of the respondents. It was further found that cognitive abilities and academic achievement of students studying in Cambridge school system was better as compared to those studying in other systems. Post-Doc comparison revealed that level of academic achievement of Urdu medium schools was lower as compared to English medium and Cambridge system of schools. The findings suggest that difference in schooling system influenced cognitive abilities and academic achievement of the students. Results further demonstrated that gender was a significant predictor of academic achievement in both Urdu and English medium schools. Future implications of the study were also discussed.

- 48.3. Syed Kamal Abid and Muhammad Raza, Shaukat Ali Sajid and Syed Kamal Abid**, Punjab Emergency Service, Rescue 1122, Sialkot, Pakistan;  
**Mujahid Hussain**, F.G. College, Sialkot Cantt. Pakistan;  
**Rizwan-ul-Haq**, Department of Statistics, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Pakistan;  
**Rizwan Naseer, Mohsin Durrani, Saqib Ali and Abdul Mannan**, Rescue 1122, Lahore, Pakistan;  
**Asad Ejaz**, Thinkers' Forum, Sialkot, Pakistan.

**NON EMERGENCY CALLS-DEPRESSION COUPLING IN CALL HANDLERS OF RESCUE 1122 PUNJAB, PAKISTAN**

The study was conducted to know whether bulk inflow of Non Emergency Calls (NECs) acts as an independent predictor for depression in call handlers of Rescue 1122, Punjab, Pakistan. Forty five (45) call handlers

were recruited from evening shift of nine districts. Similarly, same-sized control group was made out of field rescuers. The groups were compared for rate and severity level of depression using Beck's Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II; Beck, Steer, and Brown, 1996). Probable predictors (except workplace stress) for depression in call handlers were evaluated through risk estimates. For workplace stress, a purposefully developed close-ended Workplace Stress Questionnaire including two subscales i.e. Non Emergency call and Control Room Environment of 30 items each was administrated. Twenty nine (64.4%) subjects of study group reported depression on BDI. Consequently, the same group had significantly higher mean depression score than control (18.2 vs. 12.6;  $p=.00$ ). The scores also showed insignificant association with any of the probable predictors (demographic variables) of the call attendees. The respondents perceived more occupational stress against NECs. The findings attract the attention of authorities towards the severity of the concern.

**48.4. Asma Nigar and Irum Naqvi**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### BODY DISSATISFACTION, PERFECTIONISM AND MEDIA EXPOSURE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

The present study was planned to explore the relationship between body dissatisfaction, perfectionism and media exposure among adolescents. Sample of young adults (N=376) students including boys (n=174) and girls (n=202) of age range from 16 to 21 years (M=18.2; SD=1.24) took part in the research. Multidimensional Self-Relations Questionnaire Appearance Scale (Cash, 2000), Perfectionism Inventory (Hill *et al.*, 2004) and Media Exposure List (Hayee, 2012) were used to assess study variables. The outcomes demonstrated that body areas satisfaction has negative connection while appearance orientation has positive association with perfectionism. Young ladies scored high on appearance orientation, overweight preoccupation, self-classified weight, and perfectionism while scored low on appearance evaluation and body areas satisfaction when contrasted with young men. Media exposure moderates the relationship between body areas satisfaction and perfectionism. These results have essential ramifications for future counteractive action and intercession endeavors, which need to target teenagers' particularly young ladies at early age when convictions and worries about weight and shape are less fortified.

- 48.5. Syed Hassan Raza**, Department of Communication Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan and PhD in Communication from Universiti Utara, Malaysia;  
**Lubna Zaheer** and **Moneeba Iftikhar**, Department of Mass Communication, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### GENDER STEREOTYPE NEWS IN CONTEXT OF THE ETHNICITY: SCALE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION

The ongoing development of gender stereotype news research calls for developing an instrument to tap into the ethnicity context. This study analyzes the gender stereotype news in the context of the ethnicity to develop and validate the scale. The deductive method of item generation has been employed in the study. In total three studies were conducted. The first study is based on the 12 experts' ratings of the items for the content and constructs validity. A survey of (N=227) was conducted in January to February 2017 for the second study for the scale construction and inter-item consistency, reliability and factor analysis were analyzed. For the third study, a survey of (N=222) was conducted for the scale validation and convergent and criterion-related validity were analyzed. Based on the findings of experts all 14 items were retained, however, one item was deleted in the result of the factor analysis. To analyze convergent validity, we used the accurate depiction of facts (AF) as a predictor of gender stereotype news. While the one possible outcome of media believability (MB), was used to measure criterion-related validity. The findings suggest proposing the final 13-item scale of the gender stereotype news in the context of ethnicity (GSN).

- 48.6. Noshi Iram Zaman**, Bahria University, Shangrilla Road, Sector E-8, Islamabad, Pakistan;  
**Uzma Ali**, Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan.

#### AUTONOMY IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: PREDICTIVE ROLE OF PROBLEM FOCUSED COPING

The objective of this study was to investigate the predictive role of problem focused coping with autonomy (sub domain of psychological well-being) among university student of Karachi, Pakistan. The entire sample consisting of 105 students (51 males and 55 females) was selected from university of Karachi, Pakistan. Their age range was 19-35 years (mean age=24.85; SD=.489). Autonomy (sub domain of psychological well-being Scale-Urdu version; Ansari, 2010), Self-developed Coping Styles Scale-

Urdu version (Zaman, 2015) along with demographic information form was administered. It was found that use of problem focused strategies predicts autonomy among university students. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics to address the research objectives. Results indicate that problem focused coping predicts autonomy among university students. Implications of results have been discussed.

**48.7. Nimrah Ishfaq and Anila Kamal**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF MULTI-FACETS OF DELINQUENCY IN PAKISTAN: REVISED SELF- REPORTED DELINQUENCY SCALE

Juvenile delinquency is a major societal issue of Pakistan, but measuring it through self-reported indigenously developed questionnaire is limited to a few progresses like Self-Reported Delinquency Scale (SRDS; Naqvi and Kamal, 2008). The purpose of the present study was to explore factor structure of SRDS through Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and to address multi-facets of delinquency by modifying SRDS. Cross-sectional research design was used. Data were collected through purposive sampling from 508 respondents which included 232 juvenile delinquents and 276 students from Bahawalpur and Faisalabad. Study was aimed to explore and establish dimensionality, reliability, convergent and discriminant validities along with usefulness of the Revised Self-Reported Delinquency Scale (R-SRDS). Findings of the study reported emergence of six internally-consistent factors including: (a) risk taking, (b) sex related, (c) stealing related, (d) police encountering, (e) drugs related, and (f) attention seeking delinquent tendencies. Convergent validity of these subscales was established through positive association of R-SRDS with short version of Physical and Verbal Aggression Scale (Caprara and Pastorelli, 1993), and Lying Scale of Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ; Eysenck and Eysenck, 1976). Discriminant validity was established by inverse relationship of R-SRDS with Prosocial Behavior Scale (Eisenerg, Eggum, and Di-Giunta, 2010) and Positivity Scale (Caprara et al., 2012). R-SRDS not only discriminated between juvenile delinquents and students, but also discriminated between delinquents committing different types of crimes, thus, providing more comprehensive picture of R-SDS measuring different levels of delinquent tendencies in Pakistan.

- 48.8. Shazza Shazdey Raheem and Rafia Rafique**, Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**MODERATING ROLE OF THOUGHT SUPPRESSION  
BETWEEN WORK CENTRALITY, LIFE ROLE SALIENCE  
AND DYADIC ADJUSTMENT IN EMERGENCY  
SERVICE PROVIDERS**

Dyadic adjustment is a major facilitating factor in lifestyle of Emergency Service Providers (ESP). This research hypothesized that work centrality and life role salience are likely to be positively related to dyadic adjustment of ESP and thought suppression is likely to moderate the relationship between the above mentioned. using a within group research design, a sample of 110 male emergency service providers with age range from 24 to 40 years was obtained from Rescue 1122 headquarters and two government hospitals of Lahore, Pakistan. Dyadic Adjustment Scale (Spanier, 1988); Work Centrality Scale (Paullay, Alliger, and Stone-Romero, 1994); Life Role Salience Scale (Amatea, Cross, Clark, and Bobby, 1986); and White Bear Suppression Inventory (Wegner and Zanakos, 1994); were translated in Urdu. The findings indicated that occupational role commitment has significant positive relationship with dyadic adjustment while parental and homecare role commitment has significant negative relationships with it. Hierarchal Moderated Regression revealed that thought suppression significantly moderates the relationship between variables. This research offers an avenue to researchers to explore the trauma coping strategies and their influence in other healthcare professionals and implementation of couple and counseling therapies for those working under stressful conditions.

- 48.9. Kashif Siddique**, Department of Gender Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan;  
**Rubeena Zakar, Ra'ana Malik, Naveeda Farhat and Farah Deeba**, Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND ITS ASSOCIATION  
WITH CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG  
WOMEN IN PAKISTAN**

The aim of this study is to find the association between Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and contraceptive use among married women in Pakistan. The analysis was conducted by using cross sectional secondary data from every married women of reproductive age 15-49 years who responded to domestic violence module (N=3687) of the 2012-13 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey. The association between contraceptive

use (outcome variable) and IPV was measured by calculating unadjusted odds ratios and adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals using simple binary logistic regression and multivariable binary logistic regression. The result showed that out of 3687 women, majority of women 2126 (57.7%) were using contraceptive in their marital relationship. Among total, 1154 (31.3%) women experienced emotional IPV, 1045 (28.3%) women experienced physical IPV and 1402 (38%) women experienced both physical and emotional IPV together respectively. All types of IPV was significantly associated with contraceptive use and women who reported emotional IPV (AOR 1.44; 95% CI 1.23, 1.67), physical IPV (AOR 1.41; 95% CI 1.20, 1.65) and both emotional and physical IPV together (AOR 1.49; 95% CI 1.24, 1.72) were more likely to use contraceptives, respectively. The study revealed that women who were living in violent relationship were more likely to use contraceptive in Pakistan. Still there is a need for women reproductive health services and government should take initiatives to promote family planning services, awareness and access to contraceptive method options for women to reduce unintended or mistimed pregnancies that occurred in violent relationships.

**48.10. Sana Saghir, Naumana Amjad and Saira Batool**, Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan;  
**Amir Saeed**, is currently in Institute of Administrative Sciences, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### PERSONALITY, ROMANTIC ATTITUDE, AND HAPPINESS IN YOUNG ADULTS

The present study investigated the relationship between personality traits, romantic attitude and happiness in young adults. It was hypothesized that a positive relationship exists between extraversion, agreeableness, openness, romantic attitude and happiness whereas neuroticism is negatively correlated with happiness. Nonprobability convenience sample of 150 students (85 women, 65 men), with age range of 18-25 years ( $M=21.76$ ,  $SD=1.35$ ) were selected from 3 educational institutions of Lahore. Neo Five-factor Inventory (Costa and McCrae, 1992a), Romantic Attitude Scale (Zafar and Amjad, 2012) and Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (Hills and Argyle, 2002) were used to assess study variables. Correlation analyses revealed a significant positive relationship of extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience with happiness. Romantic attitude had significant positive

relationship with neuroticism, extraversion, and agreeableness. There was a significant negative relationship between neuroticism and happiness. Neuroticism, openness to experience and extraversion were significant predictors of happiness. Neuroticism was the strongest significant negative predictor of happiness. Findings are discussed in view of theoretical and empirical implications.

**48.11. Fizza Iqbal, Humaira Jami**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### EFFECT OF FACEBOOK USE INTENSITY UPON MARITAL SATISFACTION AMONG PAKISTANI MARRIED FACEBOOK USERS: A MODEL TESTING

The impact of Social Networking Sites (SNS), especially, Facebook in marital relationships is increasing in Pakistan. A model based on negative-effect hypothesis about SNS use was designed to test the effect of Facebook use intensity on marital satisfaction among married Facebook users. Sample comprised of 302 married Facebook users from capital city of Pakistan. Data were conveniently collected through using Urdu versions of Interpersonal Electronic Surveillance Scale (Tokunaga, 2011), Trust in Close Relationships Scale (Rempel, Holmes, and Zanna, 1985), Facebook Jealousy Scale (Muisse, Christofides, and Desmarais, 2009), Comprehensive Marital Satisfaction Scale (Blum and Mehrabian, 1999), and six items for Facebook Use Intensity. Marital satisfaction as assumed was found to have significant positive relationship with trust in relationship and significant negative relationship with Facebook related jealousy and online surveillance. Findings revealed a process whereby Facebook related jealousy and online surveillance were the mediators for the trust and Facebook use intensity as predictors in predicting marital satisfaction. Men were found to be more satisfied and have more trust on their wives as compared to women. Women possessed more jealous feelings and indulged in more surveillance of their spouses on Facebook as compared to male counterparts. This conceptualization showed the causal relationship between intensity of Facebook usage and marital satisfaction that can help in studying the impact of growing technology upon marital relationships in Pakistani context.



- 48.12. Mussarat J. Khan**, Department of Psychology, Female Campus, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan;  
**Seemab Rasheed**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

MODERATING ROLE OF LEARNING STRATEGIES  
BETWEEN META-COGNITIVE AWARENESS AND STUDY  
HABITS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

The purpose of present study is to examine the role of learning strategies as moderator between meta-cognitive awareness and study habits among university students. Sample comprises of 200 students (100 male students and 100 female students) of various universities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi with age ranging from 18-25 years. In order to assess study variables questionnaires were used included Meta-Cognitive Awareness Inventory (Schraw and Dennison, 1994) measuring two-components of meta-cognition that are knowledge and regulation of cognition. Study habits demonstrated by the students were measured by the Study Habits Inventory (Wrenn, 1941). Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (Pintrich, Smith, Garcia, and McKeachie, 1991) which includes motivation and learning strategies scales. In the present study, only the learning strategies section was utilized, which measures the cognitive strategies and resource management strategies. Results revealed positive correlation between research instruments and are also having good reliability. Regression analysis reflected that meta-cognitive awareness predicts study habits among university students. Regression analysis also suggested that learning strategies including resource management strategies and cognitive strategies significantly moderates the relationship between meta-cognitive awareness and study habits. It is also explored gender differences on learning strategies, metacognitive awareness and study habits. Future implications of the study were also discussed.

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49.1. **Adnan Adil, Asmara Kanwal, Saba Ghayas and Adnan Anam Khan**, Department of Psychology, University of Sargodha, Pakistan.

EFFECT OF EGO DEPLETION AND EXPECTANCY BELIEFS ON WORKING MEMORY, PROBLEM SOLVING, TASK PERSISTENCE AND PERFORMANCE

The present study was undertaken to examine the influence of ego depletion and expectancy beliefs (EB) about the limited will power of self-control on task performance and task persistence through a 2 (ego depleted vs. non-ego depleted group) x 3 (group with positive EB, group with negative EB, and the group without any EB) between subject experimental design. The participants (N=210) were undergraduates of University of Sargodha who were randomly distributed to each of the six treatment conditions. Ego Depletion Task (Baumeister, Bratslavsky, Muraven, and Tice, 1998) and Feedback Task (Fried and Aronson, 1995) were adapted for the manipulation of the independent variables. Working memory (WM) was assessed through Digit Symbol Coding subscale of WAIS (Wechsler, 1997) and scores and time taken on an anagram task (Clarkson, Hirt, Jia, and Alexander, 2010) operationalized performance on problem-solving and task persistence, respectively. Multivariate analysis of variance indicated that the participants in the non-depleted group had significantly higher mean scores on problem-solving and WM tasks than those of their counterparts in the ego-depleted group. The group with the positive EB had the highest mean scores on WM and problem-solving tasks as compared to the other groups. The interaction effect of beliefs about limited will power of self-control and ego depletion remained non-significant. Limitations and recommendations for future research were reflected upon.

- 49.2. Qasir Abbas**, Department of Applied Psychology, Govt. College University, Faisalabad;  
**Sarwat Jahan Khanam** and **Riaz Ahmed**, Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Karachi, Karachi.

#### RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY ESTIMATION OF URDU VERSION OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT QUESTIONNAIRE-REVISED

Present study aimed to establish the psychometric properties of Urdu Translation of Organizational Commitment Questionnaire-Revised Version (OCQ-R; Meyer, Allen, and Smith, 1993). This process completed in three phases. Phase-I comprised of forward backward translations and then its linguistic equivalence was estimated with English version of OCQ-R on a group of bilingual respondents (N=45). In Phase-II, reliability estimation of OCQ-R including alpha coefficient index, split half, exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis was calculated on a sample of 360 respondents (165 men, 195 women) with age range between 25-40 years. Further, OCQ-R test re-test reliability was checked with one-week interval over 42 respondents. All indexes were calculated were found to be significant. In Phase III, OCQ-R validity estimation was established over sample of 310 participants using Urdu version of Job Satisfaction Survey (Spector, 1985), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965) and Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire-Short Form (Petrides and Furnham, 2006) along with OCQ-R. Findings showed that Urdu version of OCQ-R demonstrated significant positive correlation with Urdu version of Job Satisfaction Survey, Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale and Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire. It was concluded that Urdu version of OCQ-R showed sound psychometric properties and emerged as a culturally valid, reliable and acceptable tool.

- 49.3. Syeda Fariha Iram Rizvi** and **Najma Najam**, Institute of Applied Psychology University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### PARENTING STYLES AND FAMILY DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AS PREDICTORS OF ABUSIVE PARENTING AMONG ADOLESCENTS

The present research was aimed to identify the abusive family environment in disciplinary context for adolescents through analyzing the link between parenting styles, risk family factors and experiences of abusive parenting in adolescent girls and boys. Study involved a sample of 300 school going adolescents with age range from 14-17 years.

Physical Abuse Scale (Rizvi and Najam, 2014), Psychological Maltreatment Experience Scale (Petretic-Jackson, Betz, and Pitman, 1995), and Parental Authority Questionnaire (Buri, 1991) were used to measure physical abuse, psychological abuse and parenting styles (respectively) perceived by adolescents. Findings of study revealed that authoritarian parents were perceived more abusive, physically as well as psychologically as compared to permissive parents; while authoritative parents were perceived as non-abusive parents. Findings of regression analysis showed that authoritarian parenting predicted abuse potential; while, authoritative parenting predicted non-abusive parenting. Moreover, among family demographic factors, larger families and joint family system were appeared as significant predictors of abusive parenting. The present research might be an effort to spark the recognition of an issue that parents are perceived abusive by their children though they are practicing different styles of parenting to control their children. Future implications of the study were also discussed.

**49.4. Rupan Dhillon and Nishtha Mehra**, Department of Psychology, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, India.

#### HARDINESS AS A MODERATOR IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL AUTONOMY AND DEPRESSION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

The present study has been designed to study the hardiness as a moderating variable in the autonomy and depression relationship. For this purpose, a sample of 300 adolescents (boys=129, girls=171) was collected belonging to 16 to 19 years of age. Incidental sampling technique was employed. The Emotional Autonomy Scale (Steinberg and Silverberg, 1986), Beck Depression Inventory (Beck, 1961) and Personal View Survey (Kobasa, 1986) were used to study the variables. Statistical analysis revealed emotional autonomy as a significant predictor of depression. Hardiness moderates this relationship significantly. There was a significant difference in the relationship between depression and emotional autonomy for three levels of hardiness (low, average, and high). The relationship between emotional autonomy and depression was observed to be stronger for low levels of hardiness.

- 49.5. Fakhra Ahmed and Hidna Iqbal**, Centre for Clinical Psychology, University of the Punjab, Quaid-e-Azam Campus, Canal Road, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### SELF-SILENCING AND MARITAL ADJUSTMENT IN WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT DEPRESSION

This study compared women with and without depression on self-silencing, marital adjustment and depression. The study also investigated the predictive role of self-silencing and marital adjustment for depression. Two samples were recruited from various Psychiatric units and General Medical wards of different hospitals of Lahore, Pakistan including 80 women diagnosed with depression (Mage=37.16 years, SD=8.5) and 80 women without depression (Mage=36.64 years, SD=7.7). Using Urdu versions of Silencing the Self Scale (Jack and Dill, 1991), Dyadic Adjustment Scale (Spanier, 1976) and DSM-5 Cross-cutting Measure for Depression and Severity Checklist for Depression (American Psychological Association, 2013), the results revealed that self-silencing was significantly higher in women with depression than the other group while marital adjustment was better in women without depression than the women with depression. Depression was positively correlated with self-silencing and negatively correlated with marital adjustment for the sample of women with depression. Regression analysis revealed Externalized Self-Perception subscale of Silencing the Self Scale appeared to be a positive predictor while Dyadic Satisfaction and Dyadic Cohesion subscales of Dyadic Adjustment were negative predictors of depression. The study implied that psychologists especially couple/marriage counsellors may need to focus on the communication patterns of spouses for decreased chances of depression.

- 49.6. Muhammad Kashif Imran**, Department of Management Sciences, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan;  
**Tehreem Fatima**, Lahore Business School, The University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus, Pakistan;  
**Usman Aslam**, Department of Management Sciences, Superior University, Lahore, Pakistan;  
**Syed Muhammad Javed Iqbal**, Department of Management Sciences, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

#### EXPLORING THE BENEFITS OF SOCIAL MEDIA TOWARDS KNOWLEDGE SHARING AMONG DOCTORS

This exploratory study investigated the benefits of social media and to enhance knowledge sharing in the healthcare settings along with identification of challenges and possible solutions. Furthermore, the study elaborated the orientation of doctors about social media applications and

in-role and extra-role knowledge sharing in their work settings. Fifteen semi-structured and nondirective interviews with the doctors in healthcare institutions operating in Southern Punjab, Pakistan were carried out under constructionism perspective. The interviews resulted in five major themes. The social media applications were found to advance knowledge sharing by promoting job related information transfer and voluntary sharing of tacit knowledge and experiences among doctors. Furthermore, the challenges faced in using social media as a knowledge sharing mechanism and suggestions for improvement of its use among doctors were also brought to surface. The results added to the existing literature on social media and knowledge sharing in light of 'dynamic theory of knowledge creation' and 'social network theory'. This study offered beneficial practical insights for practitioners and management of healthcare organizations for promotion of knowledge sharing through social media applications.

**49.7. Haleema Parveen**, Department of Psychology, Preston University, Islamabad, Pakistan;

**Maher Bano**, Department of Psychology, Preston University, Kohat Campus, Pakistan.

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' STRESS AND JOB SATISFACTION: MODERATING ROLE OF TEACHERS' EMOTIONS

The present research attempted to investigate the moderating role of teachers' emotion in teaching on the relationship between teachers' stress and job satisfaction. It was assumed that teachers' emotion would moderate the relationship between teachers' stress and satisfaction with job. The sample of the study (N=200) included male and female teachers from universities of Multan, Lahore, Sargodha and Islamabad. To measure study variables, Emotions in Teaching Inventory (Diefendorff *et al.*, 2005), Teachers' Stress Inventory (Schutz and Long, 1988), and Teacher Satisfaction Scale (Ho and Au, 2006) were used. The results revealed that teachers' stress was negatively related to positive emotions in teaching and job satisfaction while positive emotions were found positively related to job satisfaction. Positive emotions and negative emotions were found to be significant moderators between the relationship of teachers' stress and job satisfaction. The research highlighted the protruding importance of affiliated emotions of teachers with their jobs thus it should be taken into consideration.

- 49.8. Farzana Ashraf and Aasia Nusrat**, Department of Humanities, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad, (Lahore Campus), Pakistan;  
Dania Mehboob, Department of Psychology, University of Management & Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.

PREDICTIVE ROLE OF PERSONALITY  
CHARACTERISTICS IN POSITIVE EMOTIONS AND  
CREATIVITY: A STUDY OF PAKISTANI NUNS

The present study aimed at exploring the influence of personality characteristics on positive emotions and creativity in a sample of Pakistani nuns. Personality characteristics were hypothesized to have an influence on positive emotions and creativity. The study sample comprised 94 Roman Catholic nuns associated with churches, schools and hostels in Lahore. Measures of Ten Item Personality Inventory (Gosling, Rentfrow, and Swann, 2003), Kaufman Domains of Creativity Scale (Kaufman, 2012) and Emotional Needs Scale (Culham, 2008) were used to assess personality characteristics, creativity and positive emotions, respectively. The analysis revealed that extraversion personality was the strongest predictor of creativity and positive emotions in nuns. In conclusion, personality characteristics were inferred to be an important factor for facilitating creativity and positive emotions and may well be able to support individuals during unhealthy or difficult circumstances.

- 49.9. Syeda Shabana Kirmani**, Department of Faculty of Management Sciences, International Islamic University, Islamabad;  
**Saman Attiq**, School of Management Sciences, Air University, Islamabad;  
**Haroon Bakari**, Department of Business Administration, (Thatta Campus), University of Sindh, Jamshoro;  
**Mahreen Irfan**, Fuji Fertilizers Company (BQP), Islamabad.

ROLE OF CORE SELF EVALUATION AND ACQUIRED  
MOTIVATIONS IN EMPLOYEE TASK PERFORMANCE

The study developed and tested a model to examine the influence of personality traits and motivational needs on task performance behavior of university teachers in Pakistan. Using convenience sampling technique, 650 structured questionnaires were administered to faculty members in Pakistani universities. The findings showed that core self-evaluations influence acquired motivational needs that is need for power has positive impact on task performance behaviors than need for achievement

whereas need for affiliation has no impact on task performance behavior. This study has added to existing literature by introducing motivational needs as an important facilitator in the link between core self-evaluations and task performance behavior. This is among first studies that has incorporated core self-evaluations within the acquired needs framework particularly in the Asian context. Major implications of the study were also discussed.

**49.10. Momtaz Sultana, Muhammad Kamal Uddin**, Department of Psychology, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

#### PARENTAL REJECTION, DEPRESSION AND INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

The present study tested whether relation between parental rejection and internet addiction was mediated through depression. Two hundred and thirty university students, ranging in age from 18 to 25 years, responded to the adult versions of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for fathers and for mothers (Uddin and Aktar, 2015), Beck Depression Inventory (Uddin, 2013), and Internet Addiction Test (Uddin and Sultana, 2016), along with a Personal Information Form. Results of independent sample t-test indicated significant gender differences in paternal rejection only. Bivariate correlations showed that parental rejection was positively associated with depression and internet addiction. Multiple regression analysis revealed that mother and father rejection jointly explained about 26% variance in depression and 21% variance in internet addiction of both female and male university students. Mediation analysis showed that depression partially mediated the relation between parental rejection and internet addiction.

**49.11. Noreena Kausar, Bushra Akram and Fayyaz Ahmad**, Department of Statistics, University of Gujrat, Gujrat;  
**Saima Dawood**, Center for Clinical Psychology, University of Punjab, Lahore.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDIGENOUS PARENTAL PERCEIVED STRESS SCALE FOR CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

The major aim of this study was to develop an indigenous Parental Perceived Stress Scale in Urdu for parents of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). The research was divided into two phases: In Phase-I, indigenous Parental Perceived Stress Scale was developed and



in Phase-II, psychometric properties of the scale were established. An item pool of 46 items was generated based on the Lazarus and Folkman's (1984) stress model and interviewing the parents having children with ASD. A purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample of 502 parents from different special educational institutes. Generated items were evaluated by a panel of experts and were pilot tested on 25 parents. Exploratory factor analysis fixed to seven factor structure with 42 items. Confirmatory factor analysis yielded 32 item scale revealing Cronbach alpha of .95 indicating the scale as a reliable and valid scale for the measurement of parental perceived stress for parents of children with ASD. Clinical implications of the study indicate its use for counseling and clinical services.

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psc.edu.pk; Emails: [pscuok@yahoo.com](mailto:pscuok@yahoo.com), [psc@uok.edu.pk](mailto:psc@uok.edu.pk)
- 50.1. **Dr. Kaiser Bengali**, Economist, Governments of Balochistan and Sindh  
in National Finance Commission.

#### THE MAKING OF BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAM

The Benazir Income Support Program (BISP), introduced in 2008-09, is a unique cash support scheme for economically stressed families. Its uniqueness arises from several facets. The cash transfers are provided only to women aged over 18 years and have been ever married. It is unconditional and aimed at supplementing income as opposed to alleviating poverty. It was politically neutral, given that the facility to identify potential beneficiaries was extended to all parliamentarians, irrespective of party affiliation. A set of filters, applied electronically, ensured objectivity in beneficiary selection. Disbursement mechanism was automated to ensure minimal leakage. This paper outlines the process of the preparatory work that went into designing BISP--the conceptual debates, the beneficiary identification and disbursement procedures, etc.--involving a combination of high quality research with political decision making. It also addresses the debates surrounding BISP, cites independent empirical studies that show that the parliamentarian-based beneficiary selection mechanism was efficient and equitable and did indeed cover the deserving and also responds to the variety of criticisms.

- 50.2. **Dr. Muhammad Ali Shaikh**, Professor of Mass Communication and Vice Chancellor, Sindh Madressat ul Islam University, Karachi.

#### PERSECUTION OF PRESS IN SINDH: CASE STUDY OF *AL-WAHEED* AND *WATAN* NEWSPAPERS DURING POLITICAL MOVEMENTS, 1920-22

The purpose of this research was to study the persecution of press in Sindh during the currency of Pan-Indian political movements known as Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements, during 1920-22. In this regard the case study of two popular newspapers, *Al-Waheed* and *Watan*, were conducted to understand the mechanism of monitoring and controlling the newspapers in Sindh by the colonial rulers. The study explores the political landscape of Sindh in particular and India in general during those

turbulent times as well as examines the state of journalism in the province at that time. With the help of the case study of two popular newspapers, the study highlights the mechanism adopted by the colonial government for monitoring and controlling the press in Sindh. In this regard, the archival official records as well as translations of the critical articles published in those newspapers were accessed at the India Office Records (IOR) section of British Library, London. The methodology adopted for the current study mainly comprised historical, analytical and content analysis. The study concludes that the press in Sindh faced severe hardships at the hands of the British government through a coercive mechanism with active involvement and concurrence of all the capitals of Sindh's governance, i.e. Karachi, Bombay, Delhi and London. The study is first of its kind that highlights the role played and sacrifices rendered by press in Sindh for the freedom of press during colonial rule in 1920-22.

**50.3. Dr. Farah Gul Baqai**, Senior Research fellow, NIHCR, Quaid -i- Azam University, Islamabad.

#### JENKINS' DELIBERATIONS ON COMMUNAL CONFLICT WITH THE LEADERS OF PUNJAB: 1946-47 (PART-II)

Bhim Sen Sacher informed Jenkins about the destruction caused by arson in Lahore. Akbari Mandi, Chune Mandi, Chauhatta Basti, Bhagat Singh Basti, Kucha Kagzian and Pipal Vehra had been burnt down. The fire brigade could not cope with those vast and dispersed areas. If someone tried to extinguish the fire he was shot at by the police. Bhim Sen Sacher suggested that the only way to save Lahore was to impose martial law in the city. He hoped that the Governor would take that step immediately. Jenkins thanked Lala Bhim Sen Sacher and Gokul for their letters informing him about Lahore. Jenkins explained that fire brigade had done a good job in spite of constraints and difficulties. He believed that all communities had access to incendiary materials, and could use it without detection by traversing joined roof-tops. Throwing fire-balls from one house to another was wreaking devastation. Checking trouble of that kind was not an easy job but searches were carried out and culprits were arrested.

- 50.4. Dr. Mussarat Jabeen**, Head of Department, School of Integrated Social Sciences, University of Lahore, Sub Campus, Sargodha.

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN:  
PARTICIPATION, REPRESENTATION AND  
EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**

Politics is the field where women have been ignored since ancient times, due to the political notions determined by ideological beliefs and cultural norms. Among the United Nations' measures to remove gender inequalities, include recommendation for reserving 30 per cent seats for women in legislatures. In Pakistan, this remarkable change was effected in 2000 as it reserved 33 percent seats for women at the local government and 17 per cent at the Provincial/National Assemblies and the Senate level so about 40,000 women entered in local bodies throughout the country in 2000-01, and almost 55,000 women contested local government in 2005. Despite these developments, women are still facing challenges that deter the full realization of their roles as active interlocutors of policy-making. Keeping in view these aspects, this paper has analyzed the local government, focusing on women, exploring whether the increasing number of women in legislatures is merely a numerical strength or is empowering them, too, whether they are the 'subjects of change' or the 'agents of change.' It is calculated that administrative structures of local government is male-dominated, whereas women are trying to ensure their position, however, gendered barriers remain unbroken.

- 50.5. Dr. Hina Khan**, Assistant Professor, Department of General History, University of Karachi, Karachi.

**WOMEN-ORIENTED CSOS IN A FRAGILE STATE:  
A GENDERED REVIEW OF STATE-CIVIL SOCIETY  
IMBROGLIO IN PAKISTAN'S HISTORY**

State-Civil Society relations in Pakistan have seldom been far from problematic and when it comes to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working for women empowerment and gender equality the relations with the state become highly adverse. According to several researches, gender insensitivity is often an important characteristic of fragile states. In this context, this paper seeks to explore the role of CSOs working for women empowerment in the history of Pakistan and their relationship with the state of Pakistan. It also tends to assess whether an improvement in this relationship can possibly help to diminish the fragility of the Pakistani

state. The paper is based on qualitative research with an analytical approach and has been completed with the help of interviews with relevant persons and overview of related material in print and on line.

**50.6. Dr. Aisha Shahzad**, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore.

ISSUES OF ETHNIC DIVERSITY AND JUST  
DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN WITH A SPECIAL FOCUS  
ON THE SERAIKI ETHNIC GROUP

Ethnicity implies the sense of belonging together as the cultural group in a given society. It is a complex combination of racial, cultural and historical characteristics by which people differentiate themselves from other groups. This research envisages the genesis and the evolution of ethnicity as a political concept, the problems of ethnicity in a heterogeneous, multicultural state and the phenomenon of ethno-nationalism in its historical and analytical perspective in the federation of Pakistan with special reference to the status of Seraiki ethnic group. In fact, ethnic expressions exist in all multicultural states and distinct ethnic groups evaluate themselves through communal prism. The less privileged groups develop abhorrence against the over-privileged groups due to the persistence of socioeconomic injustices. Factors like the gap between core and periphery, asymmetrical modernization and authoritarian trends lead towards ethnic disruption. Same is the case with Pakistan, a multilingual, multiracial and multiethnic state with federating units reflecting various diversities. The analysis of ethno-nationalism in Pakistan highlights factors, like regional cultural identity, relative deprivation among regions, centralized state structure, denial of accepting regional language as national language and the absence of democratic values as being the rootcauses of the Bengali separatism. The assimilationist policies of the government do not acknowledge the regional/ethnic aspirations. Denial of pluralistic approach has been thwarting the demand for provincial autonomy. The nature of ethnic consciousness in the Seraiki belt, analyzed in this article, is found to be nurtured by the perceived socio-economic injustice at intra-provincial level between the regions of South Punjab and Central and Northern Punjab put together.

- 50.7. Muhammad Mustafa Raza**, Senior Lecturer, DHA Suffa University , Karachi;  
**Dr. Muhammad Moiz Khan**, Assistant Professor, Department of History , Karachi University, Karachi.

THE SHIFT OF POWER FROM THE PUBLIC  
REPRESENTATIVES TO THE BUREAUCRATIC AND  
MILITARY ELITE: CASE STUDY OF THE  
FIRST DECADE OF PAKISTAN

A combination of military coups with irregular intervals and failed democratic governments has underpinned Pakistan's chronic instability. This paper explores the impediments in the path of democracy in Pakistan caused by the entanglement of institutions. The basic democratic principles, on which the movement for the creation of Pakistan was launched and succeeded, were lost within the first decade of independence. Several scholars hold that the people of Pakistan got liberated from the British and Hindu majority to be enslaved by socio-political and military elite. The failure of politicians in devising a viable political system resulted in the bureaucratic-military nexus as they made every effort to curb parliamentary politics. Musical chair game of power became the norm of the day which resulted in the decay of democracy and other institutions. Unlike its counterpart, Indian National Congress, Muslim League due to weak and loose political organization, failed miserably in areas constituting Pakistan which prevented it in playing a consolidating role. Moreover, the threats from India and Afghanistan forced the political leadership to invest heavily in security to deter Indian and Afghan threats. In fact, it was the imbalance between the civil and military components of the state, which became the key reason behind the political chaos in Pakistan during its first decade. The Army emerged as an overwhelming force overpowering all other institutions in the country. Democratic ideals such as rule of people through their representatives, fair representation and provincial autonomy, pronounced in the 1940 Lahore Resolution, were soon forgotten. Weak democratic forces could not compete with the skilled bureaucracy and a powerful army. Such chaotic conditions proved instrumental in leading to the proclamation of the first Martial Law in Pakistan.

**50.8. Dr. Mehwish Malghani**, Assistant Professor, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta.

**Dr. Sumaira Shafiq**, Assistant Professor, Institute of Kashmir Studies, University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Muzaffarabad.

#### DISCURSIVE FUNCTIONING OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN POLITICAL PARTIES' MANIFESTOS IN PAKISTANI ELECTION 2013

The political discourse plays an essential role in shaping the perceptions and ideologies of people. The present research, titled 'Discursive Functioning of Parts of Speech in Political Parties' Manifestos', focuses on the role of the discursive use of the parts of speech in Pakistani political parties' manifestos, pertaining to the general election of 2013. The research is aimed at the linguistic analysis of the political discourse presented in the parties' manifestos, focusing on parts of speech. The Van Dijk Socio Cognitive Model (1998) and Tajfel's and Turner's Social Identity Approach (1979) have served as the theoretical framework for this study. Corpus-based methodology was used for the Critical Discourse Analysis of the five political parties selected on the basis of popularity. The research revealed that all political parties studied used different arts of speech as a discursive strategy to frame positive images of their own party and negative images of the other parties. This was done by the parties in order to transform people's ideology and identities in their own favor.

**50.9. Ms. Saima Zafar**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Social Work, University of Karachi.

#### AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIOCULTURAL BARRIERS ON SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN SAHIWAL DIVISION

The paper sets out to discuss impact of socio-cultural barriers on social empowerment of rural women in term of decision making related to their personal as well as social life in Sahiwal division. Pakistan is a patriarchal society characterized by patri-local residence and exclusion of women from the right of inheritance and succession, which pave ways for male-headed society. In addition, socio-cultural factors strongly favour male-dominance and an inferior status of females in all walks of life. A quantitative approach was adopted for carrying out current study. A survey instrument was designed and employed for data collection from 384 respondents from rural areas of Sahiwal division. The findings of the study

revealed that less than one third (31.25%) of the respondents were consulted in decision-making about domestic matters. Likewise, more than half (51.8%) of the respondents were not independent in moving out of home for meeting any social need. Similarly, more than one third (41.4%) of the respondents were not free to visit their friends in the neighborhood. The study concludes that women in the rural areas are less empowered and still suffering socially, economically and psychologically in their day to day life. The study provides an insight for professional social workers, policy makers and stakeholders in public and private sectors for influencing policy-making and planning for revisiting and redesigning existing policies and plans intended for empowerment of rural women in Pakistan.



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**psc.edu.pk; Emails: [pscuk@yahoo.com](mailto:pscuk@yahoo.com), [psc@uok.edu.pk](mailto:psc@uok.edu.pk)**
- 51.1. **Prof. Dr. Harbans Mukhia**, Former Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Dehli, and Editor, *Medieval History Journal*, India.

#### HISTORY AS PROFESSION AND AS POLITICAL CAPITAL

History comes to us from various agencies not just academics in schools and colleges; but diverse inputs to all those who haven't studied history, like popular history, through cinema, poetry, folklore, myths, theatre; history has several modes of percolation to society. Also, a kind of history is propagated in an organized manner as is done by organizations as RSS which is a practical approach to history as differentiated from an academic approach to history; the former is more political than the latter though both come with an aspect of politics. History thus has much wider reach than what is taught in schools or colleges.

- 51.2. **Dr. Humera Naz**, Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of Karachi, Karachi.

#### SINDH UNDER THE MUGHALS: SOME GLIMPSES FROM *TARIKH-I-MASUMI* AND *MAZHAR-I-SHAHJAHANI*

The Mughal period (1592-1737 CE) rightly claims to produce an abundant amount of literature on history and culture of Sindh. This article aims to highlight impacts of Mughal rule on politics, administration and society of Sindh. There were a number of official writers emerged, who endeavored for drawing a plausibly adequate picture of the Mughal administration. Their narrations have been qualified by the quality and expanse of available information. Studies of the Mughal administration in Sindh are, for the most part, relied upon notable works significantly include some indigenous historical sources. This article fundamentally based upon the two such masterpieces titled *Tarikh-i-Sindh* alias *Tarikh-i-Masumi* (c. 1593 CE) and the *Mazhar-i-Shahjahani* (c. 1634 CE). Both of these compilations offer an overview of the dynamics of the Mughal politics concerning different administrative units and offices. Besides the political history, some new aspects in terms of socioeconomic conditions are also evident on the basis of the first hand record I anticipate that this endeavor

would reveal some extent the true perception about the politics and society in Sindh under the Mughals.

- 51.3. Muhammad Nawaz Bhatti**, Associate Professor, Department of Politics & International Relations, University of Sargodha, Sargodha;  
**Muhammad Farooq**, Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Multan.

#### ASSESSING THE RELEVANCE OF INDUS WATERS TREATY TO THE INTERNATIONAL LAW ON NON- NAVIGATIONAL USES OF THE INTERNATIONAL WATERCOURSES

Indus Waters Treaty is the most comprehensive and complex document which divides Indus Rivers System between India and Pakistan. It has continued to function through three wars and various political tensions between both neighboring states. It was signed in 1960 when no international law was available to deal the non-navigational uses of the international watercourses. Since the Helsinki rules were adopted by the International Association of Law in 1966 and the United Nations Convention on International Water Courses was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1997, both documents have little effect on the terms and conditions of the Indus Waters Treaty. This paper is an attempt to explore the relevance of the provisions of the Treaty to the contemporary international law on non-navigational uses of the international rivers.

- 51.4. Munir Moosa Sadruddin**, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi.

#### A LOW-COST SOCIO-CULTURALLY SITUATED MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION FOR THE WELL-BEING OF PAKISTANI YOUNG WOMEN: A REFLECTIVE NARRATIVE

The paper sets out to briefly discuss mental health challenges faced by Pakistani young women and brings out an innovative solution through a multidisciplinary approach i.e., socio-culturally situated low-cost digital intervention. The paper begins with an overview of mental health issues. It then sheds light on the scope of open education and innovation in Pakistan. Finally, through a reflective narrative approach, I have explored my personal journey of becoming a networked practitioner and how an open educational website emerged to intersect the needs of Pakistani

young women. Data is gathered from 137 reflective diary entries and analyzed through narrative analysis approach. Digital literacy and open networking practices have shaped my digital identity and wed me to embrace open scholarship. Networking and collaboration have helped me filtering Open Educational Resources (OERs). Further, collaborative activities encouraged participants to become the co-producers of resource development. Overall, an adaptation of low-cost technology has potentially helped participants to reflect and embrace their personal identities.

**51.5. Ayra Indrias Patras**, PhD Scholar; **Dr. Ahmed Usman**, Assistant Professor, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

**ADULTERY, THE GROUND FOR DISSOLUTION OF  
CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE IN PAKISTAN: INTERSECTIONAL  
CONSTRAINT TO CHRISTIAN WOMEN IN PAKISTAN**

Divorce from a distressful and unhappy marital alliance implies emancipation from perpetual pain, abuse, agony and violence but the social stigma attached to a divorced woman casts its shadow for life in the patriarchal and paternalistic socio-cultural settings in Pakistan. Seeking a judicial redress for dissolution of marriage is a legal right that needs to be available equally to both men and omen. However, Christian married couples who apply for a divorce, are left with no options except to invoke the charge of adultery under Christian Divorce Act 1869. Proving adultery as a ground for dissolution of marriage stands as an impediment entailing character assassination of the accused and narrows the application of divorce on other grounds, such as domestic violence, abandonment by husbands and cruelty. The clergy representing Christian community fully supports the ground of adultery for dissolution of Christian marriage and vehemently opposes any position that calls for inclusion of no-fault divorce.

- 51.6. Shugla Mandokheil**, Lecturer, Government Girls College, Quetta Cantt;  
**Fouzia Rehman Khan**, Assistant Professor, Department of English,  
 Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University Quetta;  
**Sumaira Shafiq**, Assistant Professor, Institute of Kashmir Studies ,  
 University of Azad Jammu& Kashmir, Muzaffarabad.

**CAN THE SUBALTERN SKETCH? A CRITICAL  
 SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF THE NOVEL 'MUNNU: A BOY  
 FROM KASHMIR'**

This paper is formulated under the conceptual framework of Gayatri Spivak's theory of Can Subaltern Speak? And explores the potential permeability of visual resources as a form of discourse through which subalterns found opportunity to counter media hegemony and make their voices heard. In order to analyze the selected graphic novel Munnu: A Boy From Kashmir (2015) the present qualitative study applies Grunter Kress and Theo Van Leeuwen's model of visual design (2010) that connects the representational meaning to the interactive one. The analyst reflected upon how the interplay of visuals images and words together displayed the theme of Kashmir's subjugation as well as how this genre has proved supportive to author to counter the said hegemony. Hence, the study found consent, political domination and media control as the broad elements that can be seen in the novel and also the study concludes that counter hegemony is possible through such literary genres, as the novel's narrator has communicated those aspects of hegemonic situation in Kashmir to a large audience through literary discourse of graphic novel genre that are chiefly absent from mainstream media's treatments of the Kashmir's conflict.

- 51.7. Rashid Jamal**, PhD Scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Karachi.

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MUNICIPAL  
 POWERS IN KARACHI**

This study aims to draw a comparative analysis of the powers of local governments in Karachi. The subject of local government structure and its authority has become more important in the current local scenario. The findings of the study reveal that in past successive civilian governments in Pakistan did not pay attention to developing a solid local government system and instead preferred controlling districts and tehsils through the bureaucracy, with the absence of democracy and accountability at the local level. Instead of using this third tier of the government for the delivery

of swift and better municipal services, they always made an effort to keep them weakened through legislation a different levels. The situation has now got worst in the biggest city and economic hub of Pakistan where people are deprived of basic facilities due to a handicapped system. The Mayor of the biggest city of Pakistan felt powerless as the provincial government through the Sindh Local Government Act 2013 deprived the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation of its main functions. The local bodies will have to be given the authority and essential powers. Only then these institutions can be made capable of providing basic services to the people.

- 51.8. Farooq Ahmed**, PhD Scholar, Department of Anthropology, Quaid-i-Azam University (QAU) Islamabad, Pakistan;  
**Muhammad Shahid**, Health Economist, Member, The Professional Society of Health Economics and Outcome Research (ISPOR) Pakistan

UNDERSTANDING FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCES,  
DIETARY PERCEPTIONS AND PRACTICES IN THE  
HOUSEHOLDS FACING HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION  
IN RAJANPUR DISTRICT, PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

Household Food Insecurity is the underlying cause of hunger and maternal-child undernutrition. This study aims to understand household experiences, practices and perceptions regarding food insecurity and dietary diversity at the community level in one of the most underdeveloped districts, Rajanpur, in South-Punjab. This study majorly used ethnographic research methods for data collection, supplemented by a food insecurity survey. The study attempted to investigate households' inability to access food and to analyze poor mothers' perspectives and practices regarding daily diet, healthy and unsafe foods, along with variety and diversity of diet. Data found that immediate and the most conspicuous problem was the limited diversity of food. Overall, the low income of poor households determined the low quality of the diet. The foods unavailable or scarce in the households were perceived as healthy foods. Data revealed low-income households had to eat monotonous, old, used, expired and rotten foods. Poor rural households had to sell off their highly energetic food items (honey, chicken, milk, purified butter and eggs) only because they wanted to earn a little amount of money, which makes poor rural mothers and children food insecure. Besides, local markets also sell out low-quality foods. The most serious issue was inflation, which squeezes the poor's buying capacity. Data analysis revealed that micronutrient deficiencies in mothers and children (hidden hunger) resulted owing to the consumption

of less diverse food. The analysis informs that although there was no absolute hunger in the community, limited diet diversity or lack of access to fruit, meat and milk were the real barriers for poor households because of high inflation. Recommendations include reducing inequalities, enhancing household income, controlling food prices and promoting a culture of diverse food instead of commercialization is highly recommended to alleviate hunger and malnutrition at the micro-level.

52. **Paradigms**, Vol. 13, No. 1, 2019. ISSN: 1996-2800. Editor: Prof. Dr. Ather Azim Khan, University of Central Punjab, Lahore. Organization: Faculty of Management, University of Central Punjab, 1-Khayaban-e-Jinnah, Johar Town, Lahore, Pakistan. Email: [paradigms@ucp.edu.pk](mailto:paradigms@ucp.edu.pk), Website: [www.paradigms.ucp.edu.pk](http://www.paradigms.ucp.edu.pk)
- 52.1. **Syed Zain-ul-Abdin**, Assistant Professor, Air University School of Management, Air University, Islamabad;  
**Khurram Shahzad, Muhammad Kaleemullah**, Lecturer, Lahore Business School, The University of Lahore, Lahore Campus;  
**Mumtaz Ahmad**, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur.

REAL-ESTATE INVESTOR'S PSYCHOLOGY:  
HEURISTICS AND PROSPECT FACTORS

This study contributes to the research related to investors' behavior. Heuristics and prospect theories are currently the most researched areas in the domain of behavioral finance. However, these theories have not been thoroughly examined, tested or validated. This study aims to use heuristics and prospect theories to examine the influences of behavioral constructs on real estate agents' investment decision and performance in Pakistan. Heuristics model consists of five constructs and the prospect model consists of three constructs--both sets of constructs are tested separately. The central theme of investment performance is to measure the level of satisfaction toward investment decision. The research findings are based on data collected from 254 real estate investors. Smart PLS 3.00 was used to apply SEM-PLS analysis to the collected data. The results show that gambling and availability heuristics are the strongest positive predictors of the investment performance of real estate investors. The prospect-based relationships show that loss and regret aversion are positive, statistically supported and substantial. Overall, the heuristics model has higher predictive power than prospect model in explaining the investment performance of real estate investors in Pakistan.

- 52.2. **Ayaz Muhammad Khan** and **Amoa Ramzan**, University of Education Lahore, Pakistan.

CASUAL COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION OF J. C.  
MAXWELL'S LEADERSHIP LEVELS AND ITS  
IMPACT ON ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE AT  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LEVEL

Change and change process are always invented to be the paramount reality of all time intervals. Organizations and systems ought to change

and develop their preferences with the new-fangled practices of change by filling the wants and predilections of customers. The study was concentrated to discover the role of the stages of leadership proposed by a renowned leadership developer / expert of 21 century named J.C Maxwell and the effects on administrative change at the elementary school level. The study was Causal Comparative type and Quantitative in nature. By using multistage sampling techniques, 449 teachers from 163 elementary schools were selected from District Lahore for data assortment. Two structured research questionnaires were used to collect data from leaders and their subordinates. Change Management Questionnaire was self-developed ( $\alpha=.89$ ) and Leadership Level Assessment Questionnaire was adopted which was tested and validated. The results were prosecuted that the five stages of leadership anticipated by Maxwell positively correlated with organizational change. All the levels were significantly correlated with change in the organization except permission level. Maxwell's five levels positively correlated with the organizational change, Pinnacle ( $r=.65$ ), People Development ( $r=.31$ ), Production ( $r=.31$ ), Permission ( $r=.96$ ), and Position ( $r=.68$ ). Supplementary conclusions explored that there exists literature support having a relationship of organizational change with five levels of leadership.

**52.3. Irfan Siddique, Irfan Saleem, Aqeel Ahmed**, University of Central Punjab, Lahore.

#### WHEN DOES THE AFFILIATE DIRECTOR MATTER MORE FOR FAMILY FIRMS?

With increasing competition, diversity and dynamic market environment, family firms need better entrepreneurial mindsets to tackle all catastrophic situations. The requirement for family firms' survival and growth ends to business diversification. Much has been discussed about the pros and cons of family control and family identity. However, the literature is naive in probing the combined effect of family control, family identity and a moderating effect of affiliate directors on the firm's diversification. Using a socioemotional wealth perspective, our study examines diversification decisions, the one considered as a major decision in making firms as corporate entrepreneurial under family firms. The data is collected from Pakistani family firms operating in the manufacturing sector. The results prove that family control has a direct effect on a firm's diversification and the presence of affiliate directors moderate the relationship between family



control, family identity and a firms' diversification. Our study has recommended future research avenues for family-owned enterprises.

- 52.4. Muhammad Salman Khan**, Institute of Business and Management, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan;  
**Kanwal Iqbal Khan**, IB&M, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore;  
**Shahid Mahmood**, Department of Commerce, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur;  
**Muhammad Sheeraz**, Air University School of Management, Air University, Islamabad.

SYMMETRIC AND ASYMMETRIC VOLATILITY  
CLUSTERING VIA GARCH FAMILY MODELS:  
AN EVIDENCE FROM RELIGION  
DOMINANT COUNTRIES

Volatility clustering and asymmetry are considered as an essential element in time series data analysis for portfolio managers. This study is conducted to analyze the volatility clustering and asymmetry occurrence by employing different GARCH models. Data is collected from 11 Religion Dominant Countries (RDCs) based on daily stock returns from 2011 to 2017. The findings of the study show that volatility clustering increases the asymmetric comportment of daily stock market returns. We estimated the analytical competence of GARCH models and found that GJR-GARCH and EGARCH executed better results than GARCH (p, q) in RDCs stock markets. It also shows that GJR-GARCH and EGARCH explain the asymmetric behavior along with an accurate assessment of volatility clustering for the selected 11 RDCs stock markets. This study helps managers, investors and corporations to make investment-related decisions.

- 52.5. Mohsin Altaf & Faisal Mustafa**, UCP Business School, University of Central Punjab, Pakistan;  
**Mubashar Tanveer**, University of Gujrat, Pakistan;  
**Naveed Mushtaq**, Noon Business School, University of Sargodha, Pakistan.

RELATIONSHIP OF SERVICE QUALITY AND CONSUMER  
LOYALTY: MODERATING ROLE OF CONSUMER  
PERCEPTION OF PUBLIC RELATIONSHIP

Recent research calls to unfold the dynamics of consumer loyalty in the telecommunication sector. This study applies the public relation

perspective to propose the interaction model of public relations perception (PRP) on the service quality and consumer loyalty relationship. Therefore, this study contributes the corporate communication literature and addresses research lacuna that how improved public relation perception combined with service quality effects consumer loyalty in the telecommunication industry of Pakistan. Using the Pakistani sample of n=190 mobile service users, this study validates the public relation perception, interaction model. Results reveal that public relations perception moderates the relationship between service quality and consumer loyalty. Managers of mobile service companies can use these findings while making a strategy for increasing consumer loyalty. Future studies may replicate this moderating effect of public relations perception line of action by using different industry.

**52.6. Arslan Rafi**, Ph.D. Scholar, **Tahir Saeed**, Head of Department of Business Administration, Preston University, Islamabad Campus.

**SALESPERSONS AS BOUNDARY SPANNERS:  
MODERATING ROLE OF SALESPERSONS' EMOTIONAL  
INTELLIGENCE IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY**

Salespersons' function is to build trust among customers by providing them better solutions to their problems. Salespersons require additional skills including adaptive selling and emotional intelligence to cope with the modern behavioral challenges of customers. This research examines the impact of salespersons' skills on customers' behaviors in terms of repeat purchase and word-of-mouth. Furthermore, it explores the mediating role of salespersons' relational behavior besides examining emotional intelligence as a contingent factor between skills-set and customer behavior. The population of this research is national and international pharmaceutical companies in Pakistan. The top ten companies were selected based on market share, highly talented sales force, and a reward system. For inferential statistics, Pearson's Correlation, Simple Regression and Moderating Regression are applied through SEM using SPSS and AMOS. The results revealed a significant positive impact of skills-set on customer behavior (repeat purchase, word-of-mouth). Moreover, the moderation effect of emotional intelligence is that salespersons possessing emotional abilities are more likely to identify customers' needs and alter their selling strategies accordingly. In high-pressure selling techniques, the salespersons' emotional intelligence improves the skills-set by adaptive behaviors of being customer oriented.

These findings have implications for improving interactions in buyer-seller relationships and salespersons selection and training.

- 52.7. Muhammad Waqas, Zafar-Uz-Zaman Anjum, Basharat Naeem and Ahmad Qammar**, COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore Campus; **Farooq Anwar**, The University of Lahore, Lahore.

PERSONAL DEMANDS AND PERSONAL RESOURCES  
AS FACILITATORS TO REDUCE BURNOUT: A LENS OF  
SELF-DETERMINATION THEORY

Purpose of this research paper is to examine the role of personal demands-resources in reducing burnout through the mediating part of Basic Need Satisfaction (BNS). With the help of Self-Determination Theory (SDT), this study proposes that personal demands-resources could play a vital role in satisfying the basic psychological needs of employees, which in turn could reduce the burnout of employees. Total of four hypotheses were developed after a detailed literature review. By using judgmental sampling technique, multi-source data was collected from 392 sales professionals and their respective supervisors of insurance companies of Pakistan by using survey method. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) technique was used to analyze the data by using MPlus software. Results showed that personal resources and personal demands could not impact burnout directly. However, basic need satisfaction fully mediated between personal demands-resources and burnout relationship. This study also indicated future research directions.

- 52.8. Muhammad Umar Nadeem**, Department of Mass Communication, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST); **Rosli Mohammed and Syarizan Dalib**, School of Multimedia Technology & Communication, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia.

AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL  
STUDENTS' ATTITUDE AND INTERCULTURAL  
COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE

This paper targets to explore an association among Attitude Towards Other Cultures (ATOC) and Intercultural Communication Competence (ICC) of the international students from a Non-Western context of Malaysia. A quantitative research approach is adopted and through survey technique, the data is collected from the international students of University Utara Malaysia. The data is analyzed through Analysis of Moment Structure (AMOS). The findings revealed a positive significant

relationship between ATOC and ICC. International students possess such attitudes that are favorable for their competency in intercultural communication. Furthermore, it is evident from the findings of this study that attitude towards other cultures is one of the predictors of intercultural communication competence.

**52.9. Muhammad Umer Niaz, Mazhar Iqbal**, Faculty of Management & Social Sciences, Capital University of Science & Technology, Islamabad.

#### EFFECT OF MICROFINANCE ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN

Women empowerment is a pivotal issue of developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa. Zero poverty and gender equality are the distinctive goals among SDGs of UN. Considering the empirically tested impact of microfinance on women empowerment in different regions of the world, this paper assesses the impact of microfinance on empowerment and poverty alleviation in women living in Pakistan. This impact has been analyzed comprehensively with better empirical methodology (Ordinary Least Square=OLS and Propensity Score Matching=PSM) and comparatively a larger cross-sectional dataset of 670 respondents. From the values of the responses, Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has been developed to assess the multidimensional poverty levels of the respondents. Results showed that exposure to microfinance has a positive impact on women empowerment, poverty alleviation and social status of women by raising their income level. Therefore, it is concluded that microfinance and MFIs are considered to be an effective mechanism for attaining the SDGs in Pakistan.

**52.10. Ammara Mubashar and Sumayya Chughtai**, International Islamic University, Islamabad;

**Faid Gul**, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

#### AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION ON MOTIVES OF TRADE CREDIT USAGE OF PAKISTANI MANUFACTURING SECTOR

This study aims to examine the motivation factors of firms to extend trade credit to their clients. Data are collected of 150 manufacturing firms listed at Pakistan Stock Exchange for the period 2005 to 2016. Using dynamic panel estimation, the study finds that firms are offering trade credit considering the commercial motives and helping hand motive whereas large firms are found to be reluctant to extend trade credit. The role of

concentrated markets does not prove in granting trade credit. This study also examines the impact of previous period trade credit and found to have a positive relationship which suggests that previous credit relationships do matter for short term financing. The results of the study are useful to academic researchers and managers in specific areas of trade credit management and working capital management in general.

- 52.11. Waqas Zaki and Bilal Sarwar**, School of Accounting and Finance, University of Central Punjab, Lahore;  
**Asad Ali and Abu Bakar**, Department of Management Sciences, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar Campus, Pakistan.

#### ROLE OF SELF-EFFICACY IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF TRAINING AND EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

This study highlights the significance of incorporating self-efficacy cues into training and its impact on perceived employee performance. The study examines the mediating role of self-efficacy beliefs of individuals in the relationship between training and employee performance. The population comprises permanent employees of the banking sector of Pakistan. The sample of 384 individuals has been taken for the study. Mediation analysis is performed by using a regression analysis method. Results of the study confined the proposed relationship with partial mediation. The findings of this study shed light on the role of self-efficacy in the performance enhancement of employees through training and development.

- 52.12. Muhammad Abbas**, Department of Management Sciences, Air University, Multan Campus;  
**Muhammad Azhar Aslam**, Department of Commerce, Higher Education Department, Punjab, Pakistan;  
**Khawar Naheed, Muhammad Aamir**, Department of Commerce, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan.

#### INTERRELATIONSHIP AMONG CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FIRM PERFORMANCE: PANEL STUDY FROM PAKISTAN

Corporate governance and working capital management are considered as critical areas of finance. The objective of this research work is to analyze the interrelationship among corporate governance, working capital management and performance of firms. Financial data of 140 non-financial firms listed in Pakistan Stock Exchange from 2008 to 2015

constitute the sample for this study. Pooled Ordinary Least Square estimation method is used to estimate the formulated relationships. After examining the direct impact of corporate governance on the performance of the firm, this study revealed that ownership concentration and board size positively affect firm performance whereas CEO duality has a negative effect on firm performance. The second relationship examined the impact of working capital management on the performance of the firm. This study found a significant negative impact of the cash conversion cycle and positive impact of current ratio on firm performance respectively. The third relationship studied the impact of corporate governance on working capital management. This study found that board size has positive impact whereas ownership concentration negatively affects the cash conversion cycle. This study also revealed that board size and ownership concentration both affect the current ratio positively.

**52.13. Shafia Gul and Zaheer Abbas**, Faculty of Management Sciences, International Islamic University, Islamabad;  
**Syed Ahsin Ali Shah**, Department of Computer Sciences and Information Technology, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

#### BANK RELATIONSHIP AND CORPORATE DECISIONS OF NON-FINANCIAL FIRMS: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN

The aim of this study is to examine the important role of banks in the governance of non-financial companies listed in the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) as well as to investigate the influence of bank presence within a firm, both as shareholder and creditor, on corporate decisions (liquidity level, investment and firm performance). It has been examined that bank as a shareholder of the firm helps Pakistan's non-financial firms in getting easy access to bank loans. Empirical analysis has been conducted on secondary data set taken from 35 non-financial firms of PSX from 2010-2015. The results taken using Two-Stage Least Squares Method show that bank as the firm's creditor negatively affects a firm's performance and the firm's liquidity level. Besides this, the results clarify that the bank as a firm's shareholder positively influences from performance and the firm's liquidity. Moreover, bank relationship with firms as a fund provider and owner positively influence a firm's investment decisions. Furthermore, the results show that the bank as a shareholder of the firm assists firms in acquiring bank loans. The findings of this study

recommend that the firms in Pakistan should establish their relationship with banks, offering lenient control over investment ventures and also aiding in maintaining positive liquidity level.

**52.14. Jam Sajjad Hussain and Mugheesuddin Sheikh**, Lecturer, School of Media and Communication Studies, University of Management & Technology, Lahore.

SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE ELECTRONIC AND PRINT  
MEDIA PSYCHOLOGICALLY EMPOWER ECONOMIC  
DISASTER STRICKEN FAMILIES IN PAKISTAN: (A CASE  
STUDY ANALYSIS OF SUNDAR INDUSTRIAL ESTATE  
FACTORY COLLAPSE IN LAHORE)

This research aims to analyse the Normative Approach of Electronic and Print Media towards Social Constructionism with special focus to news reporting in disaster management for the establishment of safer communities in Pakistan. The researchers employed Qualitative Methodology for textual analysis of news reporting by electronic and print media of a manmade disaster of Sundar Industrial Estate 4-storey Factory Collapse, Lahore, Pakistan in November 2015, leaving 45 people dead and 103 injured were extricated alive by disaster response authorities. The texts of news and feature stories aired / published in leading five newspapers and five electronic media channels were analysed for this study. The findings of the research showed that the media was confined by law enforcement agencies at the designated place, a few yards away from the incident spot and was provided controlled information about the disaster by designated spokespeople of different government departments. Owing to which, majority of the media men aired and published news stories and features which led to creating a sense of safety among the aggrieved families whereas media also proved a helping hand of all disaster response authorities including Pakistan Army, Punjab Emergency Service, a response force of Provincial Disaster Management Authority & other related departments in the specific incident of disaster management. The results further showed that the media with normative approach was the most appropriate tool of information dissemination in developing countries during disasters. This research may open new horizons on the topic under discussion for future researchers.

**52.15. Sher Ali, Ayesha Bibi, Maaz Ahmad, Fazle Wahid and Abil Ali,**  
Department of Economics, Islamia College, Peshawar.

**IMPACT OF WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT ON WORKING  
PERFORMANCE OF FEMALES IN HEALTH  
SECTOR OF DISTRICT PESHAWAR**

The prime objective of this study is to investigate the impact of work-family conflict on the working performance of females in health sector district Peshawar. The Pashtun culture creates many problems for working women because in Pashtun's tradition the work of women outside the home is not considered good. Therefore, working women face many hurdles at home and at the working place. Such hurdles affect their work performance both physically and mentally. The health sector is selected because it is one of the important and busiest sectors, which requires more attention and time. Women working in the health sector are not able to provide enough time for their family members. Primary data is collected through a questionnaire. All the collected information is then put into the regression framework. The results of the technique reported that work-family conflict is negatively affecting work performance in the health sector in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Proper attention should be given to women who are working outside their homes in policy formulation from both public and private sectors in order to reduce pressure on women and to increase their performance at the workplace.

**52.16. Fauzia Mubarik and Fareeha Riaz,** National University of Modern Languages Islamabad;  
**Attiya Yasmin Javid,** Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad, Pakistan.

**MACROECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF CURRENT  
ACCOUNT IN SOUTH-ASIAN COUNTRIES**

This paper empirically investigates the impact of Net Foreign Assets (NFA), Trade Openness (OPEN), Nominal Exchange Rate (NER) and Domestic Relative Income (DRI) on selected South-Asian countries for the time period of 32 years from 1984-2015. Co-integration technique is used to identify the long-run effect of macroeconomic variables on current account balances. Johansen and Juselius (1990) Co-integration technique has been used to identify the existence of a long-run relationship between current account and expected explanatory variables within the VAR model. Whereas, for the identification of the short-run effect of the explanatory variables on the current account, the Vector Error Correction



Model (VECM) has been employed. The results indicate that NFA, OPEN, and DRI are important factors in explaining the long-run behavior of the current account than the NER. The results also prove that NFA, OPEN, and DRI are more pertinent than the NER, in explaining movements in the current account on a long-term basis in the context of the sampled countries. The study implies that the current account balance is one of the economic indicators that strengthens the relationship between the macro-economic variables and the current account respectively.

**52.17. Muhammad Waqas, Ch. Abdul Rehman, Pirzada Sami Ullah and Muhammad Abid Nouman Nizami**, Superior University, Lahore.

RELATIONSHIP OF ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING AND  
PERCEIVED FIRM PERFORMANCE THROUGH LENSES  
OF LOW-COST PRICE STRATEGY

This study uses Organizational Learning (OL) and Low-Cost Strategy (LCS) theory to formulate a new organizational learning-low cost strategy - that can be used to enhance Firm Performance (FP) of the firms of textile sector listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange. Moreover, this study also explores the moderating function of low-cost strategy on the relation between OL and perceived FP. By using the three-step regression model, results were obtained on the basis of 300 responses obtained from textile sector firms operating in different areas of the host country. The empirical results indicated that perceived FP is significantly affected by OL and LCS. Furthermore, the results confirm that the OL and LCS have a positive relationship with perceived FP and low-cost strategy moderates the association among OL and perceived FP. The scope of this study is limited as this was only conducted by using the data from textile firms and with limited sample size. The findings of the study will open a new debate regarding the role of OL and LCS in improving FP.

**52.18. Muhammad Shahid Hassan, Noman Arshed and Abdullah Imtiaz**, Department of Economics, University of Management and Technology; **Muhammad Naveed Tahir**, Department of Economics, Forman Christian College University, Lahore, Pakistan.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS OF STOCK MARKET  
DEVELOPMENT: A COMPARISON OF TWO WORLDS

The stock market is a crucial component of the financial system of any economy. This study proceeds with dynamic panel data investigation of the effect of development in the stock market on economic progress. The changes in the stock market are estimated using the market capitalization

and stock value traded indicators. Based on the Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares (FMOLS) estimates on selected economies, it is evident that stock value traded had a significant positive effect on the economic progress of both developed and developing economies. While market capitalization had a significant negative effect on the developed economies only. Finally, the study suggests that policymakers may design policies that enhance stock value traded.

**52.19. Zubash Jalil Malik** and **Muhammad Zubair Mumtaz**, School of Social Sciences & Humanities, National University of Sciences & Technology, Islamabad.

#### PREDICTABILITY OF ASIAN STOCK MARKET RETURNS USING MARKOV-SWITCHING MODEL

This study performs the predictability tests for 11 Asian stock markets using monthly data during the period lasting from January 1990 to December 2017. Asian stock market returns, as well as returns in the bear regime, are predicted by using the US stock market returns and bears. We employ the two-state Markov-Switching model to distinguish between the bull and bear regimes for both the USA and Asian stock markets. The predictive models are employed using the OLS and FGLS estimators. The results of predictability analysis show that the USA returns as well as the USA bears are important predictors of the Asian returns and bears. The forecasting exercise reinforces the predictability analysis, which shows that the predictive model can forecast the future quite well for most of the Asian countries. Effective policymaking and implementation are required to consider the characteristics of the market for the best use of the country so that investors can maximize their earnings.

**52.20. Muhammad Rizwan Saleem Sandhu**, Department of Management Sciences, Virtual University of Pakistan;  
**Tashfeen M. Azhar**, School of Business & Economics, University of Management & Technology, Lahore.

#### BARRIERS TO BRANDING IN SMES: AN EXPLORATION AT SURGICAL INDUSTRY OF SIALKOT, PAKISTAN

Despite the fact that SMEs have been playing a significant role, both in national and international trade, it has been a fact that most SMEs operate without product brands. This study has explored the barriers to branding as faced by SMEs using a qualitative research approach in the context of surgical instruments industry of Sialkot, Pakistan. The study contributes to important factors that hinder SMEs from having own product brands in the international market.

**53. *Research Journal of Language & Literature*, Vol. 4, December 2019. ISSN: 2518-2471. Organization: Department of English, Lahore College for Women University Editor-in-Chief: Dr Amara Khan. E-mail: [www.rjll.org.pk](http://www.rjll.org.pk)**

**53.1. Tahira Khanam**, Lecturer, Department of English, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### ERRORS IN THE USE OF ENGLISH ARTICLES BY L2 LEARNERS FROM PUNJAB

This paper attempts to explore the strong tendency of learners of English as a second language (L2), living in Punjab (Pakistan) in the use of English articles and also investigates whether a difference is there in errors committed by the secondary and advance learners in the use of English articles. It also focuses on what kind of errors are committed by the learners on category basis. For that hypotheses adopted were (1) All the learners in Punjab (Pakistan) either at secondary or advance level have strong tendency of using English articles. (2) There is no significant difference in the errors committed by L2 secondary and advance learners in the use of English articles. For this purpose, a questionnaire was distributed among randomly selected 35 respondents belonging to 2 groups as secondary ranged 14-18 years doing their Matric and advance language (L2) learners of English ranged 22-33 years, doing M.A, M. Phil. and Ph.D. For the first hypothesis, sample t-test was applied. The result revealed that all the learners either at secondary or advance level have strong tendency of using English articles. For the second hypothesis, independent sample t-test was applied. The result revealed that there is a significant difference between the errors committed by the secondary and advance learners. Then for identifying the difference in errors committed by both the groups, category wise independent sample t-test was applied and the result showed that in generic, zero and anaphoric use of article there is a significant difference while as determiners in countable, non-countable noun phrases and as specific use there is no significant difference in both the groups.

**53.2. Aaisha Umt Ur Rashid**, Lecturer, Department of English, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore.

#### HEALING THROUGH DRAMA- "DE-STRESSING" IN ATHOL FUGARD'S PLAY

This research article explores South African playwright Athol Fugard's use of therapeutic techniques for individuals living in a racially segregated society. While focusing on the dreadful damages inflicted by apartheid

upon the psyche of the South African blackman, the paper aims at emphasizing on the post-apartheid burden which led to the prolonged mental enslavement even when the chains of servitude were lifted. Through the lens of psychoanalysis, the paper investigates how, using drama as a mode of mental therapy, the playwright employs certain psychological techniques to repair the traumatized minds of his characters. Opposing the idea of being a slave to a dominating oppressor, Fugard instigates an urge in his protagonists for freedom from the shackles of mental slavery while inculcating a sense of self in them. The study throws light on Fugard's works as agents of collective change for the deprived black majority.

- 53.3. Rabia Ashraf**, Lecturer, Department of English, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore;  
**Shazia Aziz** and **Umara Shaheen**, Assistant Professor, COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore Campus, Pakistan.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF SELF AND POST-MODERN CONSUMERISM IN RICHARD MATHESON'S *BUTTON BUTTON*

The present study's focus rests upon analyzing Richard Matheson's short story *Button Button* (1970), an American postmodern literary text, with respect to Jean Baudrillard's concept of the 'system of needs' as presented in his work, *The Consumer Society: Myths and Structure* (1970) with special emphasis on deciphering the socio-economic dynamics of the post-modern civilized man's never ending pursuit and hunt for both material and monetary gains resulting in the ignorance of moral considerations accompanied by deconstruction of the sense of self. In this connection, the consequences of the degeneration of human set of moral values have been examined with particular reference to *Man's Race Against Himself and Entropy of Feeling*, two deadly sins discussed in Konrad Lorenz's (1974) "Civilized Man's Eight Deadly Sins". The study finds out that the female protagonist stands out as the epitome of a typical hollow, post-modern self as she is blinded by greed and competition to supersede in the social hierarchical structure where self-imposed individual preferences outdo the collective benefit or welfare. Having similar priorities on a macro level, the consumer society engulfs individuals by compelling them to make choices (deadly sins) that are potentially destructive forces for an ideal survival in a consumedly entrenched post-modern society.

**53.4. Basila Hasnain**, Lecturer, Department of English, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore.

BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER, A NEW SITE  
OF REVOLT IN *THE EDIBLE WOMAN*  
AND *THE VEGETARIAN*

The diversity and complexity of women and madness as a subject in English literature gained much attention in the wake of feminism and post-colonialism. However, the representation of borderline cases among women in literature has surfaced as a popular subject only in the recent years. Many contemporary fictional works with feminist and psychological themes concentrate on female protagonists with borderline personality disorders for example eating and sleeping disorders, abandonment issues and compulsive behavior. The current research is an attempt to highlight the significance of this emerging narrative and to propose that it has become a new form of resistance within the feminist narrative. For this purpose, the paper critically analyses *The Edible Woman* (1969) by Margaret Atwood and *The Vegetarian* (1997) by Han Kang within the framework of psychological and feminist theories. The scope of this study is to evaluate the significance of BPD female characters (borderline personality disorder) as more impactful agents of change against the oppressive systems and societies.

**53.5. Sarah Abdullah**, Lecturer, **Tayyaba Ahsan**, Student, Department of English, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore.

POSTCOLONIAL MASCULINITY, PRECARIOUS POWER  
AND DESIRE IN TAYEB SALIH'S *SEASON OF*  
*MIGRATION TO THE NORTH*

Multiple feminists and postcolonial theorists have explored the “female experience” in the history of colonization and the postcolonial life. However, male experience within the same context has not been processed enough. Gender scholars have recently begun to draw attention to the gap within postcolonial scholarship that represents male identity in legendary or heroic manner, thus repudiating the masculine sexual anxieties fostered by colonialism in the first place and by orientalism afterwards. Taking up Tayeb Salih's *Season of Migration to the North*, this article will explore how the protagonist in the novel deploys his sexuality to occupy a privileged subject position in the novel; delineating how the sexualized political control over women's bodies inspires the construction of his postcolonial subjectivity. In doing so, it will address the

obscure notions of masculinity, the male postcolonial experience and the sexual anxieties of the African male in postcolonial African novel in opposition to the unidimensional representation of hyper masculinity in oriental discourse.

**53.6. Dr. Amara Khan**, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore.

**REVOLUTION IN DEPICTION OF FEMALE GENDER IN  
FAIRY TALES AND WALT DISNEY FILMS:  
AN EXPLORATION**

Children's literature demands serious consideration because it promotes and invites critical theory, especially in the scholarship of the texts relative to children's development as readers. The article documents certain moves in this approach so as to establish the progress of a discipline related to scholastic response and contemporary exploration. Thus, conspicuous areas of my focus in feminist theory will contain discernment in sex/gender, subjugation, economic bias, control and dominance, gender roles and stereotypes. I have observed the dual opinions about the female character, presented by the patriarchal fairy tale, delivering mainly recognizable consideration to the absence of care to the traditional inactive princess, and the consequent presentation of the resilient horrific woman character. In the article, I realize the girl in the text of the fairy tale in relation to its depiction in Walt Disney adaptations in order to ascertain an assortment of perspectives on girlhood across borders.

**54. *South Asian Journal of Management Science*, Vol. 13, Issue No. 2, Fall 2019. ISSN: 2074-2967. Editor: Dr. Syed Ali Raza. Organization: IQRA University North Campus, Karachi, Pakistan. Email: [dr.aliraza@iqra.edu](mailto:dr.aliraza@iqra.edu) website: [www.sajms.iurc.edu.pk](http://www.sajms.iurc.edu.pk)**

**54.1. Sajjad Hussain**, Assistant Professor, Riphah International University, Faisalabad Campus;  
**Khurram Shahzad**, Riphah International University, Rawalpindi.

#### THE EFFECTS OF SUPERVISOR'S ORGANIZATIONAL EMBODIMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION ON THE LMX-CREATIVITY RELATIONSHIP

At the intersection between psychology and human resources management, this study is conducted to attain two objectives. First, it aims at investigating the indirect relationship of leader-member exchange (LMX) relationships and creativity via organizational identification. Second differences in LMX-creativity relationship via organizational identification are explored from a trajectory that highlights the moderating role of supervisor's organizational embodiment. This study adopts a time-lagged data collection design. Participants, enrolled in the sample, are 411 subordinates, who are attached with 142 supervisors from Pakistan. Mediating role of organizational identification (OI) between LMX and creativity was confirmed by results. Results also confirmed the moderating effect of the supervisor's organizational embodiment (SOE) on the indirect relationship between LMX and creativity via organizational identification.

**54.2. Malik Muhammad Sheheryar Khan, Muhammad Muzammil Ghayas and Sadaf Kashif**, Iqra University, Karachi.

#### WHY FIRMS FAIL TO SUSTAIN? EVIDENCE FROM DOW JONES INDEX

This study, focusing on the longevity of large business organizations as a period of uninterrupted satisfactory financial market performance, has examined companies failing to demonstrate longevity, such as by being removed from the Dow Jones Industrial Average index. The present research has performed group- and case-level longitudinal analyses of financial performance indicators. Afterwards, the qualitative longitudinal analyses were conducted based on primary qualitative data of sampled US organizations listed on the Dow Jones Industrial Average index across 28 years (1986-2013). This study has found that, from a longitudinal perspective, negative inflection points of concerted declines in the frequency with which different longevity factors are mentioned are highly likely to be among the anticipatory

indicators for the financial events of removal of the corresponding companies from the Dow Jones index. In other words, this study indicates that organizational longevity is closely related to the dynamics of company-level financial and managerial performance.

- 54.3. Muhammad Ali, Lubna Khan and Faiza Salam**, Department of Management Science, IQRA University, Karachi;  
**Khalid M. Iraqi**, Department of Public Administration, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan.

#### THE EFFECT OF TRADITIONAL MEDIA COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL MEDIA COMMUNICATION IN GENERATING CONSUMER BASED BRAND EQUITY IN CONTEXT OF PAKISTAN

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of traditional media communication and social media communication in generating the consumer based brand equity. This study provides an important theoretical contribution by introducing prosumers and lead users as for user-generated content in the conceptual model. The study has used conventional advertising for measuring traditional media communication whereas firm and user generated content on social media were used to measure social media communication. The study has employed PLS-SEM to obtain the empirical results. The empirical findings suggested that traditional media communication and social media communication are equally important for creating brand equity. It was also included that firm created content has a stronger impact on brand awareness and functional brand image. As far as the user-generated content is concerned, the study proposed that prosumers have a stronger impact on functional brand image while lead users have a significant impact on hedonic brand image.

- 54.4. Abdul Wahid**, Lecturer, NUML School of Business, National University of Modern Languages (NUML), Islamabad;  
**Muhammad Zubair Mumtaz**, Assistant Professor, School of Social Sciences and Humanities (S3H), National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Islamabad;  
**Edmund H. Mantell**, Professor of Finance and Economics, Lubin School of Business, Pace University, New York.

#### ANALYZING THE SPILLOVER EFFECTS FROM PARENTAL MARKETS TO CROSS-LISTED IPOs ON MEAN RETURNS AND PRICE VOLATILITY

The phenomenon of synchronization of financial market dynamics and the transmission of price variability among markets has been analyzed



using the mean returns and the volatility spillover between markets. However, an unanswered question is how those market dynamics are transmitted from parental markets to cross-listed IPOs. This paper addresses that question. In this study, we selected 74 cross-listed firms registered on Alternative Investment Markets (AIM). Initially those companies were incorporated on the Australian Stock Exchange, the Toronto Stock Exchange, the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, the Irish Stock Exchange, and NASDAQ. We used weekly data to analyze the transmission of market dynamics during the period from January 2001 to April, 2018. The findings show that only mean spillover effects from US and Australian markets and volatility spillover effects from US, Canada, Australia and Irish markets transmit to their counterpart cross-listed IPOs on the AIM. In addition, we report that the US market has a strong linkage effect in these markets as well as on their cross-listed firms. These findings suggest that prospective investors can develop and diversify their portfolio in the AIM.

**54.5. Syeda Nazneem Waseem**, PhD Scholar, IQRA University Lecturer, Karachi University Business School;

**Kashif Mehmood**, Associate Professor, IQRA University Communication from UUM, Malaysia.

#### A STUDY ON THE DRIVERS OF EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

The statement claiming that the raised employees' engagement level will eventually help increase the employees' well-being and work performance has not previously vastly tested. Specifically, within faculty members of higher educational institutions (HEIS). The scarcity of noteworthy studies on the antecedents and outcomes of employee engagement is addressed while a complete, holistic and comprehensive model is presented in the paper that presents a rational basis on which further testing of the hypotheses could be identified and tested to verify the theory. Based on the job demands resources model (JDR), it is hypothesized in the current study that work engagement would be influenced by job resources and also engagement in turn have a positive impact on employees in role and extra role performance behaviors. We used a non-experimental design study with a survey sample of N=189 permanent full time teachers participated in

the study. Structural equation modelling were applied to test the model empirically, the results showed that only one job resource out of three had a positive significant effect on boosting work engagement. Additionally, the employee engagement at workplace was also found positively and significantly influencing employees' self-rated performance. The current study also discussed the implications of these findings with respect to theory and practice.

55. *The Lahore Journal of Economics*, Vol. 24, No. 2, July-Dec, 2019. ISSN: 1811-5438. Editor: Dr. Azam Chaudhry. Organization: Lahore School of Economics. Email: [nina@lahoreschool.edu.pk](mailto:nina@lahoreschool.edu.pk), [nina\\_lse@yahoo.com](mailto:nina_lse@yahoo.com)

55.1. **Mehak Ejaz**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology (SZABIST), Pakistan;  
**Kalim Hyder**, Senior Economist, Monetary Policy Department, State Bank of Pakistan.

### A FAN CHART APPROACH TO DEBT SUSTAINABILITY IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan's economy has experienced relatively high growth of above 4.5 percent during FY2014-18. Meanwhile external liabilities and domestic debt have increased by almost 50 percent over the same period. This substantial increase in the external and domestic debt is a major issue for policymakers concerned about debt sustainability in Pakistan. With the objective of analyzing debt sustainability in Pakistan, this study applies a probabilistic approach to project the debt path from FY2019 to FY2025. In this approach, projections of the primary balance are derived from the estimated fiscal reaction function while the density forecast of external debt is derived from various statistical and structural models. The forecasts of the primary balance and the external debt along with the shocks of real GDP growth, real exchange rate and real interest are incorporated in the debt accumulation identity. This procedure provides a fan chart of the total debt-to-GDP ratio, which represents the appropriate uncertainty associated with the projections. The key finding of the paper is that external debt is reasonably sustained, however, the situation of the total debt is alarming. External debt may witness a declining trajectory in FY2019-20 and then remain stable within the range of 20-30 percent of GDP. However, the total debt-to-GDP ratio is rising throughout the projection period, which starts from around 100 to 175 percent of GDP in FY2020 and FY2025 and is higher than any sustainable threshold level. Therefore, policy makers need to contain fiscal deficits by domestic resource mobilization and the adoption of austerity in spending on a priority basis.

- 55.2. Maryiam Haroon**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics and Research Fellow, Centre for Research in Economics and Business, Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan.

#### PRODUCTIVITY DISPERSION ACROSS DISTRICTS IN PUNJAB

Industrial clusters and special economic zones are key areas of focus for industrial policy makers who are aiming to expand the industrial base and increase competitiveness. Thus, the role of development of industrial clusters in the productivity improvement of manufacturing firms merits attention. We use the firm-level Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI) and Directory of Industries (DOI) datasets to empirically investigate the relationship between agglomeration and firm level total factor productivity for different sectors in Punjab, Pakistan. Our findings suggest that there is a correlation between localization, urbanization and total factor productivity of firms in the Punjab. However, the relationship varies by sectors, necessarily pointing industrial policy towards sector-specific recommendations.

- 55.3. Muhammad Omer** and **Bert Scholtens**, University of Groningen, Faculty of Economics and Business, PO Box 800, 9700 AV Groningen, Netherlands;  
**Jakob de Haan**, University of Groningen, Faculty of Economics and Business, PO Box 800, 9700 AV Groningen, Netherlands. De Nederland Sche Bank, PO Box 98, 1000 AB Amsterdam, Netherlands. CESifo, Munich, Germany.

#### DOES UNCOVERED INTEREST RATE PARITY HOLD AFTER ALL?

This paper tests Uncovered Interest Rate Parity (UIP) using LIBOR rates for six major international currencies for the period January 2001 to December 2008. We find that UIP generally holds over a short-term (above 5-months) horizon for individual as well as groups of currencies. Our results suggest that it is important to consider the cross-correlation between currencies. We also find that “state dependence” plays an important role for currencies with a negative interest rate differential vis-a-vis the US dollar. This state dependence could also be instrumental in explaining exchange rate overshooting.

- 55.4. Waqar Wadho and Azam Chaudhry**, Lahore School of Economics, Barki Road, Lahore, Pakistan.

IDENTIFYING AND UNDERSTANDING HIGH GROWTH  
FIRMS IN THE PAKISTANI TEXTILE  
AND APPAREL SECTORS

In this article, we investigate the distinguishing features of fast growing firms in the Pakistani textile and apparel sectors. We find that the distribution of firm growth both in terms of employment and sales is very heavily skewed toward the right-tail, confirming earlier findings that firm growth is generated by a very small number of firms. We found that small and young companies grow faster and generate higher employment. We also used various indicators of a firm's innovation behavior and found that more innovative firms grow faster. Our results suggest that it is not the possession of individual attributes but rather a combination of particular firm attributes that defines fast growing firms. Specifically, we found that the blend of being small, young and innovative explains the fast growth in firms on overall these companies also create more jobs.

- 55.5. Maqbool H. Sial**, Professor, School of Business and Economics, University of Management and Technology, Lahore;  
**Ghulam Sarwar**, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Business and Economics, University of Sargodha;  
**Mubashra Saeed**, MS Student, Department of Economics, The University of Lahore.

SURPLUS EDUCATION AND EARNINGS DIFFERENTIALS  
IN PAKISTAN: A QUANTILE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

This study empirically investigates the effect of surplus education on the earnings distribution in Pakistan using quantile regression. The method of realized matches is used to measure the required level of education in each occupation from the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) 2013-14 survey data. There is heterogeneity in returns to surplus education among overeducated workers. These returns are higher for workers at the upper half as compared to the lower half of the earnings distribution. Surplus education earns positive returns but less than the returns associated with the level of education required for jobs. Further, the difference in returns among the overeducated is higher than the difference in returns among workers who have the required education for the job. The findings imply that the surplus education factor is

significant in explaining how education contributes in earnings differentials and inequality.

**55.6. Musa Abdu and Adamu Jibir**, Department of Economics, Gombe State University, Nigeria.

#### SOURCES OF MARKET POWER AMONG FIRMS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: DO INSTITUTIONS MATTER IN COMPETITIVE POLICIES?

In the context of a high prevalence of both poverty among households and business failures among firms in the majority of Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries, competition is seen as one of the viable tools for transforming and improving these economies. This can be achieved by boosting productivity, improving output markets, increasing innovation and promoting economic growth. This study examines the sources of market power among firms within a variety of institutional settings using a large sample of data from 23 SSA countries. Tobit panel models comprising both fixed and random effects are used to estimate the determinants of market power. The study reveals that a large number of firms control less than 5 percent of the market with a few firms controlling between 5 and 34 percent of the market. At the same time, there are a small number of firms controlling between 30 and 100 percent of the markets in Sub-Saharan Africa. The findings further show that economic and political institutions significantly matter in the determination of power among firms in SSA. However, the influence of institutions varies significantly depending on the type of institutions and regional differences.

56. *The Pakistan Development Review*, Vol. 58, No.1, 2019. ISSN: 0030-9729. Editor: Asad Zaman, PhD, Stanford University, USA. Organization: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University Campus, Islamabad, Pakistan. Email: [pide@pide.org.pk](mailto:pide@pide.org.pk), website: <http://www.pide.org.pk>

56.1. Imad Rahim, MS Research Scholar, **Attaullah Shah**, Assistant Professor of Finance, Institute of Management Sciences, Peshawar.

CORPORATE FINANCING AND FIRM EFFICIENCY:  
A DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS APPROACH

This study investigates the endogenous determination of firm efficiency and leverage while testing the competing hypotheses of agency cost, efficiency-risk and franchise-value, in a sample of 136 non-financial firms listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX), over the period 2002 to 2012. Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method is employed to measure firm efficiency as proxy for firm performance. The endogenous nature of firm efficiency and leverage allowed using two-stage least square (2SLS) technique. The findings of the efficiency equation suggest that leverage has a significant positive effect on firm efficiency. Additionally, firm risk, growth rate, size, board size and board composition positively affect firm efficiency. On the other hand, the results of the leverage equation suggest that firm efficiency has a significant negative effect on leverage. Firm size and CEO duality have positive effects on leverage while firm age, board composition, institutional ownership, managerial ownership and asset tangibility have negative effects on leverage. Generally, the results support agency cost and franchise-value hypotheses that higher leverage improves firm efficiency while higher firm efficiency results in reduced leverage.

56.2. **Kashif Ali**, Lecturer, Economics, University of Swabi, KPK;  
**Mahmood Khalid**, Senior Research Economist, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad.

SOURCES TO FINANCE FISCAL DEFICIT AND THEIR  
IMPACT ON INFLATION: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN

Theoretically, fiscal deficit is inflationary but the sources of financing fiscal deficit may differ in terms of their impact on inflation. Question arises that what should be the least inflation cost source of financing? This study attempts to answer this question and explore the long run relationship among the sources to finance fiscal deficit and inflation. In so doing, the

estimations have been done in four stages on the basis of categorization of the deficit financing heads. In the first stage it has been tested that fiscal deficit along with money supply are inflationary. In the second stage, fiscal deficit is bifurcated into two components, domestic borrowing and external borrowing for fiscal deficit. In the third stage, domestic borrowing is further divided into two heads, bank and non-bank borrowing. While in the fourth and last stage, bank borrowing is further categorized into two parts, borrowing from scheduled banks and central bank, and non-bank borrowing which comprises borrowing from National Saving Scheme for budgetary support. The Johansen Cointegration Technique is used for the first stage of estimation, while Auto Regressive Distributed Lag Model is employed for the rest of the three stages. The study finds that there is a long run relationship among sources of financing fiscal deficit and inflation. Inflation is positively affected by domestic borrowing, bank borrowing and borrowing from central bank, while central bank borrowing is more inflationary in nature. Consequently, fiscal deficit should be financed through external sources, non-bank and scheduled bank borrowings.

**56.3. Mahwish Siraj**, PhD Scholar, **Humayun Khan**, Ex-Director, Institute of Development Studies, University of Agriculture, Peshawar.

#### IMPACT OF MICRO HYDROPOWER PROJECTS ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND DIVERSIFICATION OF LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES IN AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The study examines the impact of Micro Hydropower (MHP) projects on households' income, consumption and diversification of livelihood strategies in District Hattian Bala, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. A multinomial logistic model is used to investigate the possible role of MHP and other control variables on households' adoption of livelihood strategies. The results show that MHP-micro hydropower has a positive significant effect on household's adoption of non-farm and diversified livelihood strategies. These findings suggest that MHP projects in Northern Areas of Pakistan could help in improving household's income and consumption through adoption of high income livelihood strategies.



- 56.4. Muhammad Zeshan**, Senior Research Fellow; **Muhammad Nasir**, Senior Research Economist, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad;  
**Wasim Shahid Malik**, Associate Professor, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

#### OIL PRICE SHOCKS, SYSTEMATIC MONETARY POLICY AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

This study quantifies the impact of oil price shocks and the subsequent monetary policy response on output for Pakistan. It employs a quarterly Structural Vector Auto-Regression framework for the period 1993-2015. It first discovers that Hamilton's (1996) Net Oil Price Increase indicator appropriately reveals most of the oil price shocks hitting Pakistan's economy. We find that a contractionary monetary policy, resulting from the oil price shocks, contributes to significant output loss in Pakistan. After encountering the Lucas critique, the present study finds that around 42 percent of the output loss is due to the ensuing tight monetary policy. This suggests that the central bank of Pakistan can reduce the impact of oil price shocks by reducing its intervention in the market.

- 56.5. Abdul Rashid**, Associate Professor; **Saba Kausar**, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

#### TESTING THE MONTHLY CALENDAR ANOMALY OF STOCK RETURNS IN PAKISTAN: A STOCHASTIC DOMINANCE APPROACH

In this paper, we first examine the presence of monthly calendar anomaly in Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) using aggregate and firm-level monthly stock returns. Secondly, we classify the sample firms into low-beta, medium-beta and high-beta firms to examine the monthly anomaly of stock returns for firms having different level of systematic risk. By considering the stochastic dominance approach (SDA), we employ the simulation based method of Barrett and Donald (2003) to identify the dominant month over the period from January 2000 to December 2017. We find significant evidence of the existence of the January effect in both firm and market stock returns. We also find that the January effect exists more prominently in both low-risk and high-risk firms categorized based on their systematic risk. On the other end of the continuum, for moderately risky firms, there is strong evidence of the presence of the December effect. One of possible explanations of the January effect is the yearend bonus received in the month of January. Such bonuses are generally used

to purchase stocks, causing the bullish trend of stock prices in January. However, the evidence of the January anomaly in both low-beta and high-beta portfolios returns is puzzling, suggesting that investors may invest in both low- and high-risk stocks when enthusiastically investing in stock market. The findings of the paper suggest that investors may get abnormal returns by forecasting stock return patterns and designing their investment strategies by taking into account the January and December effects and the level of systematic risk associated with the firms.

**57. *The Pakistan Development Review*, Vol. 58, No. 2, 2019. ISSN: 0030-9729. Editor: Asad Zaman, PhD, Stanford University, USA. Organization: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University Campus, Islamabad, Pakistan. Email: [pide@pide.org.pk](mailto:pide@pide.org.pk), website: <http://www.pide.org.pk>**

**57.1. Anwar Shah**, Assistant Professor, **Muhammad Zubair**, M.Phil Student, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad;  
**Karim Khan**, Associate Professor, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad.

#### MORAL HAZARD, MONITORING AND PUNISHMENT: EVIDENCE FROM A FIELD EXPERIMENT

The existing literature establishes that there exists inefficiency in energy consumption in Pakistan. In particular, with regard to electricity consumption, the problem of moral hazard is prevalent in the public sector. In this study, we observe this aspect by focusing on the behaviour of consumers once they are held liable to monitoring with the associated punishment mechanism. By providing evidence from a field experiment, we make three conclusions. First, individuals respond to both the monetary and non-monetary punishments. Alternatively, with the introduction of punishments, they reduce moral hazard with respect to electricity consumption. Second, the habitual violators of rules reform their behaviour after they are made accountable for their actions. Third, if appropriate monitoring systems along with the associated punishment mechanism are introduced, we can have beneficial effects in terms of resolving the energy crisis on the aggregate level.

**57.2. Zahid Siddique**, Assistant Professor; **Faisal Jamil**, Assistant Professor; **Ayesha Nazuk**, Assistant Professor, National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST), Islamabad;  
**Eatzaz Ahmad**, Professor, IIIE, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

#### POLICY FAILURE IN ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL BASIC EDUCATION: A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

Universal attainment of basic education is recognised as a key development goal whereas early-age work is considered as a barrier to achieving this goal. The literature suggests that returns to education are larger than those of early-age work and that child-labour results in long term social loss that reduces human capital. This study evaluates the

argument that early-age work can itself lead to accumulation of human capital when it takes the form of apprenticeship career path. The paper develops a model that allows a rational agent (parent) to compare the early-age work as apprenticeship career path with the formal education career and shows that the parents' career choice for their child will depend on the lifetime earnings of both careers. The theoretical model is further extended and empirically tested to check whether benefits of education are higher for all levels of education. The simulation analysis suggests that for lower level of education up to Grade-I2, the benefits of apprenticeship exceed the net benefits of education whereas, at Grade-12 and beyond, the net benefits of education in terms of earnings outstrip the apprenticeship career. The study implies that early-age work may not necessarily be inefficient when compared with low levels of schooling and that any intervention should ensure universal education for all without compromising skill development of resource poor children. This can be achieved through making skill development complementary to education.

**57.3. Anus Azhar**, Assistant Research Fellow; **Shahid Adil**, Senior Research Economist, Punjab Economic Research Institute (PERI) and Additional Secretary Planning and Development Department, Government of Punjab.)

#### THE EFFECTS OF AGGLOMERATION ON SOCIO- ECONOMIC OUTCOMES: A DISTRICT LEVEL PANEL STUDY OF PUNJAB

This paper examines the variation of agglomeration across districts over time in Punjab and analyses the effects of agglomeration on socio-economic outcomes in terms of social inclusion and efficiency of firms at the district level in Punjab. Earlier studies in this regard faced multiple problems since they used cross-sectional data. To bridge the gap, a newly constructed panel data from CMI is used. Factor Analysis technique is used to analyse social- inclusion variable, in addition to some other control variables as well. Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) with bootstrap technique (performed in R) is used to calculate district-wise firm efficiency. The study argues that agglomeration is a logical consequence of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) through an increase in the economic activity in various districts of the province. The results show that district agglomeration has a positive effect on the average district-wise efficiency of firms and has a positive statistically significant relation with social inclusion. Interesting implications arise from results, setting up clusters in

urbanised rather than highly urbanised areas under CPEC can be a game changer for the economy of Pakistan especially Punjab since it has significant potential positive effects on the economy of Punjab.

**57.4. Muhammad Jehangir Khan**, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad.

#### SCHOOL QUALITY AND PARENTAL SCHOOLING DECISIONS FOR THEIR CHILDREN: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN RURAL PAKISTAN

This study uses the Pakistan Rural Household Survey 2004-5 (PRHS), a rich set of households and school data, to examine parents' schooling decision in rural Pakistan. Nested logit regressions are used to quantify the determinants of child school attendance. The analysis confirms that the greater the number of schools (public or private) in the local communities the higher is the attendance. Lower school attendance of boys seems to be the outcome of lower school quality more than it is for girls. A marginal increase in school quality correlates with increased school attendance in government schools more than in private schools. Nearly all school quality variables including control for number of schools in a community stand insignificant for girls. This shows that other factors might be of more importance than school quality of local schools for girl's low attendance in rural Pakistan. Besides, parental education, especially mother's education, and household income have strong positive impact on child school attendance. The greater the number of children in the household the lower is the child school attendance. Credit constraint seems not to be problematic as the estimated effect is statistically insignificant. The size of landholding seems to be important only in the case of girls schooling.

**57.5. Shaheen Naseer**, Assistant Professor, Lahore School of Economics, Lahore.

#### PUBLIC SPENDING, QUALITY OF BUREAUCRACY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

This paper develops a theoretical framework to investigate the relationship between public spending and economic growth, where public spending provides both productive capital and unproductive services. We take into account the quality of bureaucracy with the possibility of rent-seeking motives. A key feature of the model is that it distinguishes between utility enhancing and productivity enhancing public spending. In the absence of

rent-seeking motives, the paper demonstrates that public spending will promote economic growth only if marginal productivity of spending is high enough to offset the potential output loss due to increased taxation. In the presence of rent-seeking, however, the impact of public spending on economic growth depends on the quality of bureaucracy and how the latter impinges upon the rent-seeking behaviour. The analysis shows that while improvement in bureaucratic quality would unambiguously raise the share of utility enhancing public spending, its impact on economic growth would depend on how bureaucratic quality influences the relative magnitudes of the two types of public spending as well as on how far bureaucratic extraction will be controlled as a result of improvement in bureaucratic quality. Bureaucratic extraction is likely to be minimised with strong institutions and effective monitoring and accountability mechanisms thereby improving the prospects of economic growth.

58. *The Pakistan Development Review*, Vol. 58, No. 3, 2019. ISSN: 0030-9729. Editor: Asad Zaman, PhD, Stanford University, USA. Organization: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University Campus, Islamabad, Pakistan. Email: [pide@pide.org.pk](mailto:pide@pide.org.pk), website: <http://www.pide.org.pk>

- 58.1. **Pervez Zamurrad Janjua**, Head, Department of Economics, Princeton University, Islamabad;  
**Ghulam Samad**, Research Economist, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad;  
**Nazakat Ullah**, Research Associate/Freelancer.

#### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPRS) AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PAKISTAN

The strong protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) attract more investments and promote economic growth processes in developing countries. This study underlines the level of IPRs enforcement in Pakistan and consequently its implications for economic growth. The study confirms that enforcement at appropriate level of IPRs encourages economic growth in Pakistan. For data stationarity and long-run relationship between IPRs and economic growth, Unit Root and Johansen Cointegration tests are applied. The study uses Times Series data estimation techniques, namely Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) for a period of 1970-2010. The study concludes with policy recommendations for economic growth in understanding the form and nature of IPRs enforcements in Pakistan.

- 58.2. **Karim Khan**, Associate Professor, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad;  
**Anwar Shah**, Assistant Professor, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

#### DICTATORSHIPS, PATRONAGE AND PUBLIC GOOD PROVISION: SOME EMPIRICS

Dictatorship has been one of the most persistent regimes types in history. Different dictators have applied different strategies for maintaining political support across different societies. We discuss and empirically estimate the hypothesis that states that dictators rely more on patronage as compared to the general provision of public goods for political support. Our results, based on the data from cross-section of the countries from all continents, confirm this hypothesis. We use military spending as an indicator of the patronage to military and the secondary school enrolment as an indicator of the provision of public goods. In the separate sets of regressions, we

conclude that dictatorship has a significant negative effect on the secondary school enrolment rate and a significant positive effect on military expenditure as percentage of GDP. These effects, in turn, might have caused the persistence of dictatorships in many societies. In order to generalize these findings, we also check robustness of the findings with respect to other variables like infant mortality rate, average life expectancy, Human Development Index (HDI), corruption, rule of law, ease of doing business and competitiveness. The robustness analysis confirms our findings.

**58.3. Ghulam Ghouse**, PhD Scholar, Department Economics, Islamabad;  
**Saud Ahmed Khan**, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad;  
**Muhammad Arshad**, Lecturer, Government Commerce College, Faisalabad.

#### VOLATILITY MODELLING AND DYNAMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN PAKISTANI AND LEADING FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS: A MULTIVARIATE GARCH ANALYSIS

It is essential for financial institutions and academicians to understand volatility spillover and financial market returns. However, previous studies examined the effects of direct spillover only and ignored those of the newly emerging stock markets. Therefore, this study attempts to estimate the time-varying volatility of Pakistani and leading foreign stock markets. It also tries to explore the direct and indirect volatility spillover effect between Pakistani and eight leading foreign stock markets. Daily data were used from nine international equity markets (KSE 100, NIKKEI 225, HIS, S&P 500, NASDAQ 100, DOW JONES, GADXI, FTSE 350 and DFMGI) for the period between 2005 and 2016. The univariate GARCH and GJR models were employed for analyzing volatility and the multivariate GARCH Diagonal BEKK model was used to explore direct and indirect volatility spillover effects. In order to analyze the volatility spillover effect during and after the global financial crisis period, the data were categorized into two periods: between 2005 and 2009 and between 2010 and 2016. The Chow break-point test was also employed to identify structural breaks in return series due to global financial crises. Direct and indirect spillover effects were found between KSE 100, S&P 500, NASDAQ 100, DOW JONES and DFMGI.



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#### THE PRODUCTION OF TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN: A RELIGIOUS MARKET EXPLANATION

Does intervention in religious market produce negative externalities? To explore this question, firstly, I market for religious products secondly, I provide a chronological discussion on the consequences of government interventions in the market of religion in Pakistan. It is argued that an oligopolistic market for religion exists in Pakistan, thus, it is regulated over time by both democratic and non-democratic regimes. Furthermore, it is discussed that the main intent of regulations in the religious market of Pakistan was the appropriation of rent by three players, that is, religious sect(s), incumbent governments and cold war allies of Pakistan. However, these interventions produced negative externalities over space and time while polarizing religious sects and sub-sects. Over the years, these spillovers are realized in the form of sectarian violence which slowly and gradually transformed into an extreme form of conflict.

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#### POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY AND INVESTMENT BEHAVIOUR IN PAKISTAN

This study analyses the effect of political stability and macroeconomic uncertainty on aggregate investment behaviour in Pakistan over the period 1960-2015. The Auto-Regressive Distributed Lags (ARDL) methodology is applied to explore both the long-run equilibrium relationship and short-run behaviour of investment. The macroeconomic uncertainty variable is derived from real exchange rate and is computed by the best-fitted GARCH model. The results reveal robust effects of political stability and macroeconomic uncertainty on overall investment activity in Pakistan. The government nationalization policy, GDP growth, user cost of capital, credit availability and degree of openness are found to be the other key determining factors for investment both in long- and short-run. However, the favourable impact of physical infrastructure on investment holds in long-run only, while its effect is adverse though insignificantly in short-run.

The findings support the neoclassical flexible accelerator principle and are consistent with economic theory. The volume of available funds is the binding constraint for investment and the McKinnon-Shaw hypothesis is validated in the short-run.

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